



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

46
387
22
F2
FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Labor Statistics

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

1909-1910

J. D. MACKENZIE, - - - Commissioner.

F. C. JONES, - - - Deputy Commissioner.

SAN FRANCISCO



SACRAMENTO:

W. W. HILSON,

PERMANENT STATE PRINTER

1910



FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Labor Statistics

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

1909-1910

J. D. MACKENZIE, - - - Commissioner.

F. C. JONES, - - Deputy Commissioner.

SAN FRANCISCO



SACRAMENTO:

W. W. SHANNON, - - - SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING
1910

PERSONNEL OF THE BUREAU.

STATUTORY.

Commissioner.....J. D. MACKENZIE
Deputy Commissioner.....F. C. JONES
Assistant Deputy (Los Angeles).....A. N. FRANCISCO
Statistician.....H. A. SCHEEL
Stenographer.....KATHERINE KELLY

SPECIAL AGENTS AND ASSISTANTS.

P. H. MALONEY	*GEORGE B. FIELDS	*J. T. STAFFORD
D. J. REILY	*R. D. BARTON	*PETER McNALLY
FLORENCE BURNS	*LEWIS H. EDDY	*GEO. WIGHTMAN
*R. W. BUSH	*FRANK RONEY	*KATHERINE BARKHAUS
*HERBERT GUNDELFINGER	*R. J. PEARCE	*E. HALL

*Employed in temporary capacity only in field work and during compilation and tabulation of this Fourteenth Biennial Report.

Encl.
 Minn. Univ. Lib.
 3-18-27.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
PERSONNEL OF THE BUREAU	2
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL	7
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	8
FINANCIAL STATEMENT	10
SUMMARY	11

PART ONE—DISCURSIVE.

CHILD LABOR	19
SOCIOLOGIC	33
EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES	36
WAGE PAYMENTS	43
PRIVATE HOSPITALS	45
ORGANIZED LABOR	46
FARM LABOR	47
ORIENTAL	48
PORTS OF CALIFORNIA	50
MINING INDUSTRY	64
PETROLEUM	76
LUMBER	105
WATER POWER	109

ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. HOP VINES—SONOMA COUNTY	47
2. CELERY FIELD—ISLAND RANCH, SAN JOAQUIN BASIN	47
3. BARLEY FOR SHIPMENT—ISLAND RANCH, SAN JOAQUIN BASIN	47
4. DREDGER—RECLAMATION WORK, SAN JOAQUIN BASIN	47
5. TRACTION HARVESTER ENGINE—SAN JOAQUIN BASIN	47
6. LEMON ORCHARD—VENTURA COUNTY	47
7. ORANGE GROVE—SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	48
8. ORANGE GROVE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY	48
9. RAISIN GRAPE VINEYARD—FRESNO COUNTY	48
10. WINE GRAPE VINEYARD—SONOMA COUNTY	48
11. CREAM OF TARTAR VATS—SONOMA COUNTY	48
12. OLIVE TREE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY	48
13. OLIVE ORCHARD—SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	48
14. SHIPPING SCENE—SAN FRANCISCO, SOUTH OF FERRY BUILDING	52
15. TYPE OF REINFORCED CONCRETE SHEED—PIER 40, SAN FRANCISCO	54
16. WEST SHORE, AND TRANSBAY FERRY SERVICE—OAKLAND	58
17. SHIPPING SCENE—PORT LOS ANGELES	59
18. PANORAMIC VIEW—SAN DIEGO HARBOR	61
19. EUREKA WATER FRONT—HUMBOLDT BAY	62
20. GOLD MINING STAMP MILL—NEVADA COUNTY	67
21. COPPER SMELTER—SHASTA COUNTY	70
22. COPPER SMELTER CONVERTERS—SHASTA COUNTY	71
23. ELECTRIC TRAMWAY IN COPPER MINE—SHASTA COUNTY	72
24. LAKEVIEW OIL GUSHER—KERN COUNTY	79
25. MARICOPA DISTRICT, MIDWAY OIL FIELD—KERN COUNTY	86
26. BIG TREES—MARIPOSA COUNTY	106
27. REDWOODS—HUMBOLDT COUNTY	107
28. REDWOODS—MENDOCINO COUNTY	109
29. WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT—AMADOR COUNTY	110

Apr. 28, 1911 - Calif. Bur. of Labor - G.

PART TWO—STATISTICAL

INDUSTRIAL.	PAGE.
STORES AND FACTORIES	136
Hours of Labor and Wages	136
Inspection	214
Employees	214
Sanitation—Ventilation	247
AGRICULTURE	265
Size of Farms	265
Crops and Values	266
Race of Labor Employed—Wages	268
MINING	275
Ledge Mining	275
Dredging	276
Smelters and Refineries	277
Wages	275-7
OIL	278
Fields	280
Pipe-lines	281
Refineries	282
Wages	278-82
SELECTED INDUSTRIES	283
Fruit Canning and Packing	283
Wineries	287
Sugar Refineries	288
Light and Power Plants	289
Water Power	290
Lumber	291
Powder	292
Cement	293
Hotels	294
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	297
Water Shipping	297
Steam Railroads	298
Electric Railroads	299
Telephone Companies	300
Wages	297-300
ORGANIZED LABOR	302
Building Trades	302
Other Trades	308
Employees and Wages	302-8
EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES	318
Number of Positions Furnished	318-26
Rate of Wages	318-26
Fees Received by Agents	318-26
CHILD LABOR	328
Age and Schooling Certificates	330-35
Employment of Minors	336-38
ORIENTAL	340
Population	341
Establishments and Wages	342-46
Inspection	348
SOCIAL	351
Misdemeanors	359
Felonies	385
Juvenile Crime	411
Marriage and Divorce	422

CHARTS.

	PAGE.
CHART I. Race of Farm Labor employed, according to principal crop grown ...	270
CHART II. Race of Farm Labor employed, according to principal occupations...	270
CHART III. Seasonal employment of White and Japanese Farm Labor	273
CHART IV. Average Fees Paid to Employment Agencies in San Francisco: 1907-08 to 1909-10	326
CHART V. Relation of Average Fees Paid to Number Employed: 1907-08 to 1909-10	326
CHART VI. Arrests for Drunkenness in San Francisco and Los Angeles: 1906-07 to 1909-10	384
CHART VII. Commitments to State Penitentiaries: 1890 to 1909	410
CHART VIII. Divorces, showing length of time married: 1905-06 to 1909-10	428

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

STATE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,

SAN FRANCISCO, December 1, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the Fourteenth Biennial Report of this Bureau.

Respectfully,

J. D. MACKENZIE,

Commissioner.

His Excellency JAMES N. GILLET, *His Excellency*

Governor of California.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The prompt and thorough compliance of the employing public with the requests of the officials and agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, during the biennial period covered by this report, has made possible the presentation of a very complete and satisfactory compendium of facts and data. The very few persons who hesitated about giving information composed so small a percentage that the effect was not noticeable. To all of the employing public the Commissioner tenders thanks.

To the official staff of the Commissioner, whose prompt and careful work has given value to the report, he expresses especial thanks, realizing that without their efficient coöperation and loyalty the results attained would have been impossible.

J. D. MACKENZIE,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For the sixtieth fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and the sixty-first fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

SIXTIETH FISCAL YEAR.

Appropriations.

Salary of Commissioner	\$3,000 00
Salary of Deputy Commissioner	1,800 00
Contingent Fund (appropriation)	4,500 00
Rent Fund	800 00
Printing Fund	1,500 00
Balance from fifty-ninth fiscal year	1,353 75
Deficiency bill (allowed by legislature of 1909)	1,350 00
Total amount available	\$14,103 75

Disbursements.

Salary of Commissioner	\$3,000 00
Salary of Deputy Commissioner	1,800 00
Salaries of special agents (Contingent Fund)	3,675 00
Contingent and traveling expenses—as per bills rendered (Contingent Fund)	2,353 01
Office rent	600 00
Printing biennial report, stationery, etc.	2,674 75
Total disbursements	\$14,102 76
Balance (reverting to General State Fund)	\$0 99

SIXTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR.

**Appropriations.*

Salary of Commissioner	\$3,000 00
Contingent Fund (appropriation)	7,500 00
Rent Fund	1,200 00
Printing Fund	2,500 00
*Amount available	\$14,200 00

Disbursements.

Salary of Commissioner	\$3,000 00
Salaries of special agents (Contingent Fund)	4,597 25
Contingent and traveling expenses—as per bills rendered (Contingent Fund)	2,887 95
Office rent	1,200 00
Printing, binding, stationery, etc.	2,268 00
Total disbursements	\$13,953 20
Balance (including \$232 in Printing Fund)	\$246 80

*Not including following salaries fixed by statute, approved February 20, 1909, as follows:

Salary of Deputy Commissioner	\$2,400 00
Salary of Assistant Deputy—Los Angeles	2,100 00
Salary of Statistician	2,100 00
Salary of Stenographer	1,200 00

Contingent Fund created as per Statutes of California, 1909, pages 137, 191, 391 (fiscal year ending March 31, 1910):

Receipts	\$8,581 00
Disbursements	8,527 07
Balance	\$53 98

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR INVESTIGATION OF THE JAPANESE.

(See Stats. of Cal., 1909, Chap. 134.)

Amount appropriated	\$10,000 00
Disbursements for salaries, traveling, and contingent expense	\$9,794 75
Printing schedules, etc.	205 25
Total disbursements	\$10,000 00

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

SUMMARY.

Through an increased volume of labor and the improved character of accomplishments of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the biennial period ending with 1910, the foundation has been well laid for further expansion and the continued extension along broader lines of the work contemplated by statutory enactment, thus making for a surer future permanency. The increased appropriation for maintenance in the present over the preceding period has enabled the Commissioner to enlarge his official staff, and increase the facilities for the conduct of the business of the Bureau, and thus to secure greater efficiency, and to materially advance the work beyond the maximum made possible in the period ended with 1908.

By enactments of the Legislature of 1909, certain fees and penalties have been added to the statutory appropriation, thus making the Bureau partially self-supporting. These results have been brought about by the initiative and activity of the Bureau in the preparation of such laws and amendments as have been deemed wise and beneficial: the fees in the form of license money required to be paid by the employment agencies, and the penalties for violations, chiefly of the Child Labor law. All the legislation sought on behalf of the Bureau has, with one exception, which was of a technical character, met with the approval of the Governor.

As outlined in various chapters of the present report, it is the desire and aim to offer still further suggestion and assistance to the Legislature in making such improvements in the present laws as will enhance the usefulness of the Bureau. There are several important laws coming within the jurisdiction and supervision of the Bureau which may be still further improved by amendment or substitution, since their defects and faults have been learned through experience.

By amendment of the organic law creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the activities of the special agents and the usefulness of the Bureau have been extended to practically all sections of the State, and thus the opportunities for a more thorough study of the general and specific requirements of the demand for labor have been materially improved. These extended activities have reached new lines of industrial labor in all sections of the State. In line with the provisions of this amendment, a branch office of the Bureau has within the present biennial period been established and placed in practical active operation in the city of Los Angeles. While the law did not specifically authorize

the establishment of a branch office at that particular point, it provided for the appointment and compensation of an Assistant Deputy Commissioner, who was, by the provision of the law, required to reside in the city of Los Angeles. The large population south of the Tehachapi, of which Los Angeles is the commercial and industrial center, necessitated the establishment of such an office, in order that a representative of the Bureau for that section of the State could be within easy communication with the employing public and the laboring classes.

The establishment of a branch office at Los Angeles has enabled the Assistant Deputy to more thoroughly carry on the work, and to assist the main office in the transaction of its executive work in the southern portion of the State, which, under this arrangement, has proven to be highly productive in results. This arrangement was particularly advantageous in prosecuting the Japanese investigation, which began in that territory in May, 1909. During a period of about fifteen months, the special agents occupied the Los Angeles branch headquarters, both in the Japanese investigation and in the gathering of data for the present biennial report. And at the close of the Japanese investigation those special agents employed on the biennial report continued to work out from the Los Angeles office. Thus the Bureau was enabled to accomplish a maximum of work in a minimum of time, and at a much less cost than if the agents had been sent out direct from San Francisco headquarters. And further, it has been possible to investigate many industrial activities at points remote from the larger centers of population and situate at considerable distances from the two official headquarters—San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The present report is arranged in two parts: Part One, the Discursive; Part Two, the Statistical. The discursive text includes chapters on the pertinent topics of Child Labor, Employment Agencies, Social Statistics, Wage Payments, and Private Hospitals; also articles on special industries, including Ports of California, Water Power, Lumber, Metals, and Petroleum. Part Two contains statistics, embracing Industrial, Child Labor, and Social data.

The text of Part One is illustrated with photo-engravings of some of the larger industries described. Although this method of illustrating the text has been adopted in other State reports, it is a new departure by this Bureau, and it is believed that the illustrative feature will more clearly present some of the facts described in the special articles.

This part of the report does not contain all that might have been properly included in the pertinent topics and special industries. Only those subjects have been presented which are at this time of paramount importance, or not otherwise treated by this Bureau. The chapters embracing pertinent topics would have been extended to include the

Oriental phase of the labor situation in its relation to white labor but for the fact that this subject has been thoroughly and comprehensively presented in the special report covering the Japanese investigation, which was required of the Commissioner by act of the Legislature of 1909, and submitted to the Governor in May, 1910. The essential statistical data regarding both Chinese and Japanese have been included in Part Two of this report.

The chapter on Child Labor is somewhat extensive for the reason that this subject presents problems demanding especial consideration, and in this duty the Bureau has spent a great deal of time and care. This chapter contains several suggestions which it is believed would be not only of advantage to the Bureau in controlling and regulating Child Labor, but in improving the welfare of minor children, should the Legislature see fit to act upon such suggestions.

In the chapter on Employment Agencies various subjects concerning that branch of the Bureau's work are presented, and several suggestions offered which may point the way to a further improvement in the conditions of laboring men who have to do with these agencies.

The chapter on Social Statistics also contains legislative suggestions, particularly respecting the law of divorce.

There are two especial features affecting the interests of laboring men, particularly in the unskilled classes, which may, with beneficial results, be called to the attention of the Legislature: one is the necessity for a specified pay day and character of payment in the employment of all classes of labor, and particularly of those men who are employed temporarily and dismissed without notice; the other is the desirability of abolishing and further prohibiting the maintenance of certain private hospitals, particularly by construction companies engaged in work of temporary character.

The articles on Special Industries would have included the sugar-beet, the raisin, and the deciduous and citrus fruit industries but for the reason that these subjects were so thoroughly treated in the special report of the Japanese investigation; hence, they are not properly a part of this report. There are numerous other industries in California that are creators of demand for labor, both skilled and unskilled, but those which are chiefly a basis of such demand are here presented. In the preparation of future reports it would be advisable to include all important industries. It has been necessary to reduce the articles on Special Industries in this report to a minimum of space, owing to the demand for a large amount of other material, especially of a statistical character. The purpose has been to show the relative importance of these various industries to the development and progress of the State, and to indicate by the narrative of facts and figures of production the

relative positions of these industries one to another, and their combined relations to the whole, in the employment of labor. In all of these five particular and leading industries of the State there is a continuous demand for both skilled and unskilled labor. The majority of the people of California no doubt are aware that in the earlier period of the history of the State gold mining furnished employment for a great many thousand laborers, and that at the present time this industry employs large numbers of men; and for some fifteen years past the petroleum industry has been a source of large demand, particularly for skilled labor. An interesting feature of both metal mining and petroleum operations is that the skilled labor employed is chiefly of American origin. This is especially true in the oil fields, where the drillers are approximately ninety per cent of American birth. The manufacture of lumber employs many thousand men, with a preponderance of unskilled labor, including a large foreign element chiefly composed of non-alien races.

The development of the water power resources of California has directly created a very large demand for both skilled and unskilled labor, employed in the construction of electric and other power plants; and indirectly the ultimate employment of large numbers of highly skilled labor, particularly in the various engineering branches; also the very large augmentation of the population, especially in the farming districts, that must follow mechanical appliance of water for irrigation, and in the industrial centers through advancement of manufactures.

A considerable article is devoted to the ports of California, showing their relation to maritime commerce. Directly and indirectly transportation by water furnishes employment to thousands of men. It may be readily seen that the vast improvements that have been undertaken and are still in progress at the various harbors of the State have given employment to large numbers of workmen, and particularly to that class of skilled labor and builders whose knowledge of construction must be obtained in progressive and practical schools of daily experience. Beside the labor employed directly in the several industries described in these special articles, a considerable proportion of all the labor employed in the State of California owes its employment indirectly to the development of these industries.

The statistical matter presented in Part Two covers a larger field geographically than was presented in the thirteenth biennial report, for the reason that the Bureau has been enabled to extend its work in various parts of the State that could not be reached in the preceding biennial period. Also, most of the charts are improved by extension; that is to say, the data delineated in those charts in the thirteenth report have been reproduced and the data for the two years of the present

biennial period have been added, thus making as complete reference charts as possible for comparative study. The store and factory inspection has been greatly advanced, not only as to the number of stores and factories visited in the larger cities, but by the extension of such inspection work to the smaller towns. These tables and charts are accompanied by deductions in narrative, concise and comprehensive.

While it has not been possible to obtain statistical data on all units in respect to several of the industries, the tables as to hours of labor and wage tendencies are complete; also, the related facts as to labor of adult males and females and minors.

In respect to social statistics, modification of the juvenile court law and the increase of the scope of information have made it impossible for the Bureau to obtain accurate and authentic records of the conviction of all minors under twenty-one years of age, so that the comparative charts can not be extended to all classifications in respect to age of persons convicted, but wherever comparisons have been possible, both as regards adult and juvenile crime and divorcements, the charts have covered the preceding biennial period. The work of store and factory inspection in three of the larger centers of population has been more thoroughly and systematically extended in the present than was possible in the preceding period; and thus a large gain in efficiency in the Bureau's efforts has been attained.

A great gain in results attained by the Bureau in the present biennial period, as compared with the preceding period, is shown both in the number of persons considered and the number of visits made by the special agents. The number of persons considered in the present report, exclusive of employees of steam railroads, labor organizations, and employment agencies, but including farm labor, totals 339,609, while for the period ended with 1908 the number was only 120,000, or an approximate increase of nearly 200 per cent. The visits for the present period approximated 15,000, while for the period of 1908 they numbered only 3,500, showing an increase of more than 300 per cent.

The tables embracing Industrial, Social, Oriental, and Child Labor statistics include data on the following subjects: Sanitation, Ventilation, and Wages, in Stores and Factories; wages and other essential facts in Transportation and Communication enterprises, Mining, Petroleum, Agriculture, Organized Labor, and Selected Industries. The Selected Industries include hotels, canning and packing houses, wineries, beet-sugar factories, light and power plants, water power, lumber, powder, and cement industries. The statistical tables include also misdemeanors, felonies, juvenile crime, divorces, and reports of employment agencies.

The charts embrace various subjects, including Average Fees paid to Employment Agents and the number of persons for whom employment was secured; Convictions for Drunkenness in two of the larger centers of population; Commitments to Penitentiaries, and Divorces.

While the tables and charts are complete, so far as available data has made it possible, the accompanying narrative statements and deductions briefly and concisely set forth the fundamental facts in such manner as to render the study of them more interesting.

id
y-
er

as
c-
h

PART ONE—DISCURSIVE



CHILD LABOR

The vital factors of a nation's existence and of its moral progress are human. In the economics of nation-building these vital human factors are the girls and boys of the nation, whose moral, physical, and intellectual welfare must be the overwhelming concern of the people. Child labor means intellectual impairment, moral deterioration, and physical destruction. No industry has ever been permanently crippled by excluding children from its active conduct. Inventive genius has always come to the rescue when there is demand for greater economy of operation, and there has ever been found a way to apply better methods and adopt improved machinery.

There is no state in all this Union, irrespective of the character of its industries, where the labor of the child is essential to industrial progress and commercial prosperity; the industry that is builded upon the toil of little children rests upon a foundation untenable and insecure. The industrial progress and commercial prosperity of a nation must be builded upon a basis that guarantees to the child its inherent right to moral and physical protection and intellectual advancement.

Laying the foundation along sane substantial lines, with a view to utilizing to the utmost our human forces, the superstructure of an intelligent and moral policy may with safety be erected and employed with moderation in the direction and guidance of a nation's progress, and the conservation of its intellectual and moral resources. Around such basis, which in a nation already rich in moral and intellectual fiber can result only from a general diffusion of knowledge among the masses, there must grow in the coming years a perfected policy, substantial, efficient, and effective, that will insure to every child a minimum of education and a measure of protection of its physical welfare.

With all our resources and all our encouragements there is no present national policy, no national conscience, in America which uses the authority of the nation to conserve and universalize in our children the efficiency of manhood and womanhood. The intellectual and moral ballast necessary to the constant equipoise of the nation can never be secured by the mere utilizing of national resources. In all history men and women have overcome scarcity of resource and difficulties of situation. Strong, sane peoples have employed slender opportunities and hard situation for the working out of substantial and permanent results.

Unstable and frivolous peoples have been overcome by the very plenitude of material and opportunity. Great peoples have made themselves greater by overcoming difficulties and obstacles of environment.

There will be no awakening of the national conscience to the great need of a national policy meet for the preservation of that efficiency in the child that should develop true manhood and womanhood, until such awakening has been aroused in the individual commonwealth.

In the last United States Educational Report it was shown that less than 13 per cent of all enrolled pupils had passed beyond the fifth grade. And these little children, with many others of ages varying from eight to thirteen years who have never attended school and are wholly unprepared for the battle of life, are to be found in the workshop and the factory. The employers of these children pretend, and their parents assume, that they are alleviating poverty and assisting in the ultimate successful rearing of the children. The labor which they perform is seldom of a character which gives them practical and useful training, but is usually of a kind from which they will flee when they have grown old enough to seek for themselves the labor they would prefer or for which they possess natural adaptability. And these little children go into and out from the factory and workshop without the slightest knowledge of what the great industrial and commercial world may be, wholly lacking in intellectual improvement, without the benefits of moral restraint, and in many cases broken down physically and incapacitated for the performance of any labor that would give them the necessities of subsistence.

In some of the factories, workshops, and packing-houses in California, children of ages varying from nine to thirteen years have been found at labor of the same character as that performed by their parents and other adults, and in many instances necessitating their standing throughout nearly the whole of the day. In some cases, in the vacation time, the parent undertakes to excuse the presence of the child on the ground that there are no other means of looking after its welfare during the working hours. The superintendents and managers of these establishments also make the excuse that the children are not employed by them, and are not paid by them, but are employed and paid by their parents, if paid at all. But the fact remains that the child has accomplished in the day or the week a certain amount of labor that has earned a certain specified sum, and that this sum is actually paid by the employer to the parent, and thus constitutes, although indirectly, a payment by the employer for the services of the child. In other cases, the parent declares that the earnings of the child, especially in vacation time, are necessary to the maintenance of the home; and many of them go further and declare that this necessity reaches also into those periods

when the schools, in obedience to the laws, are demanding the attendance of all children within school age.

There are many large industries that do not require child labor, but undoubtedly when these are fully developed they will be the means of establishing other industries, which, if they do not require, will at least assume to demand the labor of minor children. But once the attention of the people has been directed along the right lines with regard to child labor and the moral, physical, and intellectual training of children, there will have begun that progress toward the preservation of childhood and the preparation for growth into manhood and womanhood which may ultimately save the minor child from the labor that would retard its physical and mental development.

Following along these lines with a pure conscience and a clear realization of the protection that the children of California are entitled to, the people of this State will have solved the problem by the time it has reached the industrial and commercial conditions that obtain in other and older states.

The sentiment in behalf of the children of the State is crystallizing, yet there is still a proneness on the part of the people to condone the violation of the laws that have been enacted for the benefit of the child. There is no doubt that this is due, in a very large measure, to the fact that the social life of the parents whose children are now being improperly and illegally employed is wholly unknown to the people at large; and this in turn is due to the fact that the number of these children so employed is comparatively limited. But there exist isolated cases where children are largely in demand and largely utilized; and while these cases are not generally known to the public, they are very often well known to the community in which they are employed. In a great many instances, the parents of the little children employed in the vacation time are not residents of the town or county or community in which the employment is had. Particularly in the fruit-packing and canning seasons families move from those sections which are not productive of fruits to the orchard and canning sections, to reside temporarily in the vicinity of the labor they can secure. And this being vacation time, the labor performed by the children is considered by their parents as a summer outing that will benefit rather than retard their physical growth. But there are other cases, in cities, where children are sent out by their parents to the stores and workshops for the purpose of adding to the slender income of the family, and in very many instances of this character the child is illegally and improperly detained from school.

The industrial training of the child is as essential as its moral and physical training and intellectual education. It is the duty of the State to provide for such industrial training, and thus to protect minor

children from the evils of child labor. One of the objects of the enforcement of the laws enacted for the benefit of the child should be to aid in constructive measures that will result in the revision of the curricula of the public schools, and their equipment with essential facilities to meet the recognized industrial requirements in that period of the life of the child when it is also making effective strides toward intellectual advancement. In this matter of aiding the children in the way of industrial training California has made advancement, but is still in the preparatory stage. While it is the duty of the State to provide facilities for the industrial training of the child, its first and greater duty in this respect is to protect the minor from the evils of labor in factory and workshop.

It has been said that a factory child passes from the age of eleven or twelve years to the prescribed age of fourteen without due regard to the Gregorian calendar. It may be further stated that the child passes this age without any regard whatever having been given by its parent or its employer to either its physical, moral, or intellectual requirements.

The tendency in most of the states, and to some extent in California, is toward the passage by law-making bodies of laws covering almost every conceivable subject. This is true not only on the part of the State legislatures, but the legislative bodies of the counties and municipalities seem to have the same tendency toward the construction of ordinances covering a multitude of subjects not always possible of proper and adequate enforcement. This tendency has brought about a condition of mental disturbance among the people until they are not in position to properly weigh the more important of these measures, many of which require a great deal too much official red tape to put them into execution.

California, like many other states, has not felt the need of reverting to the old common-law idea of the supremacy in the right to know and control matters that concern the requirements of minor children. In this State that sentiment is due largely to extreme area, and small population in comparison to area. It can not be gainsaid that the people, on the whole, are opposed to child labor. In fact, with the exception of those who are benefited by the employment of children, there is probably no citizen of California who is, not opposed to the imposition of improper and illegal labor on the minor children of the State; but instead of making it possible to eliminate the evil or raise the standard, many of the employers of child labor, and many of the parents of these children, are simply perpetuating this social sore.

While comparing favorably with the laws of like purport in the most progressive states, the Child Labor law of California is subject to amendment and improvement as it is tried out in direct application to the

employment of children. The earlier acts have been improved by amendment, and the experience gained by officers of the Bureau can be of material assistance to the Legislature in further improvement by amendment, wherever the application of the law has shown such improvement to be necessary.

The laws of the State affecting various kinds of labor, and subject to enforcement by this Bureau, have been issued in pamphlet form; also the more important ones have been presented in separate form, including the Child Labor law. The full texts of all these laws that were in force prior to the amendments of 1909 were included in the thirteenth report, and are not repeated in the present report. But the following brief digest of the provisions of the Child Labor law is here presented:

The act of 1905, regulating the employment and hours of labor of children, prohibiting the employment of minors under certain ages, and of certain illiterate minors, was so amended in 1909 as to cure the apparent defects and supply certain important features omitted from the original act.

The provision prohibiting the employment of children between the hours of ten o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning in certain places and establishments was amended to include places of amusement, restaurants, hotels, apartment houses, and the distribution and transmission of merchandise and messages; the periods for which superintendents of schools shall make reports to be filed with the Commissioner being fixed by amendment, and places of amusement were included in the occupations and industries required to have age and schooling certificates on file for minors between fourteen and sixteen years of age.

There also was added a provision that one half of the moneys paid for fines for violation of the provisions of the act, as a result of prosecutions by officers of the Bureau, shall be credited to the contingent fund of the Bureau.

A further and vitally important amendment of 1909 provides that (in the performance of the duty to enforce the provisions of this act, as laid down in the original act,) the Commissioner and his deputies and agents shall have all the powers and authority of sheriffs to make arrests for violations.

While curing defects and delegating new powers to the Commissioner, the absence of the amendments of 1909 did not invalidate the act of 1905, as indicated in two opinions expressed by Justice Shaw of the Supreme Court in decisions rendered in 1906; *Ex parte Spencer* and *Ex parte Weber*. (Reported at pages 332-339, 13th Biennial Report.)

Justice McFarland concurred in the decision of the full bench, but did not concur in certain quotations of precedent, particularly that the presumption of the validity of the statute "continues until the contrary

is shown beyond rational doubt"; that, in the opinion of Justice McFarland, was too strong a statement of the rule.

Being impressed with the logic of Justice McFarland's contention against the presumption of validity continuing until the contrary is shown, and notwithstanding the declaration of Justice Shaw that the omissions cited did not constitute invalidity, this Bureau, through whose initiative the Child Labor law was enacted, determined to seek a cure of the defects. This was partially effected, and the statute strengthened by amendment in 1909.

The law of 1905, with the amendments of 1907-09, recites the following provisions for the regulation of child labor and the enforcement of the statute, here noted briefly in the numerical order of the sections:

No minor under eighteen shall be employed more than nine hours a day, except in cases of necessity as prescribed, and when a different apportionment of the hours may be required; but in no case shall the hours exceed fifty-four in one week.

No minor under sixteen shall be employed between the hours of ten p. m. and six a. m. No child under fourteen shall be employed in certain establishments prescribed, except on permit issued by the juvenile court, the permit to be filed and open to inspection of truant and probation officers, or officers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; and school attendance officers shall have the right to enter and investigate violations; provided that other than school hours and in regular vacation periods any child may be employed in agriculture and viticulture, does not include packing and canning of fruits. The act provides that no minor under the age of sixteen shall be employed at gainful occupations during school hours, unless able to read English at sight and write English legibly and correctly, or unless a regular attendant at a regularly conducted night school.

Employers of minors under eighteen shall keep posted notice stating the number of hours per day required for such work. Employers shall keep records of minors between fourteen and sixteen at all times open to inspection of the proper officers. Age and schooling certificates shall be approved only by superintendents of schools, or authorized by local trustees; duplicate copy of such certificates shall be filed with the superintendent of the schools, and such certificates must be filed in the places of employment; a penalty is fixed for false issuance of permits. Reports showing the number of age and schooling certificates must be filed by the county school superintendents with the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with such other detailed information as the Commissioner may require, during the months of January and July for the six months ending June 25th and ending December 25th. Violations by employers are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both;

moneys collected as fines to be paid into the school fund and the contingent fund of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to enforce the provisions of this act, and he and his deputies and agents shall have power and authority of sheriffs to make arrests.

Until such time as the law may be effectively amended the Bureau will seek to have the authorities in the various school districts, where it is possible, reduce the number of persons permitted to issue age and schooling certificates. The Bureau has also discouraged as much as possible the tendency to issue permits to illiterate minors.

There have been noted many instances where permits were granted to minors when wholly unnecessary; if proper investigation had been made it would have been found that the child was seeking work of its own desire, and that the condition of the family did not necessitate nor require the labor of the child. Lack of care and caution in the issuance of these certificates has a tendency to nullify the effect of the minimum age limit provision, and would, if persisted in, equal in fact the strict enforcement of a law providing for a lower age limit.

There is evident indifference or lack of control on the part of the parents in requiring children to attend school. There is an equal laxity on the part of employers in demanding and filing age and schooling certificates. The parent's desire of having the child employed and the employer's anxiety to secure cheap labor have combined, although in some instances without evident intent, to defraud the child of education and to retard its physical improvement. This condition is, in a measure, due to the fact that some school superintendents or principals, who have the authority to issue these certificates permitting the child to labor, are not careful to see that they are properly and legally prepared.

In some instances children have been permitted to carry home blank certificates and return with them signed, while the law requires that the application for permits must be made direct by the parent in person. Satisfactory evidence of age and educational qualifications should be adduced when these certificates are applied for, and the character of the evidence is such that it gives unlimited power to the issuing officer.

There are three sources, varying in responsibility, of improper and illegal issuance of certificates; these are in the home, in the school, and in the workshop. The avarice or the poverty of the parent, the carelessness of the issuing officer, and the utter disregard of the employer all serve to prevent the adequate enforcement of the law. This can be remedied by the willingness on the part of the parent and issuing officer and the employer to do their whole duty toward the child.

The Bureau has urged upon the school authorities in the issuance of age and schooling certificates that if there is doubt as to the age of the child the benefit of the doubt should be given to the law rather than

to the individual, and that this is especially necessary where persons employing children are unable to present necessary corroborating evidence, and have nothing but the statement of the parent. It is in cases of this kind that extreme caution is necessary; that extreme care should be exercised by employers in all instances where there is doubt, and the child be required to secure the necessary credentials from the school authorities.

The Bureau deems it advisable that the Legislature of 1911 so amend the Child Labor law as to require county superintendents of schools, outside of chartered cities of the first, second, third, and fourth class, to designate in school districts having more than one grammar school the principal of some school as an issuing officer, who alone shall issue and be responsible for the issuance of age and schooling certificates. In all larger municipalities having in their charters provision for a city superintendent, it will be required by such amendment that the superintendent designate some one to act as a supervising officer in the issuing of these certificates.

It has required careful watchfulness on the part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to enforce this provision of the child labor law, and it has been observed that in periods when the Bureau's entire force was employed in the preparation and issuance of the thirteenth biennial report that there was a very decided diminution in the number of age and schooling certificates issued.

There has been some objection offered in various counties to what is charged as interference of the State with local affairs, but it has been clearly demonstrated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics that the laws affecting labor, whether it be the labor of the child or the adult, may be enforced by the State better than can similar laws by the authorities of the fifty-eight several counties and the hundreds of municipalities. Not this alone commends state intervention, but also the fact that the individual cost to the taxpayer is thus reduced to a minimum. The enforcement of the law protecting the child and its application to the various sections of the State must necessarily be gradual. The intervention of the State in what has seemed to many communities and individuals to be purely local matters is an entirely new feature of the ministerial and executive divisions of the state government. The local authorities in cities and counties look upon this branch of control and regulation as their own business. It is their own business to assist the state government in the proper and adequate enforcement of the law. If left to the fifty-eight political divisions of the State for each to have control of its own part in the enforcement of the child labor law, there would be most likely fifty-eight different ideas or plans put into operation, except that in some counties there would be neither plan nor idea,

nor any considerable effort made to enforce the law if there were no direct State control.

There is to-day great need for continued activity in the enforcement of the child labor law, and intervention by the State in the direction and enforcement of the compulsory education law in the several counties and municipalities, as indicated in the thirteenth report of this Bureau. Indeed, the time is at hand when utmost diligence and activity should be exercised by both the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the school authorities in respect to the strict enforcement of these laws.

It has been disclosed, through investigations made by special agents of this Bureau, that a number of children employed under apparent legal permission are really under age, and are not the actual children for whom such permits were issued. Numerous cases have been found where a permit issued for a child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years has been used by a child of the same family under fourteen years. This method of substitution lies wholly with the parent. The school officer issuing the permit does so in good faith, satisfied that the child for whom the application is made is of the proper age or is qualified as to education, while the intent of the parent is not to send out the child for whom the application was made, but to send out the younger brother or sister as the case may be. Only careful and intelligent investigation can discover these frauds, and only severe penalty meted to the offender can remedy the evil. The parent who desires to secure the earnings of minor children illegally will find some way to accomplish the desire, unless very carefully watched by the officials whose duty it is under the laws of the State to save these children from the imposition.

In the period covered by this report, as in the preceding biennial period, there have been observed numerous instances of minor children of school age engaged in selling newspapers and matches on the streets of the larger cities, and employed at domestic labor. These cases do not come within the purview of the child labor law, nor under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; they can be controlled only by the strict enforcement of the compulsory education law by the school authorities.

In the amendments to the child labor law by the Legislature of 1909, the general tendency was toward uniformity and a more general application of the laws to the requirements of the child. Wherever there were restrictions as to occupations or industries in which the labor of children is inhibited, the occupations were made uniform in the law. Prior to the amendment of 1909, the original law restricting the hours of labor during the midnight period, from ten p. m. to six a. m., the avocations named did not conform to all of the employments that should be restricted. As the law now stands, in its amended form, these restrictions are uniform throughout.

All child labor laws enacted have resulted from the abuse of children in industrial activities, more especially in manufacturing, and from the demand made upon children for long hours of labor under improper conditions. One of the chief purposes of these laws is the protecting of the physical welfare of minors, by the raising of the age limit at which they are legally allowed to work, and the elimination of nightwork. Another purpose, and a laudable one, is the absolute inhibition of the employment of children in the operation of or in proximity to machinery that is dangerous to life or limb: to save them from industrial injuries, and thus aid in the promotion of their physical welfare.

Along with the passage of these laws, and their application and improvement through amendment, there has been added a feature providing for minimum educational requirements. And this feature is found in most of the child labor laws that have met with the approval of civic societies that are interested in the welfare of the child, and such feature forms a part of the organic laws of the most progressive states. But the adding of the educational feature to laws that have for their purpose the protection of the physical welfare of the child makes them unwieldy and cumbersome, and difficult of enforcement. The necessary ministerial and executive appliances essential to the successful enforcement of the educational part of these laws are far greater than would be necessary for the protection of the physical welfare of the child. In fact, these two features—the physical and the educational—should be absolutely segregated and divorced. Segregation would permit of the simplifying of the process of execution and reducing very largely of official red tape.

By a supplementary act of 1909 the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is directed and empowered to aid in the enforcement of an act, commonly known as the Compulsory Education law of 1903-04, when in its application this law relates to employed children. Upon its passage the compulsory education law requiring minimum education of children was entitled "An act to enforce the educational rights of children and providing penalties for violation of the act"; it was approved March 24, 1903, and amended in 1905 and 1907. This law is such that parents, guardians, and others having control of children between the ages of eight and fourteen years shall be required to send such children to the public schools, except when prevented by sickness, evidenced by a physician's certificate, or when permitted by judicial officers to engage in labor, or when no school is located within two miles of the residence of the child. The penalty for violation of the act is fine or imprisonment, or both. The act provided for the enforcement of the compulsory education law, as vested in the school authorities of the State.

The act of 1909, empowering the Commissioner of this Bureau to aid

in the enforcement of the provisions of the compulsory education law relating to employed children, has been of considerable value in correcting the evils of child labor, and in the placing of children in the public school system; still the compulsory education law, with its various amendments, is not all that it might be, and is susceptible of improvement by present amendment, or by ultimate enactment of a substitute law. It is the opinion of the Commissioner of this Bureau that it would be advisable for the Legislature of the State of California to enact and place in active operation a broad, comprehensive law for the compulsory education of children. In order that such compulsory education law may be safely enacted and properly and efficiently enforced, it would be necessary to amend the present law, or it might require the enactment of an entirely new law. And it should require counties and municipalities, through their police powers, and school districts by the proper officers, to cooperate in its enforcement. In order to successfully carry out the educational features desired, and which have been undertaken by the enactment of the present law providing for compulsory education, the most feasible plan would be the creation by the Legislature of a bureau of compulsory education. Such bureau should be granted entire and supreme control in the exercise, direction, and enforcement of the act. And there should also be a supplemental act providing that the school census be placed under State control, and the duties of the taking of this census be performed by such bureau of compulsory education. There should be exact knowledge on the part of the State, to be secured through such a bureau, of all children born within its confines who have reached the minimum age, as provided in the law as it stands, or as it may be amended; and requiring that such children be placed in some public, private, or parochial school, unless lawfully immune. It may be necessary to carry this law further in order to make it full and effective, by requiring the passage of a supplemental act providing for a complete system of registration. This enactment might require, on the part of the parents, that they register all children coming within the minimum age. This task would not be difficult, as the State possesses the inherent right to take possession of all children, if necessary, in order that they may receive the minimum of education.

The enforcement of a properly constructed compulsory education law would tend automatically to enforce the child labor law, for with complete compulsion in the matter of education the problem of child labor could be more promptly and readily treated, and more efficiently solved. The present child labor law could be safely amended by confining its provisions solely to the protection of the physical welfare of minors.

The full enforcement of the child labor law, as it now stands, would require an excessive appropriation, and the employment of a large staff

of field officers employed solely for this purpose, and then there would not be accomplished all that is desirable and essential. In fact, the Bureau could economically utilize the entire staff in the city of San Francisco alone.

The child is not an essential factor in industrial labor in California, as it is in many of the eastern and central states. The ratio of minors to adults employed in the industries where both classes are utilized is here much lower than in many other states; and it is believed that even with the growth of such industries as could probably utilize child labor, the custom would not attain the same proportions nor so vitally affect the social life of children. Although the problems of child labor are not considered to be of serious character in California and may be readily solved by adequate application of the law, yet there should be no cessation in the rigid enforcement of both the child labor and the compulsory education law.

In the field work, while gathering statistics for the biennial report, the special agents of the Bureau have, in all lines of industry where minors were employed, made careful investigation, and wherever violations of the law were found, they have warned the employer by notification in the form of a printed statement that the establishment had been inspected and that certain violations were found to exist. In this way a large number of violations have been stopped without the necessity of resorting to prosecution in the courts. In numerous cases these violations were apparently the result of ignorance of the law. In other cases, they were careless disregard of the law. In both cases the first offense was not prosecuted, but the offender was warned, and through due notice served a further violation was obviated. The Commissioner has found this policy to be frequently effective. The effort of the Bureau has always been along the line of the least possible resistance, and when the violation of the child labor law may be cured by warning, it has been believed that such policy would prove ultimately more beneficial than legal prosecution.

The same character of work undertaken in the thirteenth biennial period in the matter of prosecution for violation of the child labor law has been carried into the period covered by the present report; and the same general policy of the Bureau toward employers, and minors whose welfare is within the purview of the statutes, as outlined in the thirteenth report, has been continued with diligence and with such improvement in methods as experience has taught to be of avail in the more certain accomplishment of the undertaking. Only in extreme cases has there been invoked the power of the courts in the effort toward remedying the existing evils. In such cases drastic measures were found necessary to induce strict observance of the law by employers, and a proper respect for the ministerial power vested in the Commissioner.

Effort has been made to impress upon the employing public the importance of the child labor law, and the expediency of continuing the policy of strict enforcement of its provisions. The time consumed and the cost incurred, particularly in the prosecutions at points distant from San Francisco, are factors that form a condition to be considered. Also, the Bureau has done all that has been possible to warn the employing public and to disseminate information respecting the provisions and requirements of the law, and to appeal to that high sense of duty toward the minor which should be the concern of every employer of labor.

The school authorities in some counties of the State have aided materially by independent prosecutions. Excellent work is being done by the officers of the juvenile courts in several counties, extreme care and caution being exercised in the matter of issuing working permits to minors under fourteen years of age. In a considerable measure this work has aided materially in the enforcement of the compulsory education law. In some sections of the State steps have been taken and a good beginning made toward enforcing the provisions of the compulsory education law, with encouraging results. In some of the larger cities parental schools are supported, and the nucleus of an excellent system thus developed. Still, in the matter of a proper, adequate, and practical enforcement, no comprehensive plan of action has been formulated.

In some of the larger cities initial steps have been taken along lines that would tend to accomplish the purpose of the compulsory education law; the officer whose duty it is to issue age and schooling certificates, being also designated as director of compulsory education, and having charge of the parental school in addition to the duty of issuing certificates of age and schooling. By thus clothing the officer issuing these certificates with the power of compelling school attendance, the enforcement of the child labor law has been materially assisted, and truancy has been very largely reduced.

With a strict enforcement of compulsory education there would be disclosed two vital conditions in this State—the conditions of dependent and delinquent children—which would form two great problems to be solved by the State through the activity of the juvenile courts and the assistance of such civic societies as are interested and engaged in the welfare of the children. There is a broad difference between the dependent and the delinquent child. The law fully sets forth the distinction. Briefly stated, a dependent child is one who has not received, or is not receiving, that physical and moral protection to which it is entitled, whether the fault lies with the parent or with the State, or with civic or statutory institutions, or with economic and social conditions. A delinquent child, as defined by the law, is one who is deficient morally, the degrees of which deficiency may vary from the commission of minor misdemeanor to incorrigibility, and extend to the commission of felony.

Under the operation of the laws governing and controlling the education and protection of children, the delinquent seems to have the advantage over the dependent, in that it has the opportunity through compulsion to receive at least the minimum of education in the state reform schools or in quasi-public institutions. This seems to be unfair to the dependent child, who has committed no offense and deserves better than it receives. But this is a condition that can be cured only by a strict enforcement of the compulsory education law.

No doubt the full enforcement of an effective compulsory education law would disclose many cases that would require provision for the maintenance and welfare of the child, whether dependent or delinquent, while receiving the minimum amount of education required by the law. Whether in public, private, or parochial school, the proper enforcement of an effective compulsory education law would give the State an opportunity to inculcate in the child respect for law and order, and love of country. And this would be the only opportunity the State would ever have to teach such children these principles.

SOCIOLOGIC

In the gathering and preparation of data concerning social conditions, including misdemeanors, felonies, juvenile offenses, and divorces, the Bureau has followed the same general policy adopted in the preparation of the thirteenth report. While the particular data and general information obtained have been as full and complete as in the preceding biennial period, the data obtained from the county clerks relating to the number of divorces granted, showing the sex of the plaintiff, the date and locale of the marriage, the date of divorcement, and the number, age, and custody of minor children, has not been sufficient for the purpose of as full and thorough study of the direct and contributory causes that lead to the divorce courts as desirable.

So far as the work of the Bureau has to do with this branch of social statistics, it is desirable, and the Commissioner believes it would be advisable, to so amend the statutes relating to divorce that certain additional information might be obtained by the courts, and thus be available for use by the Bureau in the compilation of more valuable statistics. The ages of the plaintiff and defendant at the time of marriage in each divorce case would be valuable, and should be made a part of the presentment in a divorce complaint. This information could be obtained by requiring the plaintiff in an application for divorce to furnish a copy of the marriage license as a part of the original filing. Thus, this particular and valuable information would be a part of the actual records in the case, instead of being a part of the evidence, if used at all. This added information would not only aid the Bureau in determining whether or not there might be any relationship existing between the ages of the persons at the time of divorcement and the length of time they had been married, but it should be valuable information for the courts in determining the merits of a case. Disparity of ages of the plaintiff and defendant at the time of marriage is of more importance in the study of direct and contributory causes of divorce than such disparity at the time of divorcement, dependable, of course, upon the length of time that the persons had been married. These data, added to the information already obtainable, would enable the Commissioner to make a more thorough study of the conditions.

Most of the data furnished in the history of offenders who appear in the juvenile courts are obtained from state reformatories, and from the probation officers in some of the larger cities.

Some of the more important questions set forth in the blank forms sent out by this Bureau are often left unanswered. There is no common method for unity of action by the officers of the juvenile courts in preparing the information. There is necessity for a standardization of this work, and if these officers were required to seek and to record certain important specific information, and forward the same to this Bureau, the Commissioner would be enabled to make a thorough study of the conditions and determine the underlying causes affecting juvenile delinquency. The form used by the Bureau was drawn with the idea and intent of obtaining a complete record of each individual delinquent. There was included in this form a request for the name of the delinquent, which was not wholly necessary, the object being to provide some form of identification, which might have been accomplished for the purpose desired as well by number as by name. All the Bureau desires is some distinguishing mark or number on the record which would correspond with the record in the reform school, or other institution, and which would thus identify the delinquent. The Bureau is not only willing, but desirous to protect the identity of the child, and has held this information confidential, not permitting the names to appear on the tabulated reports or anywhere in the published records. The obtaining of the names has caused some dissatisfaction on the part of the officers, who seem to think that the possession by this Bureau of such information might jeopardize the future of the child. This might be true if the Bureau were disposed, and the law permitted the publication of these names; but as there is no disposition nor permission, the danger is only imaginary. As stated in the chapter on Child Labor, there is a broad difference between the dependent and the delinquent child.

The extension of the work of the juvenile court in the larger centers of population has included cases where the parents seem to be incapable or negligent in properly controlling their children. In some of these cases the probation officers require the minors to report to them. In the work of the Bureau the term delinquent has not extended to this class of cases. The delinquent regarding whom the Bureau has sought information is the child that is brought into court, and whose custody is taken from the parent and given to some recognized and proper civic institution, or to a state reformatory.

The Commissioner considers it important to obtain such data as will aid in determining whether the social conditions in California are wholly or only partially responsible, or not at all responsible, for the position in which the delinquent child has been placed. It is desirable to obtain the percentage of delinquent minors in the juvenile courts who have come to California from other states and the length of time they had been residents of California prior to becoming delinquents. It is further desirable to know under what conditions delinquent minors from other states have come into this State. There are cases of boys

coming into this State in the company of tramps, stealing rides wherever possible on trains, and whose moral condition could in no sense be chargeable to the social conditions of California. Others sent to the state reformatories are found to have been only a few months in California, and had attained to the situation of delinquency in some other state of which they were native or for some time resident. An amendment to the statute providing for the obtaining by the court officers of certain specific information along these lines regarding delinquency cases, would enable the Commissioner to make a more thorough investigation of juvenile crime and a more valuable study of the causes.

In the present biennial report the statistical tables of juvenile offenses and crime are based entirely upon the records of individual commitments to state reformatories, as the returns from other sources were incomplete. The tables are arranged and the data compiled in improved form, presenting the most pertinent facts and tending to show underlying causes. In the matter of divorces, the prior data presented in biennial reports enables a comparison in the present report to be made with the three preceding years.

The Bureau has been unable to continue to the extent desired the study and presentation of certain features in the comparative charts upon the relationship of ages of various persons convicted of felonies and misdemeanors. This is due to the modification of the juvenile court law, which has extended the jurisdiction of that court to include all minors under the age of twenty-one years. So the Bureau has been unable to secure accurate and authentic information and records of the conviction of all minors under twenty-one years of age convicted of felony and misdemeanor. For this reason, an extension of the comparative chart published in this report does not include a comparison of the present biennial period with past periods in respect to these particular convictions.

The sociologic work of the Bureau may and should be extended along lines presented in the statistical tables, and conforming to the various suggestions in this report. This may be accomplished by the utilization of all material available from county and municipal records which might bear directly or indirectly on sociological problems. At present these statistical data cover only felonies, misdemeanors, marriages, and divorces. In the event of the enactment of a comprehensive compulsory education law, this sociologic work may be extended gradually to include certain features of child labor which are not possible under present conditions. A close study of the relation of the ages and other relationships of persons convicted of felony and misdemeanor may in the future be made possible, and thus the sociologic work along that line be gradually and effectually extended. There are many possibilities along these lines which the general conditions preclude from thorough and effective study.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

There has been noticeable advancement in the operation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the results obtained in the matter of regulation and control of employment agencies during the two years covered by this biennial report. There is still much to be desired and to be accomplished under the law governing these agencies. The advancement so far made has been the result of amendments to the law, suggested in the thirteenth biennial report, and enacted by the Legislature of 1909 through the initiative of the Bureau, together with the effective and careful work performed by the special agents of the Bureau. The amendment of 1909, granting to officers of the Bureau the power and authority of sheriffs in making arrests for violation of the statute, has been of very great assistance, not only in bringing offenders into court, but in the salutary effect that has resulted from dissemination of knowledge in respect to this amendment among employment agents. The adoption by the Legislature of an act, in accordance with the suggestion of the thirteenth report, requiring the licensing of employment agencies has been of very great assistance to the Bureau in the regulation and control of these agencies. This act was approved March 6, 1909, and provided that every person, firm, corporation, or association conducting or operating an employment agency must procure a license from the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The application for the license must contain the name of the applicant and the exact location of the agency. In cities of the first, first and one-half, and second classes, employment agents are required by this law to pay a license fee of \$50 per annum. In cities of the third and fourth classes the fee is \$25 per annum. In all other cities and towns the fee is \$6. These licenses authorize the applicant to whom they are issued to conduct or operate an employment agency for a period of one year, beginning with the 31st day of March. The moneys collected for licenses are paid into the state treasury and credited to the contingent fund of the Bureau. It is required by the act that licensed employment agents must procure separate licenses for the operation of branch employment agencies in the same or separate localities; and that no license shall be transferable or used by any agent other than the one to whom it was issued, nor used in a different location than

the one for which it was issued, without the written consent of the Commissioner. These licenses are required to be posted in conspicuous places, and must be exhibited upon demand of any officer or agent of the Bureau. Violation of any of the provisions of this act is described as a misdemeanor; upon conviction of any person, firm, corporation, or association in addition to the penalty provided the license may be revoked by the Commissioner. The provisions of this act do not prevent the collection of any tax or license by any county or municipal authority.

There should be an amendment to the license law of the State which would require all county and municipal tax license officers to furnish the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics the names of all applicants for local licenses to maintain and operate employment agencies. By such an amendment the Bureau would be enabled without unnecessary expenditure of time and funds to keep track of agencies that are established, and which may undertake to avoid making application for state license. As the law now stands, the Bureau is put to some delay and expense in securing the names of these applicants before it can ascertain whether or not they have made application for state license. So that it has required nearly a year to secure the necessary information, and to notify employment agencies that were delinquent that it is necessary to take out a state license. This difficulty might be remedied by amendment that should make it mandatory upon applicants, that before either county or municipal license would be granted it would be necessary to first procure a state license. But in spite of the obstacles met with in this and other respects the employment agencies have been brought well under control, and this is due very largely to the provision of section 11 of the license law, granting authority to the Commissioner to revoke licenses because of violation of the law.

The provision of the law respecting the keeping of records by employment agencies should be more definite and specific. This might be accomplished either by the addition of another section, or by a separate act. The purpose of such improvement or amendment in the law would be to prevent collusion between the employment agency and the person making application for laborers. That there has been and still is collusion between the agencies and the representatives of employers is apparent, but it is very difficult to secure evidence sufficient to convict both or either of the parties to the offense. There have been numerous complaints lodged with the Bureau which indicated such collusion or formed circumstantial or record evidence of such collusion or unfair treatment by either the agency or the employer which worked a hardship upon the applicant for labor. These complaints have been thoroughly investigated, and the results have tended to improve general conditions. The effect also of diligence on the part of the Bureau in

investigating the filing of monthly reports has tended to improve the condition. Special investigations by agents of the Bureau have disclosed a number of inaccuracies in filing of these reports, and the results of such investigations have been to cure the irregularity that was found to exist.

It has been found upon careful investigation that many of the complaints against the employment agencies, while brought in all fairness by the applicant for labor, are really unjust, and should be chargeable to the employer or the representative of the employer. The employing public does not seem to realize the position in which the employment agent is placed. Many of the offenses apparently chargeable to the agent are really matters which the agent can not possibly avoid. The employer of unskilled labor usually makes demand for a larger percentage of men than he actually requires, for the reason that he anticipates that a certain percentage of those who accept employment through the agency will fail to report for work. So it has become the custom of superintendents or foremen in charge of large contracts for construction work to place an order for a certain number of men in excess of the actual demand, and if more applicants than he anticipates shall report for work, he has no hesitancy in dismissing all whom he does not require after selecting what he believes to be the best class of the number reporting for work. His main object is to secure enough laborers, and he has no particular care or interest in the welfare of the men who are dismissed. Naturally the applicant for work blames the employment agency, and while his failure to secure the labor he sought works a hardship upon him, it would likewise be a source of hardship if the employment agency were compelled to reimburse him for his expenses, including transportation. This evil is very difficult to cure, and does not come under the head of collusion, although in some cases the suggestion of collusion is apparent.

There is, however, an offense committed by employment agencies which can not be excused on the ground of ignorance. The contractor or subcontractor who has contracted to do a certain amount of contract work in railroad extension, or any work that is being done for a large corporation, will order from the employment agent a certain number of men, giving the order in his own name, and stating the character of the work, the location, and the corporation for whom the work is to be done. The employment agent advertises that the railroad or other corporation, as the case may be, requires a certain number of men for certain contract work at the location named. The men who apply for the opportunity to labor are under the impression that the work is to be done directly for the railroad company or other corporation, and that their subsistence and wages will come direct from the corporation. The fact is, that the corporation has nothing whatever to do with the employment of the

men nor with their subsistence, and the agent has in most cases willfully deceived the applicant for work. In many cases the foreman or subcontractor or contractor may be as safe and dependable a person to work for as though the laborers were paid by the corporation direct, but if the subcontractor or contractor or foreman or superintendent should be inclined to treat the men unfairly, they can not apply to the corporation for whom the contract work is to be done for any redress. This is another evil that is very difficult to remedy, and possibly there is no remedy since the corporation has no particular interest, and would not be likely to undertake the punishment of the employment agent for deceiving men in whom it has no direct concern, since it is dealing directly and only with the contractors.

In the matter of collusion and other unfair treatment of the applicant for labor there has been some improvement in the past year, but the general conditions are practically the same at the close of the present biennial period as were reported in the thirteenth report, for the reason that, as stated, evidence is very difficult to obtain, although the Commissioner may be satisfied that the offense has been committed. Several instances have been observed of men being sent long distances into the interior of the State and employed at unskilled, or partially skilled, labor a sufficient time to earn an amount equal to the advance paid for railroad and stage fare, plus their board bill, hospital fees, the agent's fee, and deductions made for county poll tax. When these men are dismissed they have no balance to their credit, and have merely been given an opportunity to labor for a week or more for their board. But it would be next to impossible to prove collusion or statutory offense in such cases.

The demand for unskilled labor in the first half of the period covered by the fourteenth report was so great that some of the larger employment agencies in San Francisco and elsewhere furnished thousands of men for positions without charging them any fee. This was done by the employment agencies in order to hold the patronage of large employing concerns requiring men for railroad extension and reconstruction, and other work demanding large numbers of unskilled or partially skilled laborers. This condition still obtained outside of San Francisco in the summer and fall of 1910, and in the city of San Francisco during the summer of 1910. And this fact is offered by some persons advocating free state employment agencies as an argument in favor of such establishment.

The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is not inclined to encourage the plan of state agencies until such time as the State shall be prepared to exercise the functions of furnishing employment to unskilled and partially skilled laborers, and conduct such business without competition with privately owned agencies.

In lieu of the present establishment of one or more such state employment agencies in competition with those now paying state licenses, the first step in the right direction would be the introduction of a constitutional amendment contemplating a thorough plan of state control and operation that would provide for the exercise by the State of the functions of furnishing unskilled and partially skilled labor demanded by such urgent industries and construction operations as are conducted directly or indirectly in the interest of development of the resources of the State; and this without competition with the privately owned concerns licensed to furnish that character of employment which the State would not handle. In order to accomplish this, the State must of necessity be empowered by constitutional amendment to assume exclusively the functions of furnishing the particular classes of labor referred to.

In addition to the noncompetitive feature, an unquestioned essential to the successful operation and permanent life of such undertaking must be the provision for a fair, nominal fee to be paid by the successful applicant for labor. It would not only be manifestly unfair to the State that laborers profiting by the operation of such an agency should be so favored without reason, but such a course would result disastrously to the employers of labor and place an unwarranted burden on the taxpayers of the State. No man capable and competent to earn a livelihood should be permitted to obtain any part of remuneration without earning the same. The absolutely free employment agency plan, in competition with privately owned licensed agencies, has been tried out by municipal undertaking in this State. But the plan has not been successful, nor has it operated in direct competition with the licensed agencies of the larger class. The character of employment obtained through a free employment agency is usually temporary and of short duration. The larger corporations that employ large numbers of unskilled laborers are inclined to depend upon the licensed agencies, for the reason that they usually have contracts or agreements by which these agencies undertake to supply their demands at all times. These employers do not take kindly to city or state control in such matters. But if the State were empowered to handle all of the unskilled labor demanded by employers, and privately owned agencies were excluded from this line of work, the opposition would be disposed of, for the reason that the employers would understand that the State was competent to supply the demand.

The establishment and successful operation of an employment agency by the State without competition with the licensed agencies would enable the Labor Commissioner, or the chief of such bureau of employment, to make a thorough study of labor conditions, and to disclose approximately the number of cases of willful idleness. The complaint is gen-

eral that there are large numbers of unskilled and partially skilled laborers without employment who do not honestly and diligently search for it, nor show willingness to continue steadily in such positions when secured. By keeping a careful record of such cases, the Bureau would be able to ascertain the percentage of persons applying for and accepting positions who failed to live up to the terms of the agreement under which they were employed.

The Commissioner or the Bureau would be in closer touch with the needs and demands of various localities, and know just what proportion of unemployed labor in certain districts was available and capable in meeting the demands in other districts, or the general demand. This plan would enable the Bureau to ascertain whether it would be necessary to draw upon the larger centers of population to supply other sections. State agencies, properly conducted and maintained without profit, being practically self-supporting in respect to the incidental expenses of operation, would prove a great benefit to the cause of labor, particularly the unskilled and partially skilled who are under the present system the prey of unprincipled men engaged in the business of furnishing employment. There would be no particular incentive to dishonesty on the part of the employees of the State Bureau or agency; since their compensation like the compensation of other State employees would be in direct payment for their services, and collusion between the employees of such an agency and the employers of labor would be improbable, even if it were successfully possible. The direct benefit to be derived from the establishment and operation of a state agency would be twofold; the laborer would obtain employment at a moderate fee that would not be subjected to demand and supply, and the unworthy element who are disinclined to work steadily would be weeded out.

In addition to the regular reports secured from the various employment agencies, the Bureau has prepared and sent out blanks for special reports on the condition of the labor market for each month. These blanks are sent only to the agencies in San Francisco and other principal centers of the State, and provide a certain class of information, which has been valuable in the study of the conditions of the labor market in both skilled and unskilled labor. These special reports include labor in railroad construction, lumbering, mining, farming, and the general trades and occupations, including blacksmiths, machinists, carpenters, painters, engineers, teamsters, stablemen, gardeners, choremen, porters, waiters, and cooks. The blank was designed primarily for the purpose of furnishing information to the Federal Government and others particularly interested in the condition of labor along the lines mentioned. By this means an intelligent forecast of the demand and supply along these certain particular lines is secured, and knowledge obtained as to whether the supply may be adequate to the demand. This

information deals only with male labor, and no attempt has yet been made to secure such data respecting female labor. The information sought in these blanks includes the prevailing rate of wage, the relative situation of the supply and demand at the time of making the report, and the prospective demand for the ensuing month as compared with the current month. Another feature of the information sought is the name, location, and character of new industrial establishments, or the reopening of former ones, together with the number of men to be employed, and the approximate duration of the employment.

WAGE PAYMENTS

There should be enactment of suitable legislation providing for regular monthly settlement or payment of wage accounts by employers of labor on such certain specified days within the month and upon a date not later than may be fixed by the enactment, and to apply to all classes of labor. In other words, a date limitation for the payment or settlement of wages due for the thirty days next preceding. A reasonable provision should be made for the immediate payment following dismissal of an employee, or at the conclusion of specified employment. Such provision should require that certain prescribed evidence of wages due should be given such employee whose work ceases at a date prior to the regular monthly pay day, and that such evidence may be legally used for negotiable purposes, and further that all wages be paid in legal tender money or in collateral legally and instantly negotiable.

Instances are numerous of the manifest unfairness to employees, which is practiced by some employers, in requiring that the wage earner travel long distances in order to collect the amount due. In many of these cases the employee finds, upon arrival at the point at which payment was expected, that the demand will not be honored until after a lapse of a period of from thirty to ninety days. The complaints that have come to the Bureau disclosing these conditions within the past biennial period would approximate more than a thousand. No official record has been kept of such complaints, for the reason that the Commissioner has no authority to intervene in such matters.

This condition tends to develop a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction, demanding immediate remedial legislation, which can not be too strongly urged. The numerous cases that have come within the observation of the Bureau show conclusively the hardship that has been worked upon employees, especially the manual labor class, and this applies not only to men who have become dissatisfied with the character and condition of the labor, but to men who have been discharged for valid or invalid reasons. In numerous instances these men have been absolutely refused adequate evidence of the wage earned and due. In fact, instead of some form of collateral payment or acknowledgment, they have in many instances been given simply a brass check or slip of paper issued by the foreman, and the issuance delayed until the pay day fixed at the

option of the employer; and the pay day, or date of recognition of evidence of the wage due, has been, in many cases, extended thirty to sixty days beyond the date when the employee ceased to labor.

These complaints are not confined to any particular locality, but are general throughout those portions of the State employing temporary labor, particularly in construction work.

There should be also enactment of suitable legislation for simplifying the method of procedure in the courts for the collection of certain specified maximum amount of wages due, and giving to the courts ample power in subpoenaing witnesses.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

The establishment of private hospitals by construction companies, and others engaged in the employment of men in work of a temporary character, has led to many abuses, and, in fact, has become a source of graft. This evil may be quickly and permanently cured by careful and proper legislation. In many cases which have come to the notice of the Commissioner, through complaints of employees, these so-called private hospitals are merely pretensions, and do not serve the real purpose for which they are supposed to be established.

The establishment of these hospitals has carried with it the assumed right to withhold from the wages of the employees so-called hospital fees. The withholding or collection of hospital fees the Commissioner believes should be so regulated by the Legislature and controlled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or other proper authority, that the contractors or employers of such labor could by no possibility reap any pecuniary benefit. Such fees as may be legally collected or withheld from the wages of the men might with better results be paid into the county hospital fund in the county where such labor was employed. A provision might be made that the sick or injured employees could be cared for in the county hospital at no further expense to the employee or to the employer than the payment of the fee prescribed by law.

ORGANIZED LABOR

In the effort of the Bureau to obtain full and complete data respecting labor organizations, improved form blanks have been prepared and sent out, and all unions embracing building trades, and other than building trades, have been supplied with these blanks. The result has not been commensurate with the undertaking. The Bureau has utilized all sources available, and sought to obtain through the central organizations or bodies a list of all affiliating unions or locals. The tables presented in the statistical part of this report show the numbers of employed, the percentage of increase or decrease, and the minimum and ruling wage of the building trades unions and affiliating organizations, and also organizations other than building trades, at such points from which the Bureau was able to obtain the information. Had the information received been in full response to the requests sent out, a chart might have been prepared, showing the relation of the present with the past biennial period. But the returns were received from only a small percentum of the organizations to whom blanks were mailed. The data and information available have been utilized to the best possible advantage, and presented in the two series of tables mentioned, which, in addition to the data described, show by location the trade, membership, occupation, and the number of hours of employment per day; wages, showing units, minimum, and ruling wage.



Hop Vines, Sonoma County.



Celery Field, Island Ranch, San Joaquin Basin.



Barley for Shipment, Island Ranch, San Joaquin Basin.



Traction Harvester Engine, San Joaquin Basin.



Lemon Orchard, Ventura County.

FARM LABOR

The situation and condition of farm labor in California are very fully set forth in the special Japanese report, completed in May, 1910. While this investigation was directed to the gathering of statistics and general information regarding the employment of and operations by Japanese in the agricultural sections, it necessarily involved the employment of the white and other races. The investigation covered more than 4,100 farms, and in the statistical reports indicated the number of white men employed, as well as the number of Japanese and other oriental and other races. To make an extended report of the farm labor situation would be merely to review the Japanese report. Every economic relation existing between the oriental and the white farm laborer was investigated by the special agents of the Bureau during that investigation, and the precise conditions have been in the special report very fully set forth.

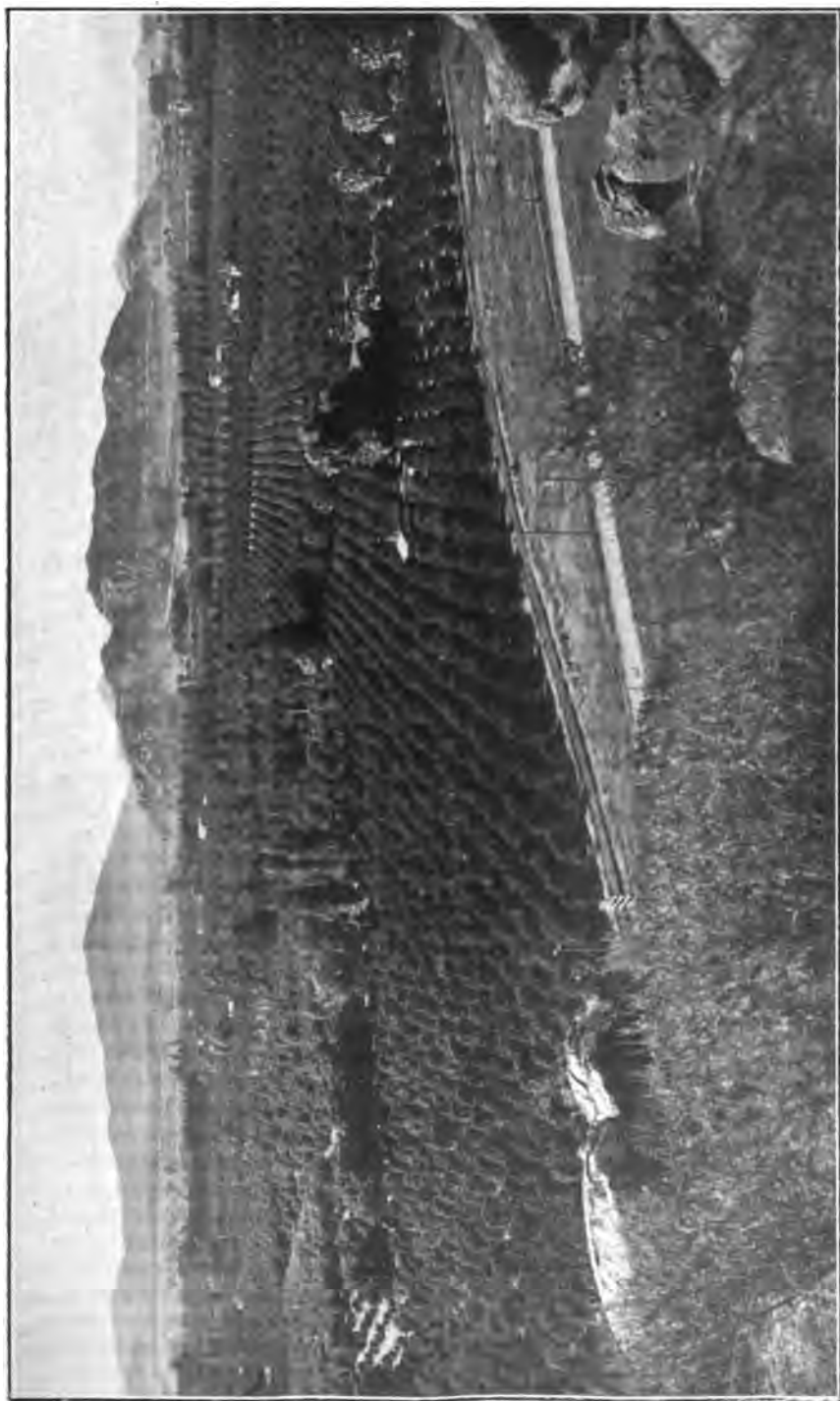
The value of the products of the soil in California for the year 1909 marketed by the producer, and for the most part shipped out of the State, as shown by the report of the California Development Board, exceeded \$305,000,000. This valuation excluded farm animals and animal products, forest products, and minerals.

ORIENTAL SITUATION

In the present report only the Chinese are considered in the tabulated matter respecting oriental labor, for the reason that all phases of life, labor, and activities of the Japanese population in the State were thoroughly covered in the special report of the Commissioner filed with the Governor in May, 1910. This report was the result of an investigation undertaken by direction of the Governor and pursuant to the provisions of chapter 134, statutes of 1909. So the Japanese situation is not included in the present biennial report, except as to the presentation of tabulated data in the chapter on Farm Labor, which shows the Japanese ownership and tenancy.

The situation of the Chinese is practically the same as shown in the thirteenth biennial report. There is no competition between Japanese and Chinese in any branch of labor. The Japanese have confined their energies chiefly to fruit growing in the agricultural districts, and to house-cleaning, and cleaning and dyeing in the cities. While there are still considerable numbers of Chinese employed in fruit growing sections, their employment is not so extensive as to make them live competitors of the Japanese; in house-cleaning, and in the cleaning and dyeing of clothing, the Chinese are not competitors of the Japanese. Even in the housework duties, in which both Chinese and Japanese are employed, they are not competitors, for the reason that the employment of either is merely a matter of preference on the part of the employer. At the close of the biennial season ending October, 1910, there were approximately 40,996 Japanese in the State compared with 45,000 in October, 1908. In respect to the Chinese, the number is approximately the same in the present period and the period two years prior, being 31,100 in October, 1910, and 30,000 in October, 1908.

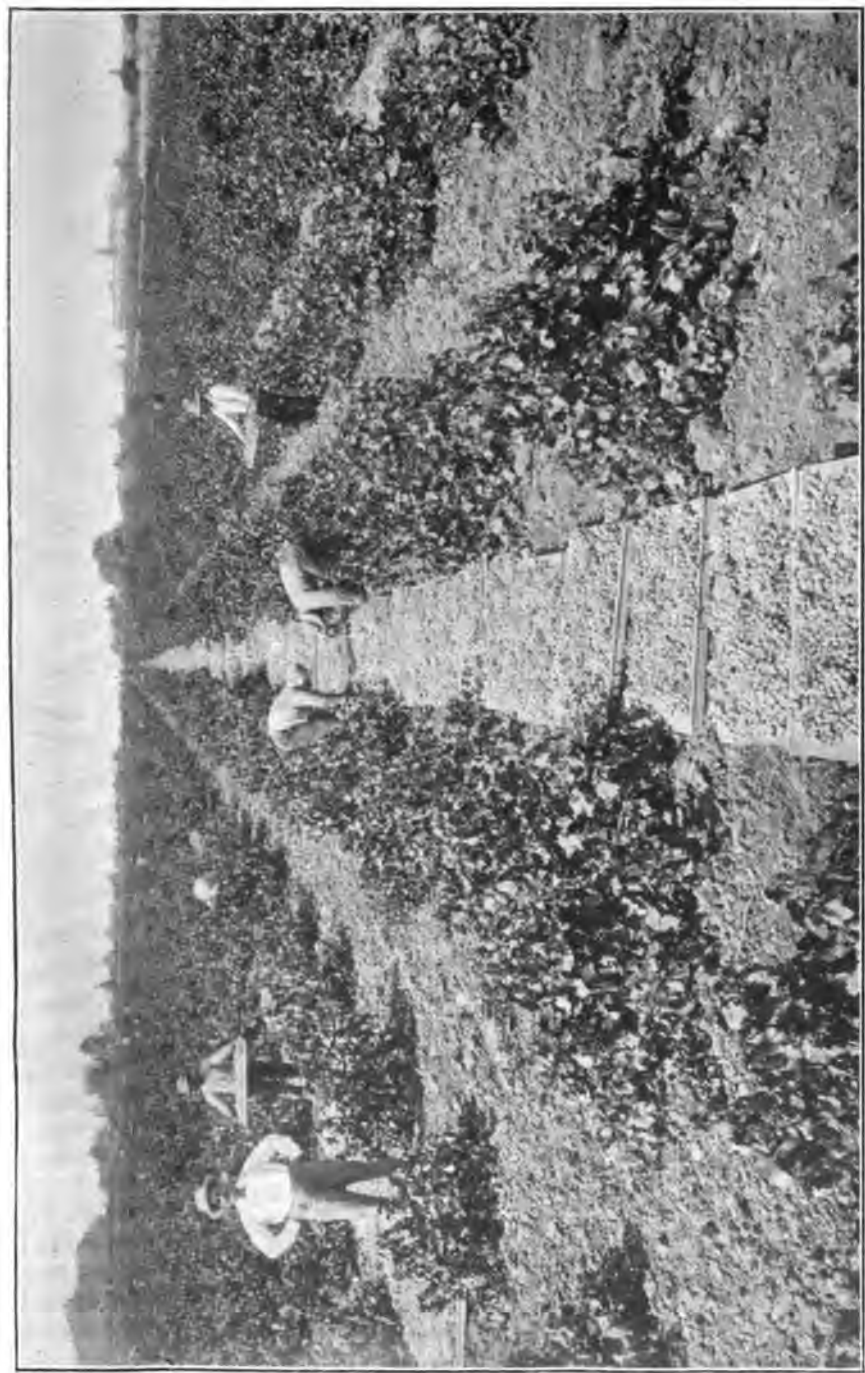
In making the estimates of oriental population and movement, both as to Japanese and Chinese, the State and United States reports and the records of the transpacific steamship lines were used as a basis. The figure given in 1908, together with the data available from the records of arrivals and departures of orientals at the port of San Francisco for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1910, form the basis of the Bureau's estimate of the Japanese population. The records of transpacific steamship lines show that the departing Japanese exceeded the



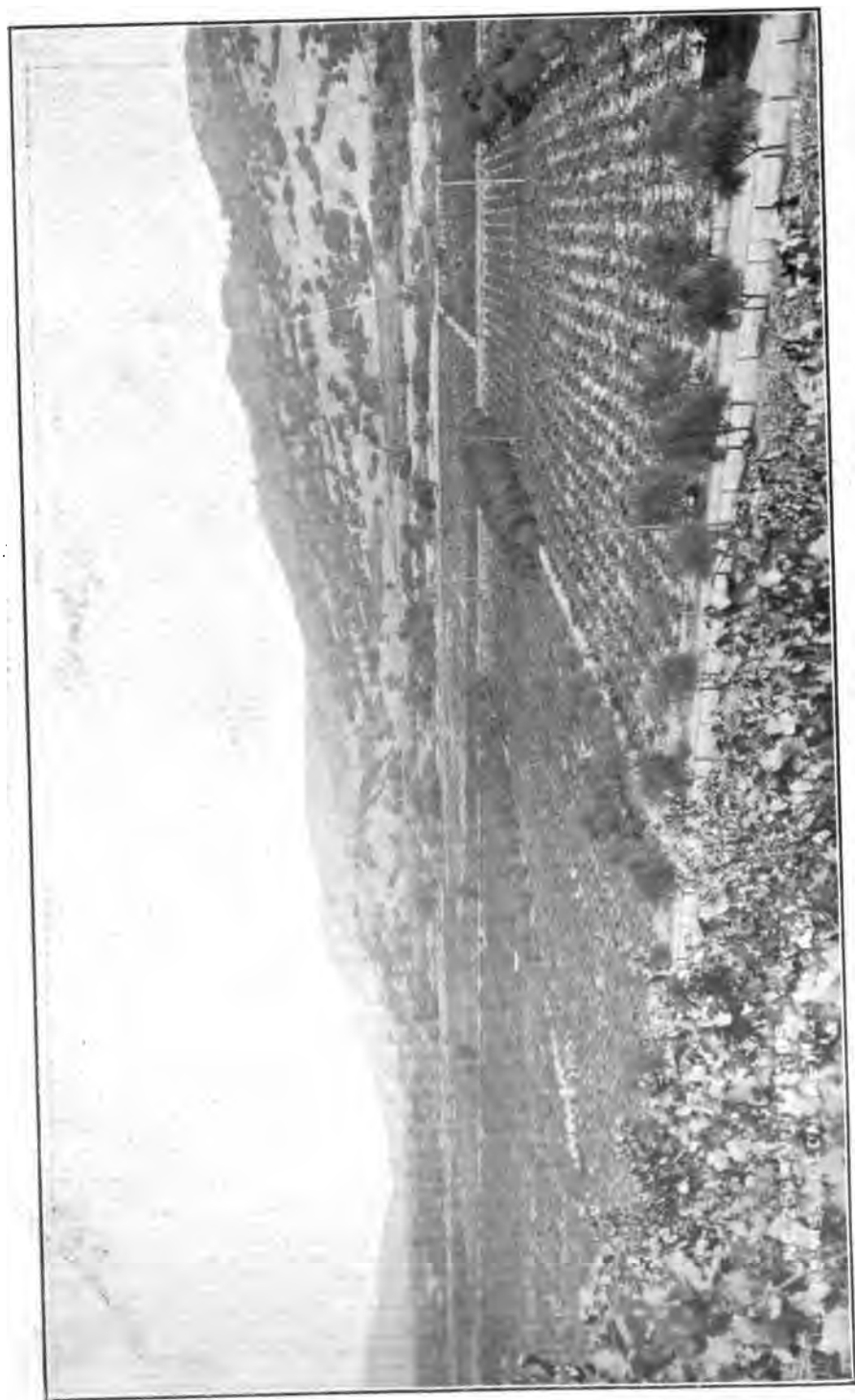
Orange Grove, Southern California.



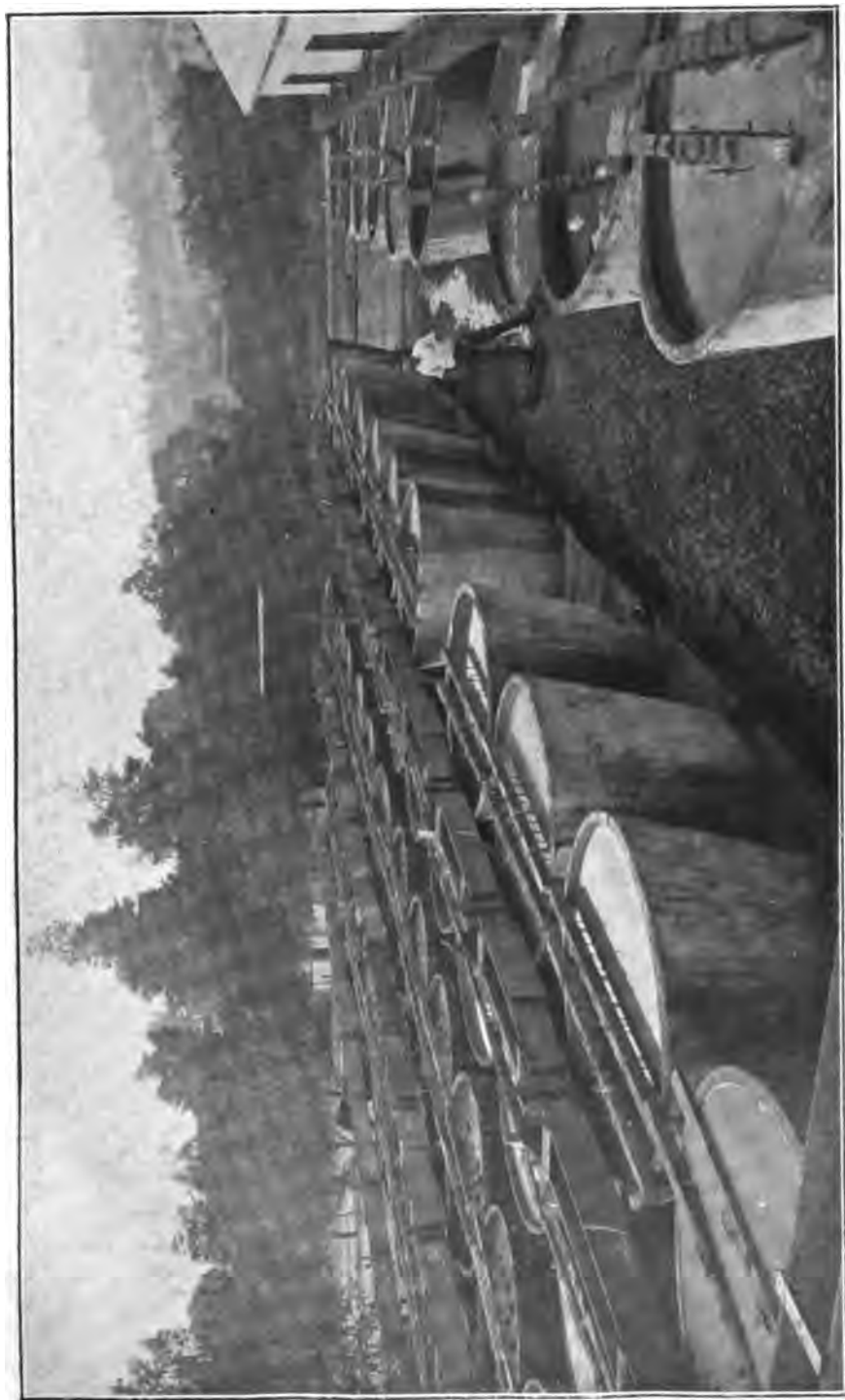
Orange Grove, Riverside County.



Raisin Grape Vineyard, Fresno County.



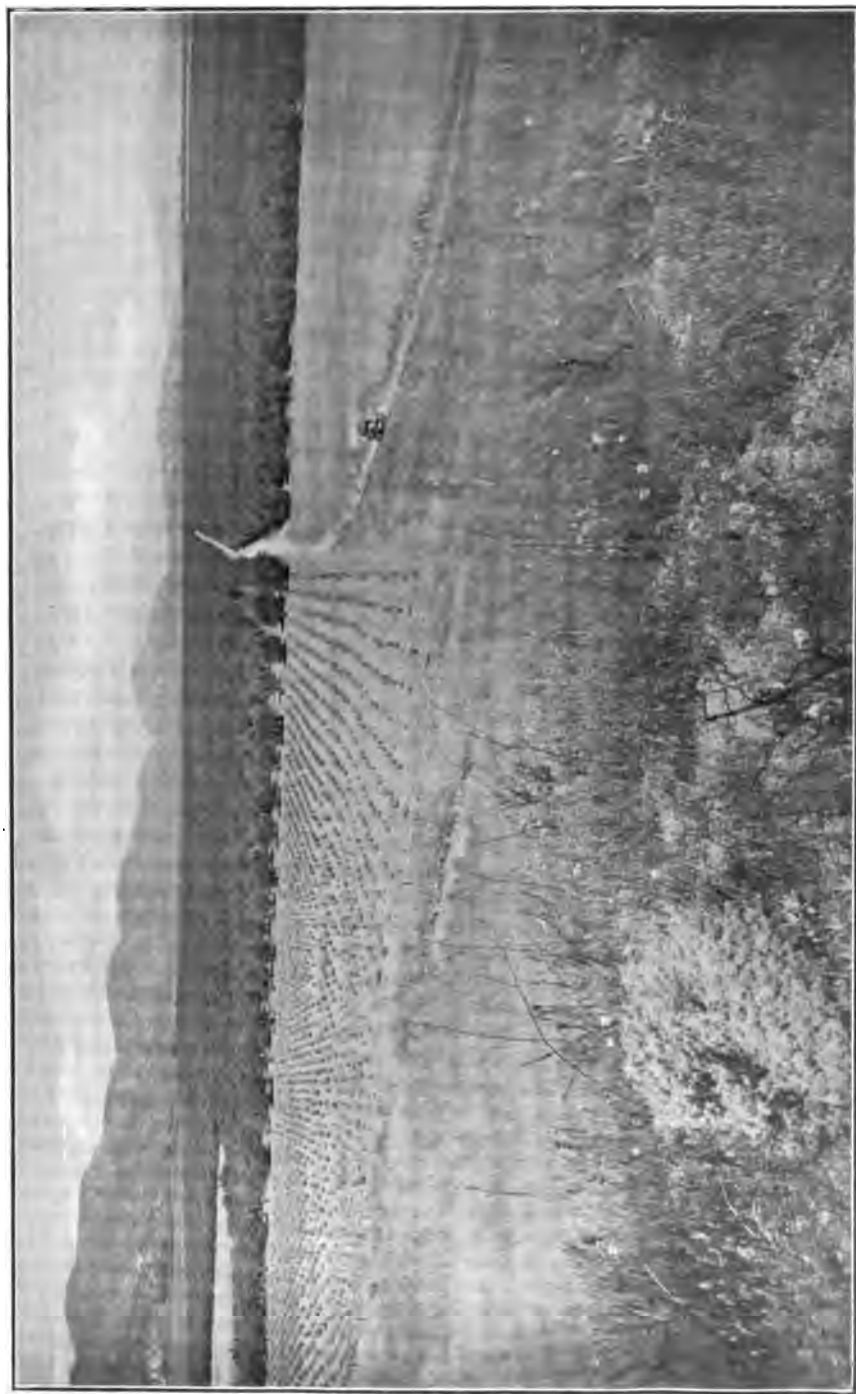
Wine Grape Vineyard, Sonoma County.



Cream of Tartar Vats, Sonoma County.



Olive Tree, Los Angeles County.



Olive Orchard, Southern California.

arrivals for the year ending September 30, 1909, by 2,164. For the year ending September 30, 1910, the departures exceeded the arrivals by 1,840. The net decrease for the two fiscal years was 4,004. The two fiscal years ending September 30, 1908, show a net decrease of 1,213 during that period through the port of San Francisco. The interstate movement of Japanese is not deemed an essential factor in estimating the oriental population. The number moving from California into other states has been practically balanced by the number moving from other states into California. There have been no available data as to the number of Japanese that moved illegally into the United States over the Mexican border. In the first half of the biennial period covered by the thirteenth report of this Bureau—that is to say, for the year ending September 30, 1907—the arrivals of Japanese exceeded the departures by 3,719. In the second half of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908, the exodus of Japanese began, and during this second half of the biennial period the departures exceeded the arrivals by 2,506. This migration, which has been principally to Japan, has continued during the past two years or biennial period covered by the present report. Within the last half of this period the migration has slightly decreased.

The twelfth biennial report of this Bureau showed the number of Chinese in California in October, 1904, to be 40,000. In the ensuing period of four years ending September 30, 1908, the departing Chinese exceeded the arrivals at the port of San Francisco by 10,255. The thirteenth report of the Bureau placed the Chinese population in October, 1908, at slightly less than 30,000. The steady decrease in the Chinese population during the four years ending September, 1908, ceased in the following year, and in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1909, the arrivals exceeded the departures by 1,659. In the following year, or the latter half of the present biennial period, the position was changed by an excess of arrivals over departures, numbering 538, the actual result being a net increase for the two years ending October, 1910, of 1,121. The Chinese quarter in San Francisco has been practically rebuilt, and the present population is nearly equal to that prior to the fire of 1906, approximately 31,000. Improvement in appearance, substantiality and permanency of architecture, with due regard to ventilation and sanitation, have been observed, and in the past two years the Chinese quarter has been improved by numerous fine structures.

PORTS OF CALIFORNIA

California presents about 1,000 miles of shore line on the Pacific Ocean, extending from San Diego in the south to Crescent City in the north. San Diego, situated at the extreme southern limit of California coastwise navigation, is the first port of call on the Pacific coast north of the Panama Canal and the Tehuantepec railroad. Eureka, on Humboldt Bay, is the northmost port of call on the California-Pacific coast. The mean overland distance from San Diego to Eureka in a direct line is 685 miles north, 35 degrees west; following the water line and putting in at the deep harbors ships travel an approximate distance of more than 1,000 miles.

The principal harbors of sufficient area to accommodate ocean-going ships are San Diego Bay, San Pedro Bay, the bay of San Francisco, and Humboldt Bay; all of which, with the exception of San Pedro, are what is termed land-locked, and at each port there are railroad facilities for interior distribution. At San Francisco, Oakland, and Los Angeles three transcontinental lines have their termini; and San Diego one, and another under construction.

The transcontinental lines terminating at Oakland and San Francisco are the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe, and the Western Pacific. These lines reach San Francisco by transshipment across the bay from Oakland. The Southern Pacific has transcontinental connection direct by rail across the southern arm of the bay by bridge at Dumbarton Point. At Los Angeles the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe, and the Salt Lake road have their termini. San Diego has railroad connection at the present time only with the Santa Fe, while a transcontinental line is under way via Yuma, Arizona, direct to San Diego. Eureka has no direct and complete rail connection, but is connected with the North Western Pacific by about one hundred miles of staging. This gap is to be built by that line and thus give Eureka a direct outlet to the interior of the State and with transcontinental traffic.

The principal ports of commercial movement and industrial activity between San Diego and Eureka are Port Los Angeles on San Pedro Bay; Ventura and Santa Barbara on Santa Barbara channel; Port Harford on the bay of San Luis Obispo; Monterey and Santa Cruz on the bay of Monterey; San Francisco, Oakland, Point Richmond, on San Francisco

Bay; Vallejo, Mare Island, on San Pablo Bay; Fort Ross on the Sonoma County coast; Point Arena, Mendocino, and Fort Bragg on the Mendocino coast.

The coastwise traffic of the State extends one hundred miles north of Eureka to Crescent City in Del Norte County.

On this more than 1,000 miles of Pacific shore line, from San Diego in the south to Crescent City in the north, there is transacted a commerce equal to 30,000,000 tons annually.

This volume of water commerce is increasing and will be very largely augmented by the traffic that will come through the Panama Canal, and although California is abreast of the times in the matter of facilities for the handling of such increased volume of commerce, preparations are being made at the principal ports in anticipation of a still greater increase that must follow after the operation of the Panama Canal has become established. These improvements are being made at San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Eureka. The water front and appurtenances of San Francisco, and a portion of the San Diego water front, are owned and controlled by the State. Eureka harbor is controlled and regulated by a state board and harbor-master.

The harbor of San Francisco has received no assistance from the Federal Government except the removal of topographical obstructions. The Oakland harbor has been aided by the Government in the deepening of the estuary and the construction of bridges. The harbor of San Diego has received Federal aid in the dredging of the channel. What is now Port Los Angeles, and including Wilmington and San Pedro, has received Federal aid in the construction of a substantial and effective breakwater, forming the outer harbor of San Pedro Bay. The harbor at Eureka in Humboldt Bay has been improved by the Government in the construction of jetties. Further and substantial Federal improvements are required at San Diego, Los Angeles, Eureka, and Oakland. The cities of Oakland, Los Angeles, and San Diego have taken it upon themselves to provide necessary funds for certain essential water front improvements at those ports. Oakland has voted for a probable issue of \$10,000,000 of bonds, the first installment to be \$2,500,000. Los Angeles, with the consolidated towns of Wilmington and San Pedro, has voted \$10,000,000 in bonds, with an actual present demand for \$3,000,000; San Diego will spend about \$6,000,000 to complete the work planned by the municipality.

No state in the Union can reap larger or more profitable commercial and industrial benefits from the successful completion of the Panama Canal than California. None will offer more numerous and remunerative inducements to labor, both skilled and unskilled, when such commercial improvement and industrial advancement shall become established.

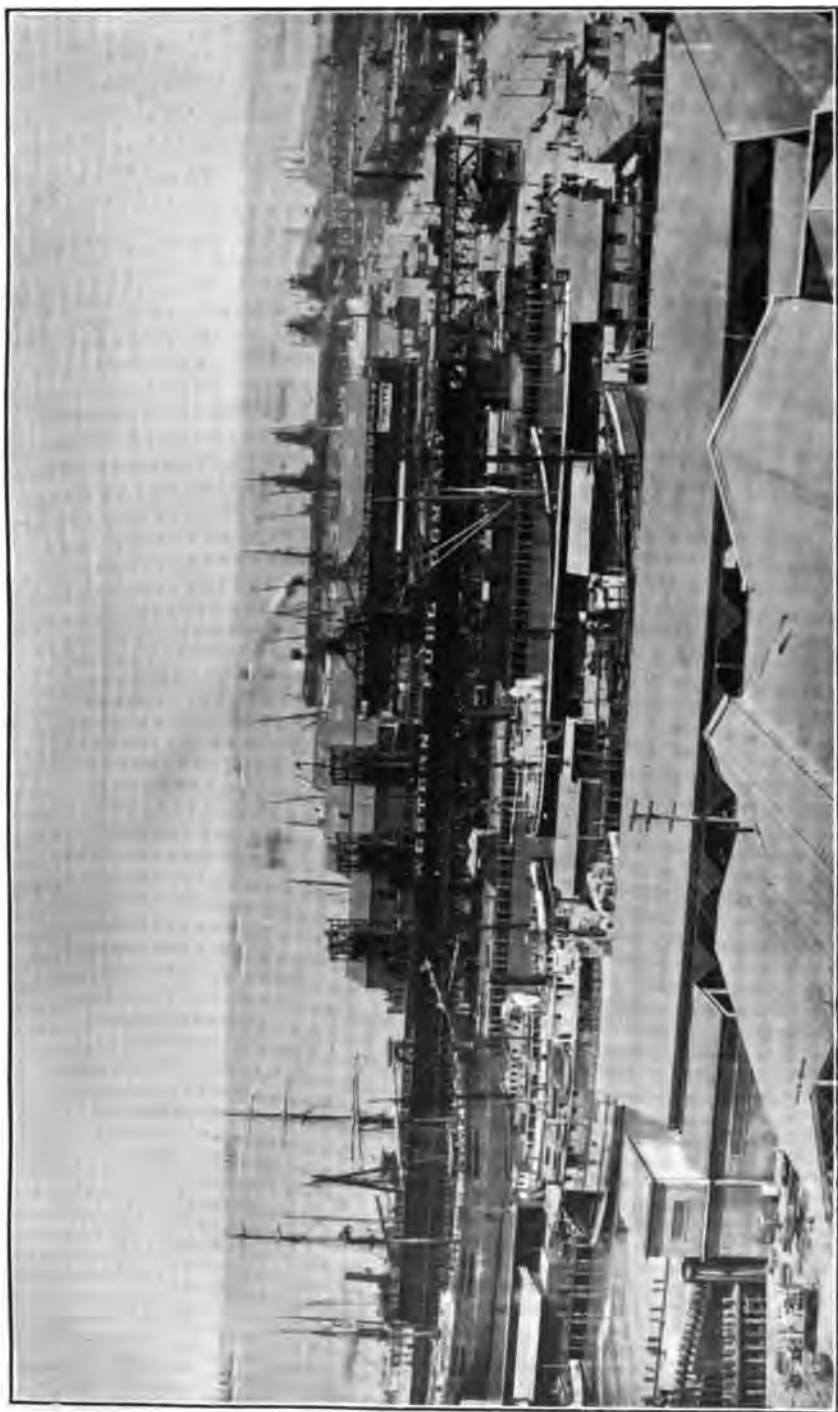
California now produces and ships beyond its geographical boundaries a greater number of pounds of freight per capita than does any other state. A considerable proportion of the nonperishable commercial and industrial products shipped from and into California may be moved by water through the Panama Canal with economy of time and cost, and these economic results should obtain without diminution in the earnings of the railroads, for the reason that a considerable proportion of the increased shipments of essential products that may pass through the canal must be moved to interior destinations by rail.

The Panama Canal will, according to the official announcement of the United States engineers in charge, be completed and opened for the passage of ships within five years.

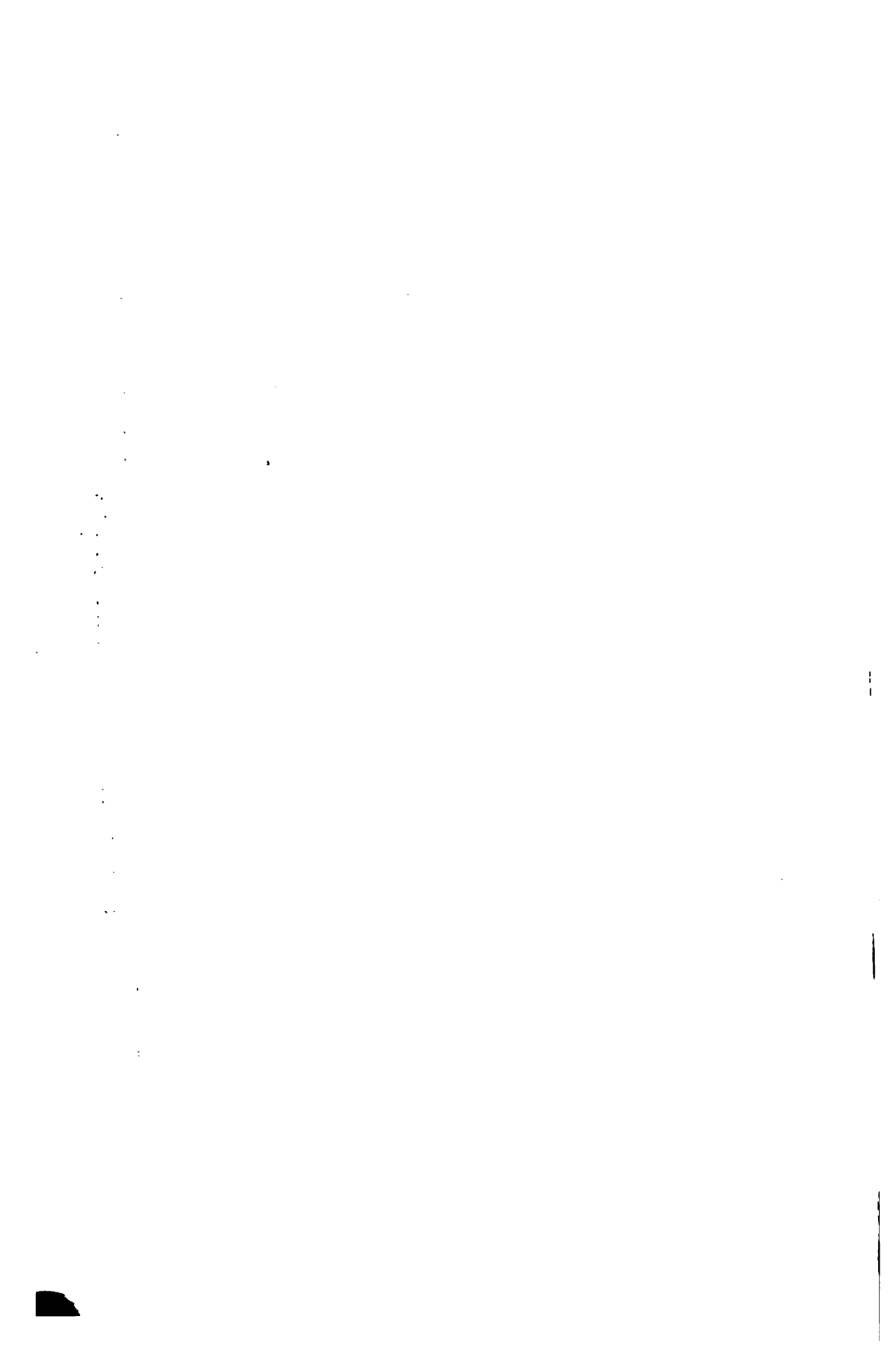
San Francisco Harbor.

The commercial and industrial water front of San Francisco is State property, controlled by a Board of Commissioners, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor. The initial provision for the establishment of this Board was made by the Legislature in 1853. The Harbor Commissioners have jurisdiction which is confined to state property along the water front of the city and county of San Francisco, which extends from the eastern end of the Presidio reservation, on the north shore, in an easterly and southeasterly and southwesterly direction to the boundary line between San Francisco and San Mateo counties. The Board maintains open fairways in the bay for the clear passage of transbay ferryboats. This water front property consists of all the piers and wharves in the city and county of San Francisco, with the exception of those belonging to the Federal Government, and two manufacturing plants; also the seawall and seawall lots, and certain water front streets, including East street for its entire length. These lots and streets were created by reclamation of tidelands. The Board has no jurisdiction over the ports of Oakland, Point Richmond, Port Costa, or other bay points.

The first permanent bulkhead or seawall was planned and undertaken in 1873, to extend from Howard to Union street, a distance of 3,252 feet. Five years later an extension of this seawall, from Kearny street westerly for a distance of 2,000 feet was undertaken. The completion of these contracts marked the commencement of the permanent wharfing system of San Francisco. Other sections followed, resulting in an aggregate length of seawall at the end of the fiscal year 1908 of 10,800 feet. The biennial report of the Commissioners for 1910 states that the completed seawall on June 30, 1910, measured 11,700.5 feet, and included 30 piers and 23 seawall lots; these, together with the property around the Central basin on the east shore of the southern part of the city, comprise a total of 1,104,275 square feet. The berth



Shipping Scene, San Francisco, South of Ferry Building.



space afforded by the piers and bulkhead wharves aggregates about five miles. The water front line under the jurisdiction of the Board is approximately eight miles in length. The last contract for work under the seawall bonds will add three more seawall lots, with a valuation of over \$700,000.

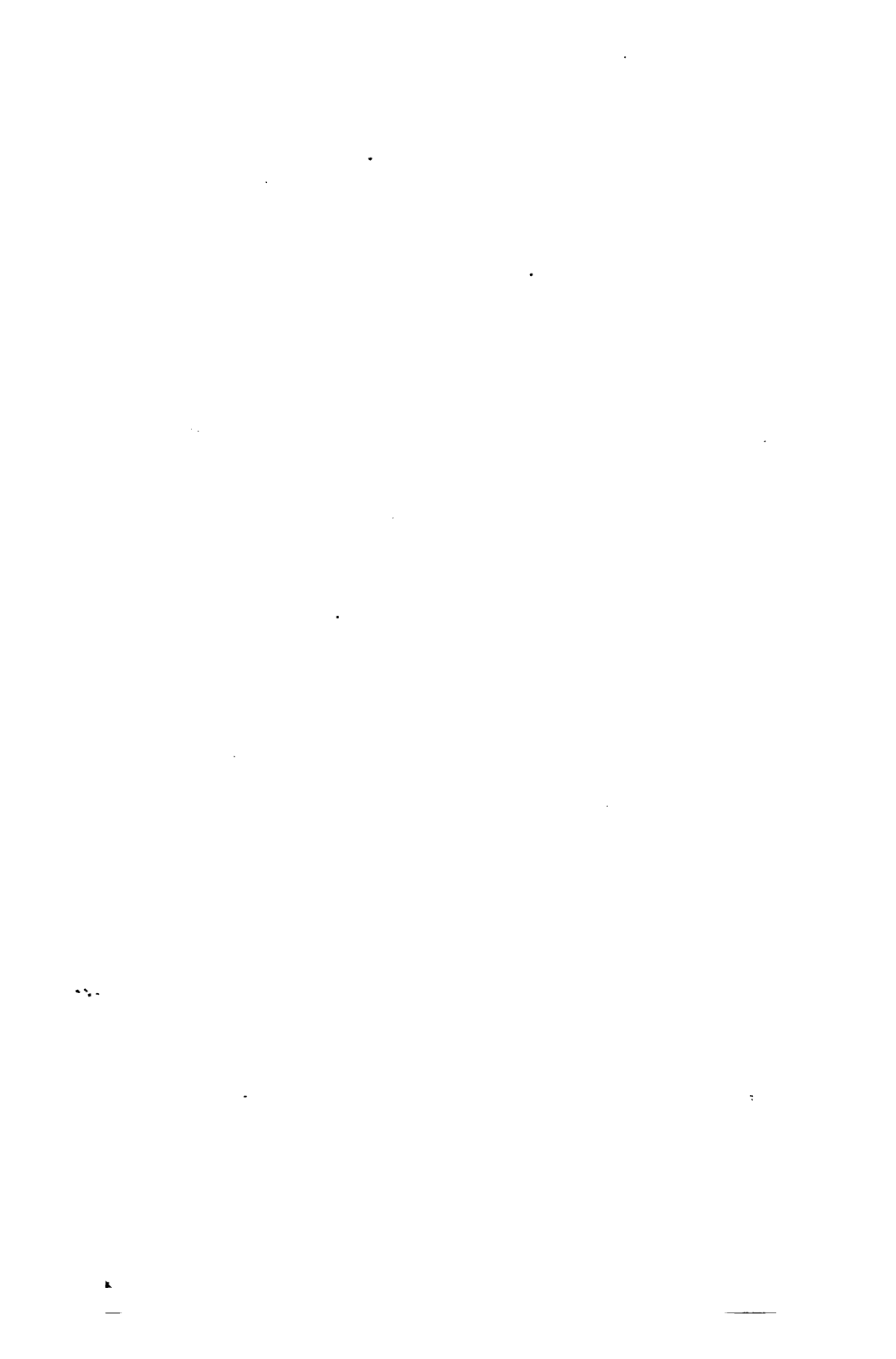
The \$9,950,000 bond issue authorized by the Legislature contemplates continued improvement and expansion, which would make San Francisco a capable seaport, possessing ample docking facilities and other requisites for the accommodation of great ocean-going ships, such as would employ the Panama Canal in freight and passenger traffic between the Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific coast, and also any increase in numbers, tonnage, and type of ships engaged in the transpacific traffic.

The possible expansion by continued improvement and development of the water front for the entire length, from Taylor street on the north shore of the City to the San Mateo County line on the southeast shore of the city and county of San Francisco, would provide a combined contour length of piers and bulkheads of 35 to 45 miles. Such expansion would contemplate 800-foot piers, from 140 to 210 feet wide, with water-spaces between piers from 220 to 250 feet wide. A considerable proportion of such development could be accomplished, along with other improvements, by the expenditure of the \$9,950,000 authorized by the bond issue.

In addition to the general improvements contemplated by the larger bond issue, the special harbor committee that was created by the Legislature of 1909 to investigate all the harbors of the State with a view to making provision for increasing water commerce recommended, among other things, the purchase of sixty-three blocks of submerged lands adjoining Islais Creek near the south end of the harbor for the purpose of improvement on State account; the exact value of the land to be acquired by appraisalment or condemnation being unknown, the amount of the bond was placed at \$1,000,000, with a provision that so much thereof as might be necessary should be applied to the purchase of the property. This is known as the India Basin bond issue, and the lands to be acquired are of essential value in the extension of the seawall and the completion of contemplated docks and piers. India Basin comprises an indenture of the bay, lying between Hunters' Point and Potrero Point, and south of and adjoining Islais Creek channel. The acquisition by the State of these lands will largely increase the facilities for dockage and storage, and more especially the accommodation of large lumber interests, and will give the State control of a large body of land fronting on the water front, and which will, in fact, cost the taxpayers of the State no increase in their taxable assessments. Besides the extension of the seawall and the purchase of the submerged lands on Islais Creek, this bond issue includes the extension of the

Belt railroad from the central wholesale district of the city to the south. Since the bridge at Dumbarton Point has been constructed and opened for traffic a large proportion of the through freight by rail comes direct to the south end of the city, where it may be distributed to the Belt railroad, thus making a complete and economic connection between the receiving depot in the south end of the city and the wholesale houses in the business center.

The economic advantage of state ownership and control of harbor facilities and water front property is manifested in the practical and substantial character of the many and continued improvements that have been accomplished and undertaken by the several boards of State Harbor Commissioners of San Francisco, particularly within the past fifteen years. These improvements include the present Ferry Building, a structure three stories in height and 600 feet in length, constructed of California sandstone, and adapted to the passenger traffic of six trans-bay ferry systems and several river transportation companies, besides offices occupied by some of the ministerial bureaus of the state government; and the best modern type of seawall, wharves, and piers. The initial improvement began with the substitution of solid concrete for loose rock construction of the seawall, and of bulkhead wharves; then followed the displacement of wooden piles with concrete cylinder pillars for pier foundations; then the improvement of the superstructure of the piers by the construction of new steel framework. The whole structure is completed with monolithic floors, walls and roof of reinforced concrete, in substitution for the old wooden docks. Thus was initiated a type of construction to be permanently established, and of such character as to secure a reduction of repair costs and insure positive immunity from fire loss, and in all respects conform absolutely to the most exacting quarantine regulations; and which has attracted the commendation of the Federal Government. The seawall has been and is being extended from the Ferry Building south toward Channel street as rapidly as permissible, and new seawall lots created. The later bulkhead wharf construction has been entirely of concrete and steel. Upon completion of the work of this character now in progress there will be a continuous line of concrete and steel bulkhead wharves of more than 3,000 linear feet. This construction lies south of Harrison street, with the exception of 425 feet situate just north of the Ferry Building. This extends to the Washington street pier and forms an approach thereto. The buildings are two stories in height, and contain offices for the vessels that dock there; they are all of reinforced concrete, and are sanitary and fireproof. The numerous improvements include also the extension of the Belt railroad to all sections of East street, protected by seawall, and is provided with thorough equipment connecting the wharves and



docks. The thorough paving with basalt blocks of East street and other streets under jurisdiction of the State, and other apparently minor conveniences, are included among the improvements. The character of the carrier employed in water transportation at the present time is entirely different from that of a few years ago, when a great deal of the carrying was done in sailing vessels, which made the run on no set schedule. The vessels of the present day are principally large steamers of from 6,000 to 12,000 tons cargo, running on fixed schedule. They are required to occupy as short a time as possible in port on account of the large expense of operation. To meet the demands of this character of ocean-going vessels much of the substantial improvements at San Francisco harbor have been made; and the policy of the State is to continue such improvement, and meet the demands of not only the present, but future water commerce. The proposed extension of the Belt line railroad is amply warranted by the results of its operation, and the very large benefit to shippers and merchants who employ it. The receipts from the operation of the road are shown to exceed the expenditures, making it clear that the road is not an expense, but a source of earning which is approximately sufficient to meet the cost of necessary extension.

By reason of ownership and control of harbor facilities San Francisco has become in a physical sense one of the most important of the ports of the world. San Francisco harbor is second in area only to that of Rio de Janeiro, to which it is similar in geography and topography. In the volume of commerce moved by water this port has attained a comparatively high standing, not only in America, but with European seaports, considering the position this city occupies in respect to active industrial and commercial life compared with older American and European ports. There is no seaport in the world that has kept so well abreast of increased demands of water transportation as has San Francisco.

There are two events close at hand of vast importance to the Pacific coast that must depend largely for success on the harbor facilities of San Francisco. There is no seaport on the lower eastern, southern, or western coast of the United States which has harbor area and physical facilities that can equal San Francisco in the handling of an event like the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which it has been conceded should take the form of a marine celebration. There is no harbor on the Pacific coast of great area possessing physical and structural features equal to San Francisco for the purpose of handling the increased traffic by water that must, in the natural growth of such transportation, result from the completion of the Panama Canal. In respect to these two events, San Francisco is fully competent to handle them successfully and with honor to the city, to the State, and to the entire coast. The positive and substantial work accomplished by the former and present

State Boards of Harbor Commissioners, supported by the liberal policy of the people of the State since the initial undertaking, has made this competent harbor possible.

San Francisco Bay and its northern extension, San Pablo Bay, cover a combined area of 420 square miles. The shore line measures 100 miles in length. San Francisco Bay proper covers an area of 250 square miles, of which 24 square miles are in the immediate vicinity of the city of San Francisco; 14 square miles of this area are used as anchorage ground, and 7 square miles as fairways for transbay ferries.

The fairways in their geographical order, reading from the Presidio to the drydock wharves south of Central Basin, are here briefly described: (a) Beginning with the Fulton Iron Works and extending to Fort Point, along the Presidio shore, thence across Golden Gate; (b) then to Sausalito Cove, thence to Angel Island; (c) from Angel Island to the north seawall at San Francisco; (d) from Lombard street wharf and Jackson street wharf to Point Richmond; (e) from Washington street and Mission street wharves to Yerba Buena Island, from Yerba Buena Island to the westerly shore of Oakland; (f) from the Berry street wharf and the drydock wharves to the southerly shore of Oakland.

Golden Gate Strait, which is the entrance to San Francisco Bay, is about three miles in length and nearly one mile in width at its narrowest point. The maximum depth is 360 feet. Outside the entrance and about six miles distant there is a depth of 33 feet at low tide on the bar. The northern or Bonita channel has a width of about one third of a mile and a depth of 54 feet. The deepest draft ships will always be able to enter this port with safety.

The Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers flow into the bay, the Sacramento from the north, the San Joaquin from the south. They have their entrance at the eastern end of Suisun Bay, which is connected with San Pablo Bay by the Carquinez Strait. The Sacramento is navigable throughout the year for a distance northerly of 262 miles, the terminal point of navigation being Red Bluff in Tehama County. The San Joaquin is navigable throughout the year to Stockton, a distance of 40 miles southeasterly from the confluence of the river with Suisun Bay; occasionally, in the high-water seasons, the San Joaquin is navigable for a further distance of 100 miles southeasterly to the town of Firebaughs. These two rivers drain the great central valley north and south, and carry annually about one million tons of commerce. There are also small tributaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin which are navigable.

The cities and towns other than San Francisco located on San Francisco Bay are: Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, South San Francisco, San Mateo, Redwood City, Palo Alto, Newark, Alvarado, Hayward, San

Lorenzo, San Leandro, Fruitvale, Piedmont, Richmond, San Rafael, Tiburon, Belvedere, and Sausalito.

The commerce handled at the state wharves at San Francisco by no means represents the entire commercial activity of water transportation in this harbor. Oakland and other ports do a large share of the commercial traffic by water; the features of such additional traffic are considered in another part of this report.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, the net tons of freight handled over the state wharves at San Francisco amounted to 6,325,000. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, it had increased to 6,866,000 tons, or about 8.5 per cent. The principal articles were lumber, mineral oil, and general merchandise. The daily average movement of freight over these wharves, in round numbers, for the year 1909-10 was 1,000,000 feet, board measure, of soft wood lumber, 12,000 feet, board measure, hard wood lumber, more than 10,000 tons of general merchandise, 1,000 barrels of wine, 2,250 tons of oil, and 1,200 tons of coal.

The revenue derived from this handling of freight over the state wharves at San Francisco and the rental derived from seawall lots and wharves are applied to the payment of principal and interest on the bonds and to the expenses of operation. In the forty-seven years, from 1862 to 1910 inclusive, the average ratio of administration expenses and revenue was 21.38 per cent; for 1908-09 it was 20.47 per cent, and for 1909-10, 18.25 per cent. With the exception of \$100,000 appropriated by the Legislature for urgent repairs necessitated by the earthquake and fire of 1906, the state wharves have not cost the taxpayers any outlay. The seawall lots which have already been created have been let at a good rental, and many of them for long periods. Provision is made for a regular increase in rent every five years to conform with the future increase of valuations of the city, and with the growth of harbor traffic.

So the state properties along the water front are wholly self-supporting; the expenses are borne by those who use the wharves and seawall lots and other conveniences. The regular normal revenue of the Board is derived from dockage charges, tolls on freight, wharf charges, rental of seawall lots, and wharves and offices and other quarters in the Union depot and Ferry building; also switching charges by the Belt railroad. With the addition of new seawall lots as the seawall is increased in length, the rental will be greatly increased.

A comparison of port charges at San Francisco, Liverpool, Hamburg, and London shows that San Francisco has the lowest rate of the four ports named, being \$.592 per ton. Hamburg, \$.626; Liverpool, \$.66. and London \$.667. There are two European ports, Rotterdam and Antwerp, which have a lower rate. The above comparison of rates was

made upon steamers of more than 9,000 tons gross, and 5,146 tons net, laden with grain, lumber, and general merchandise. Comparison of San Francisco, London, Liverpool, and Hamburg on steamers of 3,388 tons gross, 2,202 tons net, laden with grain, lumber, and general merchandise showed a rate of \$.577 a ton at San Francisco, \$.576 at Liverpool, \$.67 at Hamburg, and \$.733 at London. Rotterdam and Bremerhaven showed lower rates than San Francisco.

Oakland Harbor.

Oakland water front extends northerly along the west shore of the city, from the United States training wall to Emeryville. Emeryville is a suburb which lies in a northwesterly part of the city. This harbor is partly occupied by the piers and docks of three railroads. Extending easterly in a line with the United States training wall the city has also a water frontage along the estuary, which extends from the bay along the south shore of the city for a distance of about one and three fourths miles. This estuary divides Oakland and Alameda, but at the westerly end both sides are in Oakland territory. There are wharves on both sides of the estuary, numbering a total of 37. These are all private wharves, with one exception; it is a city wharf for which an individual pays rental. These wharves are occupied by manufacturers, lumber companies, brick companies, engineering works, and cotton mills; there are also two transportation companies with wharves on the estuary.

In the west shore harbor there are, including the extension southerly to Alameda, four ferry piers or moles, and two freight piers. The city of Oakland owns about 900 feet of water front, extending from the ferry pier that lies next to the training wall, and running northerly to another ferry pier. A franchise was granted by the city of Oakland in 1910 allowing 350 feet lying north of the city water front to one of the railroad companies; one of the considerations for this franchise is the agreement to cut what is known as the Long Freight Wharf back to the wharfing outline to which the other piers extend. North of this long wharf there is a frontage of about 9,600 feet, extending northerly to the northernmost ferry pier. Permission has been recently granted by the War Department to the city of Oakland to extend the present bulkhead line from a point 2,400 feet west of the shore line to a distance of 2,000 feet further westward into the bay; also, an application is to be made by transportation interests to the city of Oakland for wharfing-out privileges on this water front. This application calls for 1,500 feet along the shore, and adjoining that the city will have wharfing space of another 1,500 feet.

The northernmost ferry pier, which extends from Emeryville in a westerly direction about 16,800 feet into the bay, is widening its pier ground by filling in on the north side, and will also make application to

made up
laden
San Francisco
tons of goods
merchandise
Liverpool
Bremer

Oakland

Oakland
city, from
is a suburb
is partly
easterly
a water
the south
miles. The
end both
sides of
wharves,
pays rent
companies
are also to

In the v
Alameda,
Oakland
pier that
ferry pier
allowing
road com
agreement
wharfing
wharf the
northern
War Depa
line from
feet furth
transporta
leges on th
shore, and
1,500 feet.

The nor
westerly d
ground by





Shipping Scene, Port Los Angeles.

the city for filling in and extending the south side of the pier, making it full width, thus forming a mole of 1,000 feet wide, as far out as the extended bulkhead line, a distance of about 4,400 feet.

The appropriation by the United States Government for building training walls and dredging the estuary has amounted to \$1,750,000; this does not include the running appropriation. There is now a contingent appropriation of \$1,500,000, \$500,000 of which is at present available. The city contemplates improvements of 2,900 feet on the estuary and 500 feet on the west shore, to cost approximately \$2,500,000.

The three transcontinental railroads have their land termini at Oakland, and the large proportion of the freight traffic is transported in cars by car ferry service to San Francisco. Besides this, there is a large local traffic from the interior of the State that finds its way across the bay by the same method. The figures covering the entire freight shipments into and out of Oakland are not available, for the reason that a great deal of this traffic, as here stated, forms a part of the movement by car ferry service on the bay. The tonnage handled by the wharves in the estuary in the past year amounted to 1,580,409. This traffic includes coal, coke, fuel oil, lumber, cotton, general merchandise, and a large tonnage of products, both in and out of the estuary harbor. The estuary harbor is entered through a drawbridge at Webster street. As indicating the amount of water transportation into this harbor, the records show that this bridge has been used in the past year 18,000 times. This traffic was carried by 179 registered steamers, 460 registered sailing vessels, and 2,524 unregistered craft.

One of the railroad companies employs trackage along the west shore water front and the other roads have franchises for rights of way running parallel with the tracks now in operation.

Port Los Angeles.

Los Angeles harbor facilities were acquired by the city of Los Angeles through the consolidation of the cities of Los Angeles, Wilmington, and San Pedro. This harbor was originally composed of San Pedro and Wilmington harbors, known as the outer and the inner harbor in San Pedro Bay. For the purpose of the expenditure of \$3,000,000 bonds voted by the consolidated cities, the dividing line between the outer and inner harbors has been located just north of the turning basin in the inner harbor. The outer harbor was created by the building of a breakwater by the Federal Government. This breakwater is 9,250 feet in length, beginning in 24 feet of water and ending in approximately 50 feet. The construction is 122 feet to 194 feet wide on the bottom; is 38 feet wide at low water, and 20 feet wide on the top, and extends 14 feet above lower low water. The cost was approximately \$3,000,000.

This breakwater affords a protected area of 575 acres, having a depth of from 20 to 30 feet. The inner harbor is connected with the outer harbor by what are termed the east and west jetties, which include the entrances to a channel extending into the inner or Wilmington harbor 2.5 miles. This channel has a depth of 26 feet, except that for a short distance in the entrance the depth is only 20 feet; the width is from 500 to 900 feet, and ends in a turning basin 1,600 feet in diameter. There is now a channel 18 feet deep and 100 feet wide on the bottom, extending 2 miles northeast from the turning basin, and another channel of the same dimensions extending around the west side of Mormon Island.

The Federal Government has expended in this harbor, including the breakwater, \$4,538,097. The Rivers and Harbors bill of 1910 provides for the expenditure of \$178,000 in closing the gap between the breakwater and the shore, and thus extending the present breakwater to a total length of 11,050 feet. The same bill provides \$400,000 for dredging and deepening the channels. The total appropriations amounted to more than \$5,000,000.

The frontage of these harbors, when the Government and city work shall have been completed, will total about 47 miles. There is now constructed and in active operation approximately 18,000 feet of wharves in the inner basin. Private shipping interests are also engaged in extending improvements of the outer harbor.

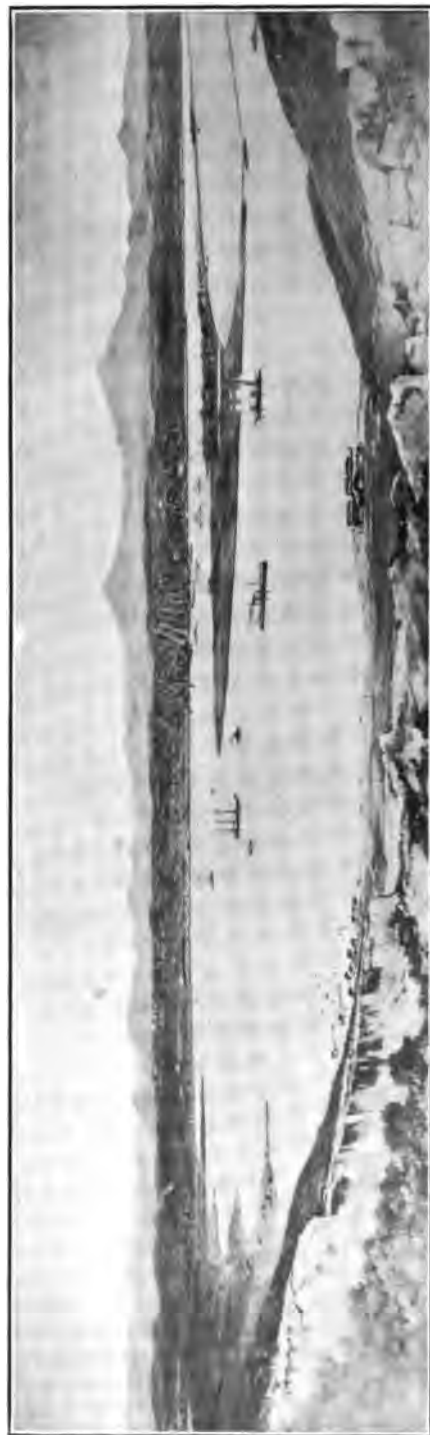
For the year ended June, 1910, the arrivals of vessels at Port Los Angeles totaled 2,432.

The net tonnage carried was 1,478,633. The chief receipts by water at Port Los Angeles were lumber and forest products, amounting to a total of nearly 650,000,000 feet, board measure; 1,250,000 linear feet of piles, poles, and spars. In addition to these incoming shipments and the general merchandise, there were received about 12,000 sheep and cattle by water.

San Diego Harbor.

San Diego harbor in surface contour is in the form of a crescent; has a length of about fifteen miles, and a width varying from three fourths of a mile to two miles. The surface area is twenty-two square miles. On the bar, at the entrance to the harbor, there is a present channel 150 feet wide, with a depth of 28.5 feet of water at low tide; this channel extends to a depth of 25 feet at low tide, where the width is 800 feet. Just inside the entrance to the harbor is a stretch of sand of which the depth is only about 25 feet at low tide, and vessels at the present time, which draw a greater amount of water, have to make a sharp turn and take the north channel, where there is 60 feet of water.

The anchorage area in San Diego harbor is about eight square miles;



Panoramic View, San Diego Harbor.



the tidal range about 5.5 feet. The harbor is landlocked, and no disaster caused by the elements has ever occurred inside of the harbor. The entire bed is composed of soft mud, being firm enough to afford the best anchorage, and as no rock formation has ever been discovered inside the harbor, there is no danger of accidents to vessels should they leave the main channel. The wharves or docks are inadequate to the growing needs of commerce, and the city of San Diego has now under consideration a detailed plan for their improvement and extension. At the present time there is dockage space of about 2,500 feet, owned by private shipping interests. In the plan which the city is now developing, it is proposed to add 22,000 feet of seawall at a minimum depth of water at low tide of 35 feet. This construction will reclaim 900 acres of land, which can be used for commercial purposes, being situated from one to two miles from the business center. A belt line railroad is also contemplated to connect this system of docks with terminal railways.

The Federal Government has expended on this harbor some \$650,000, the major portion of which amount was used in the construction of a jetty, beginning near the entrance of the harbor, running parallel therewith to Point Loma. The only dredging that has been done in the harbor, except on the bar, amounted to \$30,000. The last Congress appropriated \$125,000 for dredging the bar to a depth of 30 feet at low tide, and for a width of 600 feet. The distance across the bar is 1,900 feet, and it is estimated that with an expenditure of something less than an additional \$125,000 the bar can be deepened to 35 feet at low tide for a length of 3,700 feet; from that point the depth is already 60 feet. Government engineers have determined that by the construction of a small jetty, which would lessen the width of the entrance near the bar, the depth of 35 feet at low tide could be maintained without further dredging than the first removal of that portion of the bar. The present appropriation will remove the middle ground just inside the entrance to the harbor, and allow entrance for any sized ship. For a distance of eight miles from the entrance there is a channel 2,600 feet wide, with minimum depth of 35 feet at low tide, a considerable part of it having a depth of 50 feet. From this point to that of twelve miles distant there is a minimum depth of 25 feet, and then the channel narrows to 1,000 feet with a minimum depth of 20 feet.

The merchandise commerce transacted at the port of San Diego by water for the two years ended September, 1910, is indicated by the arrival of 1,146 vessels carrying a net tonnage of 865,085 tons. The volume of this commerce totaled in value \$2,283,851, nearly equally divided between outgoing and incoming shipments. The lumber receipts at San Diego for the two years included the arrival of 337 vessels and 6 pile rafts, carrying 68,000,000 feet in 1909, and 97,000,000

feet in 1910. For the year ended September, 1910, there were received 1,700,000 gallons of refined oil and 300,000 barrels of fuel oil, all of which was of California production.

The state bond issue for harbor improvement recommended by the Legislative Harbor Committee, includes \$1,500,000 for the construction of a seawall on state property in the port of San Diego.

Port of Humboldt.

Eureka harbor, in Humboldt Bay, technically known to coast and ocean shipping as the port of Humboldt, is the northernmost port of entry on the California coast. Eureka is the chief town of northwest California, and the entrepôt for the Humboldt Bay region. The principal product of this region is lumber, which comprises more than 60 per cent of the total shipments from the port. In the year 1909 the lumber shipments, including exports, amounted in round numbers to 340,000,000 feet, having a total value of more than \$6,000,000. The dairy products shipped during the same period amounted to about 6,500,000 pounds, valued at \$1,600,000; other products brought the aggregate value of movements by water out of the port of Humboldt to \$9,125,760. The off-shore shipments of lumber for 1909 included, besides Hawaii, foreign ports in Australia, South America, Tahiti, and Great Britain. These off-shore shipments totaled, approximately, 42,000,000 feet, valued at nearly \$1,000,000, or about one sixth of the entire lumber shipments.

The total number of vessels arriving and departing in 1909 was 1,843: 1,757 steam, 86 sail, carrying a total net tonnage of 1,094,000. Total number of passengers carried, 33,912. The increase in value of shipments in 1909 over 1908 totaled nearly one half million dollars. Lumber shipments increased 40,000,000 feet. Increase in passengers amounted to more than four thousand. The total receipts at Eureka by water in 1909 included nearly \$4,000,000 worth of general merchandise, fifty automobiles valued at \$87,500, and 131,448 barrels of fuel oil valued at \$125,700.

The geographical situation of Humboldt Bay is on the northwest coast of California, distant 216 miles north of San Francisco. It has a total length of about 14 miles, and an average width of from one half mile to four miles; tidal area, 28 square miles; navigable channels, 35 linear miles; average water frontage, 40 to 50 linear miles; approximate length of present wharfage, 2.5 linear miles.

This bay is of the deeper lagoon type, entirely landlocked, separated from the ocean by two sand spits or peninsulas. The bay consists mainly of two principal channels, known as the north and the south, due to their location from the main sea entrance. The average depth of



Eureka Water Front, Humboldt Bay.

water in the north channel varies from 23 to 46 feet at mean low tide for a distance of about four miles north from the entrance. The main south channel has an average depth of from 18 to 35 feet for about two miles south from the main entrance. The main channel or entrance from the ocean to the bay has been straightened and well defined by the erection of jetties, maintaining a depth of 22 feet at low tide. The construction of these jetties was done at an outlay of \$2,000,000 by the Federal Government. Further similar work is essential to the permanency of this improvement.

CALIFORNIA MINING INDUSTRY

California has produced in the entire life of the mining and oil industries from 1848 to 1909, inclusive, mineral substances having an aggregate value of approximately \$2,023,230,453. It is not possible to give precise figures, owing to the absence of much recorded matter and the incompleteness of many of the records, particularly for that period preceding 1887. This estimate of aggregate value for the entire life of the industry is based upon all available records and conservative possibilities of production not recorded.

For the period preceding 1887, the estimate includes the following figures of record: Gold, \$1,169,374,715; quicksilver, \$74,878,042; copper, \$16,577,396; petroleum, \$3,400,000; making a total for mineral substances accounted for of \$1,264,230,153. It is safe to say a considerable valuation has not been accounted for, and that the substances thus omitted included values in structural and industrial materials which may be safely and conservatively estimated at \$2,500,000, thus making the total estimated valuation for the period preceding 1887 \$1,266,730,453.

In the period beginning with 1887, down to and including the year 1909, the total aggregate value of all mineral substances for these twenty-three years amounts to approximately \$754,500,000. Of that amount the chief substances and their values are gold and silver, more than \$377,000,000; petroleum, more than \$136,000,000; quicksilver, more than \$24,000,000, and copper, more than \$49,000,000. This total of \$754,500,000, added to the total for the years preceding 1887, makes the total aggregate value, as above stated, for the entire life of the industry more than \$2,023,000,000.

Until 1907 gold was the leading mineral substance in point of value; in that year petroleum took first place, and in 1908 and 1909 California led all of the states in the value of petroleum production.

In 1909 the leading mineral substances and their values were as follows: Petroleum, \$32,398,187; gold, silver, and platinum (estimated) about \$21,000,000; copper, \$8,283,202; cement, \$4,954,210; quicksilver, \$1,063,809. There was a total of forty-one mineral substances produced in the year of which those not here named composed structural and industrial materials, which amounted to a value of approximately \$14,500,000. The total value of all mineral substances produced in California in 1909 was approximately \$82,000,000.

Production of Gold.

The total output of gold from all sources including placers, quartz mines, and dredging operations from 1848 to 1909, inclusive, measures in aggregate value \$1,508,275,250. This result is made up from tabulations by the State Mining Bureau and the United States Geological Survey. The greater part of the figures was prepared by Mr. Chas. G. Yale, special agent of the Geological Survey, and formerly statistician of the Mining Bureau.

The practical and commercially profitable discovery of gold in California was made by James W. Marshall in January, 1848. There are various records of the finding by Mexicans and Indians of gold dust and nuggets in prior years, and the Mexican Government claimed to have information of gold-bearing placers in California some years prior to that time, but no effort was made by that government towards development.

The early records of gold production, particularly for the first three years, were varied and exaggerated, that of 1848 being variously placed at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, while the actual output, as recorded by Mr. Yale, was \$245,301. In 1849 the figures run from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000, while the actual output for that year was \$10,151,360; in 1850 it had increased to \$41,273,106. The years in which the output went about \$50,000,000 were 1851 to 1856, inclusive. For those six years the record was as follows: 1851, \$75,938,232; 1852, \$81,294,700; 1853, \$67,613,487; 1854, \$69,433,931; for 1855 and 1856 the output exceeded \$55,000,000 and \$57,000,000, respectively. It declined from 1857 to 1861, but reached more than \$40,000,000 in each of those years. This decline marked the gradual change from placer to lode mining. In recent years the gold production has been augmented by improvements in the treatment of the ores from the quartz mines and from increased dredge mining.

The first information or rumor of Marshall's discovery in 1848 was ridiculed by people in the East until there had been shipped large quantities of the native mineral, and letters had been written by army officers and others known to have had practical knowledge of gold mining in other parts of the world. After the news spread there was a large influx of gold-seekers, and the population which numbered about 15,000 in 1848 was increased to 100,000 in 1850, and the average annual increase for the following five or six years was about 50,000.

This astonishing evidence of the importance of Marshall's discovery attracted the attention of the world. Another evidence of the importance and value of this discovery was shown by the fact that in the period covered by the troublous times of the civil war, between 1861 and 1866, inclusive, California produced more than twice as much value in

gold bullion as was held in the United States treasury and the national banks of the country combined on August 1, 1866. The record of the output of gold from California mines for that period was \$163,367,547. The records show that on August 1, 1866, there was bullion in the United States treasury to the amount of \$61,000,000; in the New York banks, \$5,000,000; in Boston and Philadelphia banks, \$600,000; and in all other national banks, \$1,600,000, making a total of \$68,200,000.

In the single year of 1866 the western states and territories, including California, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, and Oregon, produced \$106,000,000 of gold and silver, which was nearly double the amount held by the United States treasury and national banks in August of that year. In the entire history of gold production in California from 1848 to 1866, inclusive, this State was officially accredited with adding \$799,473,544 to the gold circulation of the United States, and thus materially aided the financial stability of the Federal Government.

In an exhaustive chapter on auriferous gravels in the ninth report of the State Mining Bureau for the year 1889, Mr. John Hays Hammond stated that prior to the gold excitement in California the assumed quantity of gold in circulation in the world was between \$2,000,000,000 and \$2,500,000,000, and up to 1899 the world's gold circulating medium had increased by \$4,500,000,000, and fully one fourth of this increase had been derived from the gold mines of California. He also stated that not less than 90 per cent of the California gold production had been yielded by the auriferous gravels, and that the total quantity might be represented by the value of a cube of pure gold having an edge of fourteen feet. In the thirty-one years he stated that more than \$1,000,000,000 had been invested in the operation of gravel mining in California.

Auriferous gravel mining declined after the surface placers had been thoroughly worked and the antidébris legislation operated against hydraulic and drift mining in a number of counties. In the periods of decline in gold production investments turned to the development of copper deposits and petroleum fields. In the last ten years gold production has very perceptibly increased from less than \$16,000,000 in 1900 to about \$21,000,000 in 1909. This increase is due chiefly to the improved methods of gold dredging and quartz mining in the treatment of gold-bearing quartz ores; there has also been great advancement, not only in improved stamp mills, but in the recognition by quartz miners of the fact that a large proportion of the ores, especially at depth, are refractory and require smelting or cyanidation. But still the great increase in the production of petroleum and of copper has continued to be an incentive to capital to give less attention to gold mining than the industry deserves.



Gold Mining Stamp Mill, Nevada County.

Early Quartz Mining.

Quartz mining as an extensive and profitable industry in California was begun in about 1861, although there were mills operating on free gold quartz in several counties of the State as early as 1851, and in 1858 there were 280 quartz mills dropping a total of 2,610 stamps. The cost of these mills was estimated at about \$3,000,000. In the summer of 1861 these mills had been reduced in number to about 50. The mistake of the earlier day, although not wholly corrected, served a good purpose, and quartz mining and milling were reduced to a profitable basis.

The State Geological Survey of 1860-1865 recorded the production of gold from quartz mines in the latter part of that period in ten counties and fields, including Mariposa, Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, and Sierra counties, and the Siskiyou and San Bernardino ranges. Mariposa County began quartz mining in 1852; Calaveras in 1861; Amador in 1861, and in that year there were four quartz mines in operation in El Dorado County. The production from quartz mines in 1861 was about \$6,000,000; 25 per cent of that was produced at Grass Valley in Nevada County. One of the mills operated in Sierra County was built in 1853 and another in 1856; quartz mining became an extensive industry in that county in 1861. In Shasta County quartz mining began as early as 1853 in what was known as the Pitburg district, on the north side of the Pit River, in the neighborhood of the present Bully Hill copper mine. There was a big boom in silver mining in Shasta County in 1880.

The era of deep lode mining in California became quite well established in about 1900, although there had been some deep mining prior to that time, but not extensively carried on. Bulletin No. 18, issued by the State Mining Bureau in 1900, presents a concise and valuable description of the geology of the Mother Lode counties, and is a plea for deep mining and further advancement in the methods of treating ores. Bulletin No. 6, issued by the State Mining Bureau in 1895 on California Gold Mill Practices, was at that time a standard work, and was valuable in improving mill practice. Still further improvements have followed in the past ten or fifteen years, although these have related chiefly to the additional application of cyanide processes, and the consequent increase in the weight of stamps. In the old practice the average weight of the stamp was 300 to 600 pounds. In the present day it has been increased to 1,000 and 1,200 pounds.

The advent of copper mining smelters and the application of cyanidation to the treatment of refractory ores were practically coincident in point of time. When the copper smelters became established they demanded large quantities of low grade quartz for fluxing, and there soon followed an application of smelting processes to the treatment of the higher grade quartz ores, especially those carrying large contents of

sulphurets. In sections of the State where the smelter was not available the cyanide process was applied, and as in the smelting a larger percentage of the actual values was obtained.

The practice of deep mining obtains at present in practically all the gold and copper districts of the State, and applies to free gold quartz mines, as well as to the gold-bearing sulphuret lodes. The greatest depth attained in America has been reached in the Kennedy (gold quartz) mine near Jackson, in Amador County. The lowest level is at 3,300 feet vertical depth, and the shaft has been extended more than 200 feet deeper, making a total depth of more than 3,500 feet vertical. Only two gold mines in the world are deeper—one in Australia, the other on the Rand, South Africa.

Gold Dredging.

There has been recovered from river beds and bottom lands along rivers in California more than \$32,000,000 in gold by the dredging process from 1898 to 1909, inclusive. There was some production in 1897, but the record of production began in 1898, which included the output of 1897, and totaled \$18,847. There was a gradual increase each year thereafter until 1903 when the production reached \$1,488,556. In 1904 it increased to more than \$2,000,000; in 1905 to \$3,250,000; in 1906-07 each more than \$5,000,000; in 1908 to more than \$6,500,000, and in 1909 to \$6,870,000, or a total of \$32,147,877 for the twelve years.

Compared with placer mining by the methods of the sluice box and the hydraulic apparatuses, dredging for gold in the rivers of California is a recent innovation. The first successful dredge operated on this coast was in 1897, but as far back as the early fifties there was an effort made to apply the dredging system to the digging of gold from the beds of the streams. Mr. J. Ross Browne, in his first volume (1866) describing the mining conditions in California, tells of a New York company that sent a dredging machine to work in the bed of the Yuba River. Mr. Browne was inclined to scout the idea of a dredger being competent to take the gold out successfully and in commercial quantities; but there has been since that time an application of intelligence and experience to the operation of gold dredging which has resulted in a large addition to the mineral output of the State during the past ten years. The success of the endless chain bucket dredge in 1897 on the Feather River, near Oroville, was the beginning of what has since proven to be a large industry that has converted many thousand acres of river bottom lands, agricultural farms, and orchards into gold-bearing districts. The gravel work on the Feather River was initiated by a system of pit digging and the operation of the centrifugal pump to carry out the water; while the gravel was hauled out in wagons and washed in sluice boxes. This necessitated the handling of the gravel several times by manual labor,

but in spite of this expensive method of operation, the undertaking proved profitable. The first active and practical work was begun under the dredging system upon land aggregating about 1,000 acres, which within five years was being operated by five dredges. In the beginning of the operation these endless chain bucket dredges were operated by steam, but within a few years electric power supplanted the steam. There have been unsuccessful attempts made to dredge with suction and other styles of dredges; and one of these old timers was still in evidence for several years after it had been proven impractical. As the dredging industry grew it extended to the Yuba and the Bear rivers, and into the counties of Yuba, Shasta, Siskiyou, Plumas, Trinity, Sacramento, Calaveras, and Stanislaus.

The complaint that the farms and orchards were devastated, and that the land was ruined was quite general throughout the districts, but it has since been proven that much of this land, after the gold has been taken out, is capable of reclamation, and it equals its former productivity. Some of this reclaimed dredged land has proven to be adapted to the growth of hardy varieties of timber, particularly eucalyptus. In some sections the reclaimed lands have been replanted to orchards and farms. In addition to these uses of the dredged lands the operation of dredging has aided in the raising of the banks of levees and deepening the channels of streams; and the large quantities of the rock and boulders thrown out have been crushed and employed in road construction and the manufacture of concrete.

Bulletin No. 36 was the first valuable contribution by the State Mining Bureau to the gold dredging industry. It describes the productive gravel area known at that period (1905), discusses the geological and other conditions that govern the gold dredging industry; contains tables, sketches, photographs, and text delineating and describing the mechanical and scientific construction of dredges and buckets.

A second edition of this bulletin was issued in the fall of 1910 by the State Mining Bureau as Bulletin No. 57. It is a more extensive and more effective and valuable work than the former. It deals with historical, geological, and practical operations and dredge construction, and describes operations in the nine counties of the State in which gold dredging was in progress in 1910. These counties were Butte, Placer, Yuba, Sacramento, Calaveras, Merced, Stanislaus, Shasta, and Siskiyou.

In Butte County there are four districts besides Oroville. In 1910 Oroville had twenty-five dredgers in operation, and the other districts a total of five dredgers. Sacramento County had nine, Yuba County fifteen, and the balance of the counties had a total of nine, making an aggregate of sixty-three in operation in 1910. These sixty-three dredgers, with three others in course of construction, represent an investment of more than \$7,000,000. In addition to this investment,

there were some thirty-eight dredgers formerly in operation, which had been dismantled or remained idle, owing to their small capacity and the general improvement in dredge building. These represent an added investment of about \$1,750,000.

In the beginning of 1905, according to Bulletin No. 36 of the State Mining Bureau, there were in Butte County twenty-eight dredgers in operation; one in Calaveras; five in Sacramento; two in Shasta; two in Yuba; one in Trinity; and one in Siskiyou, making a total of forty, which was an increase of nine in two years. In the five years following 1905 the number, as shown, has increased by twenty-three, of which three were constructed in 1910. These facts show a steady and substantial advancement in the gold dredging industry.

As a further evidence of the importance of gold dredging the State Mining Bureau's records show that in 1908 the total gold production of the State amounted to \$18,761,589; that of this amount \$6,536,189 was produced by dredging, while the hydraulic and surface placers produced less than \$2,000,000.

Bulletin No. 57 contains also invaluable information regarding dredging fields in other states of the United States, and in Alaska, the Philippines, and the various other countries that produce gold by dredging operation.

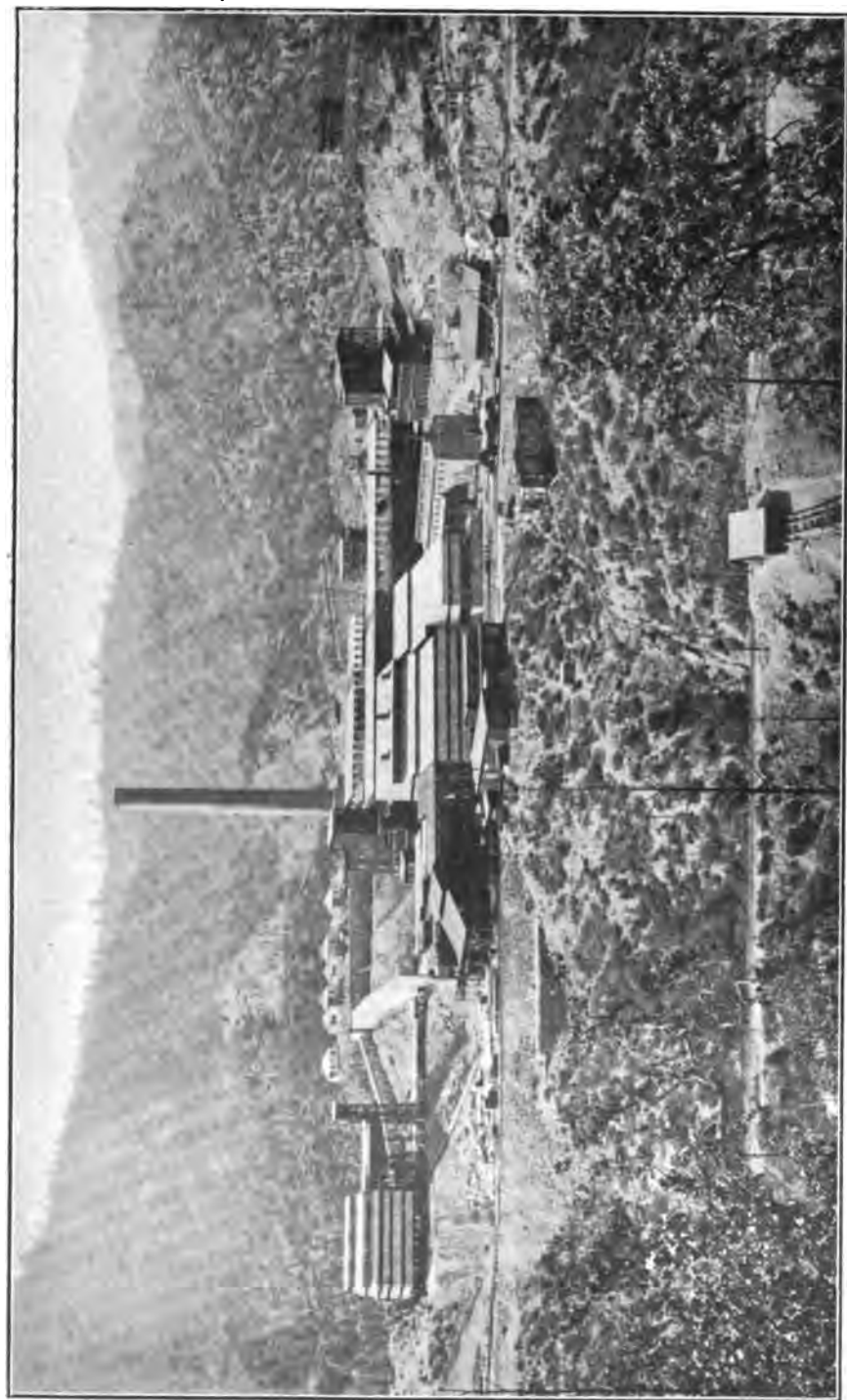
Copper Mining Industry.

Copper mining as a commercial industry in California had its beginning in 1861, and from that year until 1909, inclusive, there have been produced approximately 500,000,000 pounds of copper, valued at about \$66,000,000. The profitable mining of copper was initiated in the Napoleon mine in Calaveras County in 1861, and was quickly followed by the Copperopolis in the same county. From 1862 to 1865 Calaveras ranked first and Del Norte second in the output of copper ores.

The first recorded commercial output was in 1861, when 1,750 tons of copper ore, valued at \$122,581, were shipped to Boston and Baltimore, and to Swansea in Wales. In 1862 New York, Boston, and England were included. The banner year of the early period of copper ore production was 1865, when 25,830 tons of ore, valued at \$70 per ton, or about \$.36 per pound, were produced. The highest price paid for copper in the history of the industry in California was \$.4625 per pound in 1864. The production that year was 14,315 tons of ore sold at a valuation of \$139 per ton. There are records of copper production for all the years except 1875 to 1881, inclusive. The production in those years was small and has been estimated at about 1,000 tons per year, or 1,400,000 pounds of copper for the seven years. For the years 1882 to 1909, inclusive, the State Mining Bureau gives the total output of copper at 471,646,029 pounds, and the total value at \$58,255,421.



Copper Smelter Converters, Shasta County.



Copper Smelter, Shasta County.

This makes a grand total of 499,576,150 pounds of copper, valued at \$65,962,181. The average price of copper in 1909 was \$.1275 a pound; The average price per year for the forty years of the life of the industry has been \$.1340 per pound. The lowest average price was \$.0956 in 1894; in that year California produced 738,594 pounds. Since that time there has been a steady increase in quantity and a fairly constant price. In the early years of the industry the decline in production was evidently influenced by the decline in price, but in later years, from 1887, the variance in price has had no material effect upon the production.

A number of copper prospects, particularly those lying south of Nevada County and along the Coast ranges, have been developed in later days as producers of copper pyrites, and operated chiefly for their chemical values. The copper mines of the greatest productivity in the state are those in which the ore is an iron sulphide, occurring usually in lenticular form; the copper contents varying from about 2 per cent to 8 per cent. The copper values found in the chalcopyrite ores are of higher percentage; these ores are usually in ledge form, where they are found in the form of deposits, and are less regular, and have not been accepted by the larger investors as being of as great value as are the sulphide ores found in lenticular form.

Of the fifty-eight counties in California evidences of occurrences of cupriferous ores have been found in thirty-seven and in fifteen of these counties there is a present production, commercially profitable. The copper-bearing sections of the State may be divided into three parts; the most productive lying north of Red Bluff, of which section Shasta County is the most important. Another section may be described as lying between Red Bluff and Fresno; and the third, including all that portion of the State south of Fresno. The counties in which copper is now produced in commercial quantities profitably are Shasta, Calaveras, San Bernardino, Madera, Del Norte, Amador, Nevada, Mariposa, Riverside, Inyo, El Dorado, Merced, and Imperial.

The most important copper mining operations for the past fifteen years have been carried on in Shasta County in two districts: the Iron Mountain district, lying on the west side of the Sacramento River, where the croppings are usually gold-bearing gossan and the ores of iron sulphide in lenticular form; Bully Hill district, lying east of the Sacramento River and chiefly north of the Pit. The ores in this district are largely chalcopyrite, carrying some gold and silver. The chief mines operated in the Iron Mountain district are the Iron Mountain, the Shasta-King group, the Mammoth or Little Backbone group, and the Balaklala. The principal mines in the Bully Hill district are the Bully Hill and the Afterthought. There are various mines of less importance of large prospective value.

Quicksilver Industry.

The first commercial production of quicksilver in California of which there is record was in 1850; in that year there were produced 7,723 flasks, which sold at \$99.45 per flask. The New Almaden mine, in Santa Clara County, produced the major portion of that output, and continued to be the biggest producer for fifteen years, when the New Idria began producing. In the sixty years, from 1850 to 1909, inclusive, the total production of quicksilver was approximately 2,107,147 flasks, the approximate value of which was \$100,291,862. The production from 1850 to 1886, inclusive, based on the census and reports of the United States Commissioners, was approximately 1,485,885 flasks, having a total approximate value of \$74,878,042; the records from 1850 to 1886, inclusive, give only the total production and the average price per flask for each year. Without making a detailed calculation, the figures here set down are considered sufficiently approximate for the purpose of showing the general productive condition of the quicksilver industry. The highest average price paid in the life of the industry in California was \$105.18 per flask in 1874; in that year there were produced 27,756 flasks, which at the price named made a value of \$2,919,376 for that year. The largest total value received for quicksilver in one year was \$4,047,637.50 in 1875, when there were produced 50,250 flasks, which sold for \$84.15 per flask. The largest number of flasks produced in one year was 79,396, which sold at \$37.30 per flask. The lowest price paid in the life of the industry was \$28.23 per flask in 1882, when 52,732 flasks were produced. The prices in the early days varied from about \$36 to \$99 per flask. The annual average price for the first thirty-seven years was \$50.38 per flask; for the past twenty-three years the annual average price has been \$40.90 per flask. The average production for the first thirty-seven years was 40,159 flasks per year; the average production for the twenty-three years ending with 1909 was 28,239 flasks.

The quicksilver deposits of the State are chiefly in the Coast ranges; there are some exceptions, notably in Siskiyou and Trinity counties, the first productions having come from San Benito, Santa Clara, Napa, and Lake counties. What is considered the main quicksilver belt extends from Lake and Colusa counties in a southeasterly direction into Napa, Yolo, Solano, Santa Clara, Stanislaus, San Benito, Monterey, Kings, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara.

Structural and Industrial Materials.

The structural and industrial materials drawn from mineral substances in California have in the past twenty-three years aggregated a total value of more than \$137,535,261, or approximately more than one half the aggregate gold production for the same period, and approxi-



Electric Tramway in Copper Mine, Shasta County.

mately equal to the production of petroleum. These materials are found in both the Sierra Nevada and the Coast ranges.

The principal and most valuable of these materials recorded in Bulletin No. 38, State Mining Bureau, embraces a fine variety of building stone, including granite, marble, onyx, sandstone, volcanic stuffs; trappean rocks and basalt; various clays, and other earth products; borax, cement, mineral water, salt soda, asphalt, natural gas, pyrite gypsum, lead, magnesite, maganese, mica, mineral paint, platinum, quartz crystals, soapstone, sulphur, tungsten, tin, zinc, chrome, graphite, infusorial earth and glass sand.

The granite and sandstone of California, as shown by the practical employment of these stones in the architecture of San Francisco and other cities, are of the best quality and of the greatest abundance. There is probably no state in the Union that can produce better or more granite and sandstone than are produced in California. A proof of the quality was shown after the earthquake and fire of 1906.

Borax has assumed a commercial aspect that has attracted attention throughout the country; it has been largely productive for about twenty-five years. In the twenty-three years ending with 1909 there were more than 845,000,000 pounds produced, valued at more than \$18,500,000. California is sixth in the list of salt-producing states, and for the past ten years has produced 100,000 tons annually from the waters of San Francisco Bay.

These structural and industrial materials have in the twenty-three years produced an annual value of nearly \$6,000,000.

California Gems.

There has been more actual mining for gems in California than in any other state in the Union, although the earliest record of production was in 1900. In that year \$20,500 worth of gems, including ornamental stones and jewelers' materials, were produced, and there has been a steady increase, with the exception of one year, until 1909, when the values amounted to \$189,040. There are about fifty various minerals of the gem species mined in California, of which the following named are the nine most prominent: diamond, tourmaline, kunzite, topaz, jade, garnet, opal, turquoise, amber; the abalone pearl is also a gem of some importance. The diamond was probably the first of the gems discovered in this State, the original being found shortly after the discovery of gold and described in the American Journal of Science, September, 1849. That particular diamond was lost or destroyed. The next one of record was discovered in 1853 in the Cherokee gravel mining district in Butte County. In 1867 several California diamonds were exhibited before the California Academy of Sciences, and included the Cherokee diamond, one from Fiddletown, Amador County, one from El Dorado County, and one from French Corral in Nevada County. Kunzite is a

rare mineral, usually associated with tourmaline. * It is remarkable for its transparency and lilac color. It is also found in pale pink to white. The first discovery was in 1902 in San Diego County. Topaz has been found near Ramona in San Diego County; jade in Mariposa County; garnet in sixteen different counties; jasper principally in Calaveras and Plumas counties; opal in Siskiyou, San Diego, and Tulare counties; tourmaline in San Bernardino County. The abalone pearl is found in California waters; some have a very fine luster and many are of extreme size. One specimen is valued at \$2,000.

State and Government Officials.

The Legislature appreciated quite early in the history of mining in California the necessity for technical and scientific observation of the distribution of placer gold and the occurrences of gold-bearing ores in place. In the second session of the Legislature (1851) Dr. John B. Trask was appointed State Geologist. He was succeeded in 1860 by J. D. Whitney. In 1866 the United States Congress made an appropriation and J. Ross Browne and James W. Taylor were appointed official commissioners to visit the Western States. Mr. Browne's duties brought him to California. In 1869 Rossiter W. Raymond succeeded Mr. Browne.

From 1874, when the work of State Geologist Whitney was concluded by action of the Legislature, until 1880 there was nothing done by the State toward dissemination of knowledge respecting the geological and mineralogical conditions. In the latter year the twenty-third session of the Legislature created the State Mining Bureau, and Henry G. Hanks was in May of that year appointed State Mineralogist. His successors and the dates of their appointments are here named. Wm. Irelan, Jr., June, 1886; Jas. J. Crawford, February, 1893; A. S. Cooper, February, 1897; Lewis E. Aubury, February, 1901.

Mining Legislation.

California had produced \$785,349,677 in gold before any adequate law was enacted for the regulation of mining by either the Federal or the State government. In fact, the first attempted regulation was made by the provisional legislature, which merely provided for a charge of \$20 a month to be paid by foreigners for the privilege of digging on the public lands. It was not until 1866 that the Federal congress enacted the first mining law which provided for the issuance of patents to mining claims, but which by its title was an act granting the right of way over the public lands to the owners of ditches and canals. Prior to that time California miners had made their own regulations, and in some instances the penalty of disobedience or violation of the rules of various districts was death. Two years prior to the passage of the Federal law there was a strong disposition in Congress and the East

generally to make such disposition of the mines of California and other states and territories as would pay the national debt. The proposition, which was seriously considered and which came near becoming a law, provided for the sale of the mining lands at prices that would add very largely to the income of the Government. Some of the advocates of the bill were not satisfied with the mere sale of the mining lands, but insisted that the law should also provide for the payment by the purchaser of a royalty in addition to the purchase price. But this bill was defeated, and the law governing lode and placer mining with various amendments is still the law which regulates lode and placer mining, and applies also to oil lands. The fact has long been known that the placer mining law is not adequate to the regulation of the petroleum industry. Neglect of Congress to pass an adequate law has given rise to a great deal of dissension and dishonesty.

In July, 1910, Congress passed what is known as the Pickett oil law, providing for the temporary withdrawal by the President of public lands applying to minerals known as coal, oil, gas, and phosphates. Following this action by Congress, the President has withdrawn from entry in the State of California approximately 3,000,000 acres of petroleum lands. By this action, which has been conceded necessary in order to straighten out the tangle caused by the effort to apply the placer mining law to the oil industry, a great many bona fide and honest oil operators have been temporarily put out of business, while others will suffer permanent loss. The Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and the Director of the Geological Survey, visited California recently to investigate the situation and to inquire as to the wishes and needs of California oil men, and there is a prospect that results will be attained in the coming session of Congress. President Taft's plan is to lease the oil lands, and not to sell them, to the operators. The plan has some advocates in the State and it has some opponents.

The impression has obtained for a number of years that hydraulic mining in California is prohibited by law. There is no law against hydraulic mining, either Federal or State. A joint resolution of the California Legislature brought the matter to the attention of Congress and that body passed an act providing for the appointment of a Commission of Engineers for the purpose of enforcing what is known as the Caminetti act. The essential features of this law are that auriferous gravel mines may be operated by hydraulic processes, provided the débris or tailings shall be impounded and prevented from entering navigable streams or injuring the land of other persons. This law practically applies only to that section of the State drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries. Hydraulic mining has not been interfered with in Siskiyou, Trinity, Humboldt, and Del Norte counties, for the reason that the operation of the mines there has not interfered with the streams or with adjoining lands.

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM

In the active history of the petroleum industry of California, including the year 1909 and dating back to 1865, there has been a recorded production of 309,343,458 barrels of crude oil, having a total value of approximately \$150,000,000. For the first ten years, ending with and including 1875, the production was 175,000 barrels. For the ten years ended in 1885 it had increased to 1,058,992, and for the next ten years ending with 1895 the total was 5,449,909 barrels. In the ten years ended 1905 the production reached 123,331,628 barrels. That was considered the wonder period of the oil industry, but in the four years ending with 1909 the production was more than 49,000,000 barrels greater than in all the preceding years of the industry, and amounted to 179,327,829 barrels.

It is quite probable that the figures representing the production of crude oil for the ten years ending with 1875 are made up of all the years preceding 1875 for which any record could be obtained. Unless the 175,000 barrels covered more than ten years, the average annual production per year would have been 17,500 barrels. In 1876 there was a production of 12,000 barrels, and a steady increase from that time on until 1888. In 1882 the production had reached more than 100,000; in 1884 more than 200,000, and in the following two years more than 300,000. It was practically doubled in 1887 and 1888, but in 1889 there was a decrease to 303,220 barrels; from that year the production increased.

Details of Production.

The first year in which more than 1,000,000 barrels were produced was 1895; the 2,000,000 barrel record was reached in 1898, and more than 4,000,000 in 1900; which amount was doubled in 1901, and increased to 13,984,268 barrels in 1902. In 1903 it exceeded 24,000,000 barrels, and in 1905 and 1906 more than 30,000,000; 1907 more than 40,000,000; 1908 more than 48,000,000, and in 1909 more than 58,000,000. The value for 1909 was \$32,398,187.

For the first half of the year 1910 the production was about 34,500,000 barrels. For the nine months ending with September, the production was about 56,500,000 barrels. The production for January

was greater than that of February, but for the succeeding months there was a steady increase until August, when the production was more than 7,250,000 barrels. There was a decrease in September, owing somewhat to the withdrawal of certain lands from entry.

The crude product in 1909 was taken from eighteen fields; the Kern River, McKittrick, Midway, Sunset, Coalinga, Watsonville, Santa Maria, Lompoc, Arroyo Grande, Summerland, Santa Paula, Ventura, Newhall, Salt Lake, Los Angeles, Whittier, Puente, Fullerton-Brea Cañon. The total production for the year has been variously estimated from more than 56,000,000 to more than 58,000,000 barrels. It is sufficient for the purposes of this history to record the production for 1909 at approximately 58,300,000 barrels. The biggest producer in the field above mentioned, Coalinga, was 15,406,620 barrels; the next was Kern with 14,508,240. The McKittrick field produced nearly 6,000,000 barrels; the Midway approximately 2,500,000, and the Sunset nearly 2,000,000. These three last named fields are so closely connected with the Kern River geographically, topographically, and commercially, that the four might be presented as one grand field in four divisions. The total production for these four fields in the year 1909 was 24,535,800 barrels.

In the order of the fields as they are usually presented Santa Maria would be third in the list of producers with more than 7,500,000 barrels; the Fullerton-Brea Cañon with 4,250,000, fourth, and the Salt Lake field with 3,800,000 barrels is fifth in the list.

The average price of crude oil in the field in the year 1909 was 54 cents per barrel; the general range in prices being from 45 cents to 70 cents; there was some very high gravity oil that sold for as high as \$1.10 per barrel, but the quantity was small, comparatively, amounting to less than 100,000 barrels. The ordinary high gravity oils which are sent to the refineries are derived chiefly from Santa Maria, Coalinga, Watsonville, Whittier, Ventura, McKittrick, and Puente fields. In all of these fields there is also a lower gravity oil which is used for fuel.

As an evidence of the constancy of the producing wells in the various fields of California, the following figures showing the total production, the average number of wells, and the average output per well per annum, are presented. These figures are derived by a comparison of the printed official reports and the estimates made by the field men of this Bureau. There is no pretense in this writing to preciseness as to production, because that would be a very difficult matter until all official reports of State and Government bureaus are published. The reports of the United States Geological Survey and the California State Mining Bureau, and the big oil-producing companies, do not always agree as to exact figures, so for the purposes of this report these approximate figures in round numbers are sufficient.

In 1903 the total production for the year, covering all fields, was

24,350,000 barrels, produced from an average of nearly 2,500 wells, showing an annual yield per well of approximately 9,658 barrels. In three years the production had increased 10,000,000 barrels, or to approximately 33,000,000 in 1906. There were in operation in 1906 nearly 2,400 producing wells whose yield was an average of 13,853 barrels per well in the year. In 1907 the production increased to 40,000,000 barrels; a little less than 2,650 wells producing an average per well of 15,188 barrels. In 1908, 48,000,000 barrels were produced from more than 3,100 wells, whose yield was 15,308 barrels per well. The production in 1909 reached approximately 58,250,000 barrels; the number of wells had increased to more than 3,700, producing an average per well of 15,686 barrels.

The record of these years, from 1903 to 1909, is here given in a general way for the purpose of showing that the increase in average production of the wells in California fields throughout a series of years is found to be almost constant. This is a feature of the California oil fields that has attracted the attention of the United States Government and the large consumers of fuel oil, and it is the feature that has impressed the government officials with the belief that California is capable of producing a sufficient quantity of oil for an indeterminate number of years. The prices that California oil has brought, or the prices it may bring in the future, is not so important as the fact that the increase in the flow or the gush or the pumping of the oil from the wells has remained practically constant for the past ten years. It is only a question of developing the resources to satisfy consumers of California oil for fuel purposes that there is a sufficient supply to warrant preparations for its vast consumption.

It should not be understood that the total production of California crude petroleum goes into fuel, either directly from the field or indirectly through and from the refinery. The following classification of deliveries and distribution of California crude oil in 1908 is approximately and conservatively an average of the proportional distribution for the past five years. The production that year was in excess of 48,000,000 barrels. The deliveries totaled 45,139,888 barrels, distributed as follows: Direct for fuel purposes, 25,080,332 barrels; direct to refineries, 17,559,556 barrels; for gas making 2,500,000 barrels. The quantities used for road oiling and minor purposes are not included in the records of deliveries. A considerable quantity of the crude oil delivered to the refineries is turned into fuel, after taking off of the lighter contents.

California Oil Gushers.

The production of crude petroleum in California was very largely augmented in 1910 by the bringing in of a number of wells in what is termed in oil parlance the gusher class. A great deal of the oil thus



Lakeview Oil Gusher, Kern County.

produced was lost through lack of storage capacity or inability to control the flow. These gushers in the present year, which were chiefly in the Midway field, have proven to be the biggest producers in the gusher class ever brought in in the California fields. In former years wells that produced 10,000 to 15,000 barrels a day were considered big gushers. Those of the present year have reached as high as 30,000 to 60,000 barrels a day. Usually a gusher well does not produce constantly, but has a continued diminishing output, then to a reasonable flow of from 500 to 2,500 barrels per day. In the earlier history of California oil production a well that flowed over 1,000 barrels a day was considered a gusher, but oil men of the present day look upon such producers as being merely big flowing wells. In the pioneer oil days, from 1878 to 1882, there were wells drilled that flowed spasmodically over the casing, and produced as high as 300 barrels per day; they were considered record-breakers at that time.

The first of the so-called gusher class was in Adams Cañon, near Santa Paula, which came in with an initial flow of 1,500 barrels a day. It was the first big well in that vicinity, and the operators were not prepared to take care of the oil, but were compelled to let a large quantity of it run down the cañon to the Santa Clara River and thence to the ocean. But it was soon after controlled and produced a total of 40,000 barrels before it ceased flowing. The next big well of which there is record was in the Coalinga field, in 1899, having an initial flow of 1,500 to 2,000 barrels a day, although its average production was considerably less than that amount. In 1902 a 2,000-barrel well was brought in in the Santa Maria field; in the same field in 1904 the first real gusher was brought in. This well maintained an average production of approximately 12,000 barrels per day for a considerable period. It is now on the pump, doing an average of 250 barrels a day. Another well in this vicinity began with several thousand barrels daily production, and is now flowing and producing about 2,500 barrels per day. In 1907 another well in the same field came in with a production of 7,500 barrels a day, and is still flowing. Still another began with 5,000 barrels a day. In the eastern extension of the Santa Maria field two gushers were developed by one company; one having an initial flow of 10,000 barrels per day, which it maintained for several months, and for nearly two years has been producing 1,600 barrels per day. The other came in on the pump in 1910, and after a few weeks began flowing and increased its output until it reached a maximum of 8,000 barrels per day, and maintained for several months an average of 7,000 barrels per day.

The first big and really phenomenal gusher developed in the Coalinga field was brought in in 1909 and produced 40,000 barrels of 23-degree gravity oil in seventy-two hours. The highest daily production was 20,000 and 25,000 barrels. There were six other wells in the Coalinga

field, which for the first six months produced an average of about 1,000 barrels per day each. Another owned by the same company was brought in with a production of 20,000 barrels per day, which it maintained for a short period. There have been numerous other big producers in the Coalinga field.

In the McKittrick district in Kern County, one well coming in with 1,500 barrels per day, maintained a production of 1,000 barrels a day for several months. This well has continued a good production for ten years. Several other big wells developed in this district. In the Kern River field one of the earlier wells flowed 1,000 barrels per day for about two weeks; another 1,500 barrels per day, and still another estimated at 7,500 barrels.

The Sunset-Midway field has the record for producing the biggest gushers in the State. One well, which came in about a year ago with an initial production of approximately 3,000 barrels, settled down to 2,200 barrels, which production it maintained for several months. But this is one of the smaller of the gusher class, and has been followed in that field by three wells producing 14,000 barrels, 22,000 barrels, and 30,000 barrels, respectively. These were on what is known as the Midway Flat.

In March, 1910, the most spectacular gusher California has produced came in with a production of 15,000 barrels. Within three days the flow was increased to about 40,000 barrels. This production was maintained until the middle of July, when the well declined to about 18,000 barrels per day. The greatest rate of production for a short period was 68,000 barrels per day. The total output of this well for the first six months was, approximately, 5,000,000 barrels. Since then there have been two others of the gusher class brought in in the same field, the last one in the month of November, which reached from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels a day.

Flowing wells that produce from 500 to 2,000 barrels per day are numerous, and many of them maintain that rate for long periods. The gravity of the gushing wells is usually of a medium degree, although it often reaches a very low mark. Occasionally these gushers show a high gravity. The highest gravity recorded is 23 degrees Baumé, which was that of the first gusher brought in in the Coalinga district.

Asphalt and Bituminous Rocks.

California produced, in 1909, 136,664 tons of asphalt and 34,123 tons of bituminous rock. The aggregate value of the two substances was \$1,825,595. The earliest record of the production presented by the State Mining Bureau, in 1887, gave the output of asphalt as 4,000 tons, valued at \$4 per ton. The bituminous rock production for that year was 36,000 tons, valued at \$4.45.

In the twenty-three years, 1887 to 1909, inclusive, the production of asphalt amounted to 761,846 tons, of a total value of \$9,357,662. The production of bituminous rock amounted to 804,045 tons, of a total value of \$2,721,099. The average price of asphalt in the twenty-three years was \$12 per ton; the average price of bituminous rock for the same period was about \$3.40 per ton.

The original source of asphalt is in any of the petroleum fields which have a strictly asphaltine base, the product itself coming from the refineries; about 85 per cent of the refineries in the State produce asphalt in large or small quantities. The bituminous rock is not generally found in the fields that are largely productive of petroleum. The principal counties in California productive of bituminous rock are San Benito, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Cruz.

Bituminous rock is a natural mixture of bitumen and the including rocks, usually sandstone or limestone. It is obtained by quarrying or excavating, and is used for paving and roofing. While the records show a continued decrease in the production of bituminous rock in other states, the output in California has remained practically constant at from 25,000 to 40,000 tons a year. This State is the largest producer of any of the productive states in the Union. The other states that have produced bituminous rock are Utah, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia, also Indian Territory. The decrease in the production of bituminous rock has followed an increased production of liquid asphalt. But in some sections the preference is for bituminous rock, and thus in California the production has not decreased as it has in other states. The liquid asphalt, especially in California and Texas, is very largely used and is adapted to road dressing, and coating for wood and iron substances, and in the manufacture of building papers. In the refined state it is practically pure asphalt. The failure to more largely increase the production of liquid asphalt in California is due in a measure to the fact that the haulage to the Eastern markets is too expensive to be profitable. The Eastern States are supplied with natural asphalt for street paving from Trinidad and Venezuela; these asphalts also are refined and utilized for roofing and other metal paints.

In evidence of the lead that California has in the production of bituminous rock, liquid asphalt, and other like products of petroleum, this State in the year 1906 produced 91,957 short tons; Texas, 24,993; Utah, 12,947; Kentucky, 4,172; Indian Territory, 2,690; Arkansas, 900; and Georgia 400.

Figures showing the aggregate mileage of roadways and street paving constructed with bituminous rock and liquid asphalt are not available; but every city or large town of importance in this State has reaped the benefit of this character of paving material.

The fact that in the year 1909 the aggregate value of asphalt and bituminous rock was nearly \$2,000,000, and that for the twenty-three years the total aggregate value of these materials has amounted to more than \$12,000,000, is sufficient evidence of the commercial and industrial value of these substances.

Natural Mineral Gas.

The oil producers of California have been too busy taking care of the oil output of the wells to give a great deal of attention to the flow of gas, which is almost invariably associated to a greater or less degree with the oil. There are numerous wells which have proven to be gas wells exclusively, or from which the output of oil has been insignificant compared with the gas. Some of these gas wells are comparatively small affairs, and can be handled with little difficulty, and at small cost; others are enormous producers and wholly uncontrollable. One of the late gas wells, brought in in the Midway field, was in July, 1910, producing about 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas every twenty-four hours, and carrying with it explosions of rock and sand that were moved with such force as to be fatal if driven against an animate body within ordinary range. The pressure of this well was estimated to be not less than 2,000 pounds to the square inch.

The commercial production of natural mineral gas in California has not been recorded with precision, owing to the fact that for several years it was impossible to keep close account of the volume per 1,000 cubic feet. In State Mining Bureau Bulletin No. 55, the record of the value of the production for twenty-one years, ending with 1908, is given at \$1,937,428. For the last six years of that time (1903 to 1908 inclusive) the number of thousand cubic feet is recorded at 1,593,915, at a value of \$957,583, being an average of \$.60 per 1,000 cubic feet. For the year 1909 the State Mining Bureau's returns show a production of 1,147,502 thousand cubic feet, valued at \$616,447, an average of \$.528 per 1,000 cubic feet. The value of the production for the fifteen years preceding 1903 is recorded at \$979,845. Estimating the average price for that period at \$.626 per 1,000 cubic feet (which was the price for 1903), the production may be placed at 1,565,231 thousand cubic feet for the fifteen years ending with 1902. This would make an aggregate total, by record and estimate for the twenty-one years, of 4,306,648 thousand cubic feet, and a total value of \$2,553,875, which would make an average price per 1,000 cubic feet for the twenty-one years of \$.593.

Records show that the first or initial discovery of mineral gas was made by Franciscan missionaries accidentally and without knowledge of its value in 1838 in Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County. The earliest record of practical development was in 1864, related in State Mining Bureau Bulletin No. 3, issued in the year 1894. This early development

was made in Sutter County at the base of the Marysville buttes, about six miles from Sutter City. Prospecting was also done in Colusa County in 1865 and further prospecting in Sutter County in 1891.

Inflammable gas with salt water was produced in Sacramento County in 1874 in two wells 1,600 and 2,250 feet deep. Productive wells have since been bored in that county.

Illuminating gas was discovered and developed in Stockton and San Joaquin County in 1889; the maximum depth of these wells was about 2,000 feet. The gas has been used profitably for industrial and illuminating purposes.

Inflammable gas has also been found in Merced County. In Kings County, near Tulare Lake, indications of gas in large quantities have been discovered; also in Sonoma County.

In Kern County gas is in most instances associated with petroleum in wells. Many of the operators of the oil wells use mineral gas for motive power, but only within the past year has there been any serious effort made to employ gas for domestic and industrial purposes in the town of Bakersfield. From recent industrial undertakings and developments indications are that Bakersfield will very largely profit by the practical application of mineral gas for heating, and lighting, and industrial uses.

The Santa Maria field is one of the richest in natural gas resources in the State. Natural gas is pumped through four-inch pipes to the town of Santa Maria, and used chiefly for fuel purposes, as the town has an electric lighting plant.

There is hardly an oil field in California that does not produce natural mineral gas and employ it regularly for the generation of steam power or for direct power, and for lighting, heating, and cooking. Direct gas-power engines are employed chiefly for oil pumping, but can be and are used for drilling wells, with economic results so far as the cost of fuel is concerned, but they are not economic in the matter of time.

The possibilities of mineral gas production in the State are beyond computation, but the probability of a more extensive use of this important natural product rests entirely with the demand that may come when its economic utility has been thoroughly and practically demonstrated.

The chief producers of natural gas for industrial and domestic use are Santa Barbara, Solano, San Joaquin, Sacramento, and Ventura counties. In 1908 Santa Barbara County produced 715,612 thousand cubic feet; San Joaquin, 60,903; Sacramento, 55,000; Solano, 7,743, and Ventura 3,625. And these are about the relative productions of the several counties for the year 1909.

Progressive Operation.

The first record of the actual physical discovery of oil and gas in California dates back to 1838, at Half Moon Bay. The discovery was

accidental, and resulted from an explosion of gas caused by a camp-fire lighted by Franciscan missionaries. It was nearly twenty years after this that Andrea Pico (1856) found oil in Pico Cañon, and distilled it. With this production he supplied the San Fernando Mission. In 1856 and 1857 a San Francisco man operated on what was known as Brea ranch, near Los Angeles. Eight years later a light oil was found in Mattole Creek, Humboldt County, and sixty casks or drums containing about twenty gallons each were shipped to San Francisco. Some of this oil was burned for illuminating purposes, without being distilled or refined. A considerable quantity of oil was also shipped in the same year, 1865, to San Francisco from Tulare County, where there were several companies operating. In fact, throughout the State, from Tulare to Humboldt, and including Santa Cruz County, there were in 1865-66 some sixty-five oil companies operating, having issued an aggregate capital stock of \$45,000,000.

There was considerable prospecting for oil in Contra Costa County in the Miner ranch field and vicinity from 1864 to 1900. A green oil of high gravity, which pumped fifteen barrels, was found in one of the wells at a depth of 300 feet. About twenty wells were driven in this district, at depths ranging from 100 to 500 feet, while one reached a depth of 2,750 feet, but none of them ever proved commercially profitable. While the existence of a lighter fluid petroleum in sufficient quantity for practical use in a small way was known as early as 1856, and operated quite extensively for several years, the fuel value of California petroleum was not actually comprehended until about 1884. At that time the operators were going deeper into the earth and finding that the oil was held in pools, that it was of heavy gravity and asphalt base.

In the first State Mining Bureau report, which was for the year ending June, 1884, there was presented a brief description of operations in Los Angeles County, Moody Gulch in Santa Clara County, and Tunitas Creek in San Mateo County. In that year one company had sixteen producing wells in Pico Cañon, some of which yielded seventy-five barrels per day each. These wells were driven to a depth of 1,000 to 1,900 feet. The impractical and primitive operation in Pico Cañon was done in 1875, when three shallow wells were drilled with spring-poles. These wells yielded oil at depths of 90 to 250 feet. Practical development with steam power machinery was begun in 1877, and about that time a refinery was erected at Alameda Point, at a cost of \$160,000, for the treatment of the product of Pico Cañon, and some other districts. Up to 1884 Moody Gulch in Santa Clara County had produced about 24,000 barrels, and in that year Pico Cañon was producing an average of 560 barrels per day. The production of petroleum in California had decreased importation about 33½ per cent, and exports were

being made to British Columbia, the Sandwich Islands, the Society Islands, and Mexico. Crude oil from Pico Cañon district was shipped to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Colton, and Arizona. It was used at Colton as fuel in the burning of lime, and at Los Angeles as fuel for the electric light works, and for burning brick. The refined oil was chiefly confined to local use in the southern part of California and Arizona.

The seventh annual report of the State Mining Bureau for the year ending October, 1887, contained a report on the petroleum, asphaltums, and natural gas, chiefly in the counties south of the bay of San Francisco; there were other contributions to the petroleum and asphalt industries in the next preceding years, but the first bulletin issued by the State Mining Bureau on Petroleum was in 1894, and known as Bulletin No. 3, Gas and Petroleum Yielding Formations of California. In 1896 another bulletin, No. 11, Oil and Gas Yielding Formations of Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara Counties, was issued. The next was Bulletin No. 16, the Genesis of Petroleum and Asphaltum in California, issued in 1899. In 1900, Bulletin No. 19, Oil and Gas Yielding Formations of California, was issued by the Bureau. In 1904, Bulletin No. 32, Production and Use of Petroleum in California, appeared, and in the fall of 1910 the State Mining Bureau had in course of completion Bulletin No. 61, on Petroleum in California.

Characteristics of Various Fields.

Professor Whitney, the second State Geologist of California, in his report on the geology of the State, in November, 1865, expressed quite a positive opinion that the bituminous formation of the southern half of the State would not produce liquid petroleum in profitably commercial quantities. As the bituminous shales everywhere south of the bay of Monterey were turned up on edge and had no cover of impervious rock, Professor Whitney declared the inference was unavoidable that flowing wells delivering a considerable quantity of liquid petroleum could not be expected to be got by boring to any depth. If Professor Whitney could have lived to see some of the gushers and flowing wells in the various petroleum districts of the State south of Monterey Bay and comprehend the magnitude of the petroleum industry in California for the past ten years or more, he would probably be surprised and possibly convinced of his error.

Mr. S. F. Peckham, one of the geologists of Professor Whitney's survey, disagreed with his chief, and in 1866 he declared that in the southern portion of the State there were veritable oil interests that only needed the fostering care of men of sound judgment, aided by sufficient means, to enable this section to ultimately furnish the entire Pacific coast

with both illuminating and lubricating oil at a price that would render futile all competition of Eastern producers. Mr. Peckham was a wise prophet, but even he did not comprehend the magnitude of the asphaltum oil possibilities.

Mr. Peckham stated that to speak seriously of the oil interest of southern California at that time drew forth from the majority of the citizens of the State a smile of incredulity or ridicule, and that to urge their claim for consideration as a field for profitable investment presented strong reasons for doubting one's sanity. About that time J. Ross Browne, first Federal mining commissioner, said that he was undecided whether to take sides with either the oil party or the no-oil party.

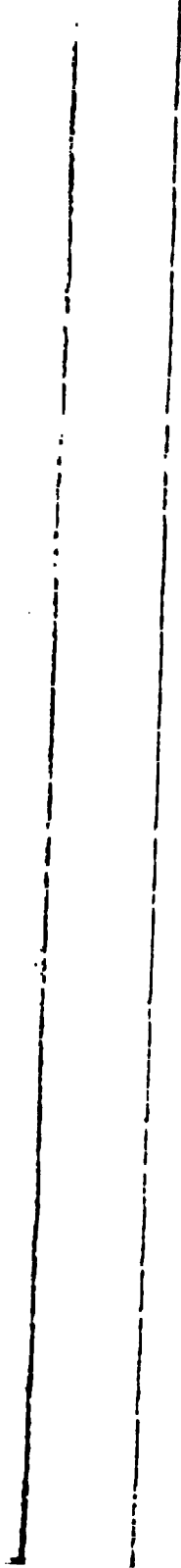
The topography and geological formation and the depth of the wells in the most important petroleum-producing counties are set forth by Mr. Paul W. Prutzman of the State Mining Bureau, in a concise and comprehensive tabulation, presented in an advance chapter from *Mineral Resources of the United States*, issued in 1903 by the United States Geological Survey. The counties embraced in this description are: Santa Cruz, Fresno, Kern, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Ventura, and Orange.

In Sargent district, Santa Cruz County, the surface is described as rolling grass-covered hills, with some soil overlaying shale and sandstone; the maximum depth of wells 1,000 feet, minimum 600.

The surface in the Coalinga district, Fresno County, varies from rocky hills to rolling and barren hills, while the formation is shale and sandstone and dry sand; the maximum depth of wells in 1903 was from 1,800 to 2,260 feet, minimum 450 to 550 feet; in 1909 the maximum depth more than 4,000 feet.

Kern River district in Kern County is similar in topography to southwestern Fresno County, but the formation changes to clay and sand. In Sunset and Midway the formation is shale and sand. In McKittrick, shale and quicksand. The surface varies from rocky to rolling, barren hills; the maximum depth of wells in 1903 was McKittrick 2,000 feet, Midway 1,500, Kern River 1,200, and Sunset 1,100. The minimum varied from 780 feet in Midway to 400 feet in McKittrick.

In Santa Barbara County there are two districts, wholly dissimilar. The Carreaga is composed of rolling, grassy hills (the geological formation of which is not given). The depth of the wells in this district is given at 2,400 feet, maximum, and an average of 2,000 feet. The Summerland district is situated on the ocean beach, south of Santa Barbara. The formation, which is the shore bank and the bed of the ocean beach, is composed of clay and sand. The average depth of the wells is 250 feet; the maximum 600 feet, and the minimum 150 feet. These wells





are drilled and pumped at points extending 50 to 2,000 feet across the surface of the ocean, the derricks being surrounded by level platforms that correspond in elevation to the surface at high tide line on the shore, or to the shore bank.

Los Angeles County includes three districts besides what is known as the Los Angeles city district. At Newhall, the topography is of rough, rocky hills, and the formation sandstone, shale, conglomerate, and crystalline rocks; maximum depth of wells 1,950 feet, minimum 400 feet. In Whittier and Puente districts the formation is shale; the maximum depth of wells of Whittier is 2,200 feet, minimum 285 feet, average 1,250 feet. The maximum depth at Puente is 2,000 feet, minimum 1,000.

The surface in Los Angeles city field is low and undulating; the formation clay, sand, and shale; maximum depth of wells 1,300 feet, minimum 500.

The topography of the Ventura district is rough and rocky, the formation sandstone, shale and conglomerates; maximum depth of wells 2,100 feet, average depth 1,000 feet, minimum 90 feet.

In Orange County the Fullerton district is composed of rolling hills, and the formation shale and sandstone; maximum depth of wells 1,875 feet, minimum 400.

The most recent contributions to the geology, the resources, and the economic conditions of the oil fields of California are Bulletins 398 and 406 of the United States Geological Survey, issued in 1910. Bulletin 398 describes the geology and mineral resources of the Coalinga district, and is written by Mr. Ralph Arnold and Mr. Robert Anderson.

Coalinga district is described as a strip of land about fifty miles in length by fifteen miles in width, along the northeastern base of the Diablo Range, on the southwest side of the San Joaquin Valley in western Fresno and Kings counties. Briefly, the rocks of this region are described as chiefly mineral, sedimentary strata of Cretaceous and Tertiary age, which have been subjected to much disturbance, but are in large part only slightly consolidated.

Two types of oil, paraffin and asphalt, originate in Coalinga district, varying from black oil of 14 to 15 degrees to greenish oil of 35 degrees Baumé. The yield ranges from three or four to 3,000 barrels per well, per day. The vertical depth of the possible productive territory is calculated at 4,500 feet. The wells already drilled vary from 600 to 4,000 feet.

The writers of the bulletin expressed the opinion that the Coalinga district would continue to be the greatest in California, if every operator will conserve to the utmost the supply of oil at present estimated to be available. This available quantity is approximated at 2,737,000,000 barrels. The estimate is held to be merely an approximation reached by assuming a 10 per cent impregnation of the oil sands, and calculating

from all the data available the probable thickness of sand under each quarter section.

The earliest recorded production in the Coalinga field by the Geological Survey is 1897, showing 70,140 barrels. For 1909 the bulletin estimated that the probable production would be 15,200,000 barrels, but that is about 200,000 barrels less than the actual production was found to be. This gives the total production of the field for the thirteen years approximately 63,000,000 barrels.

The McKittrick-Sunset oil region is described in Bulletin 406 as being within or along the northeast edge of the Coast Range, adjacent to the great interior San Joaquin Valley, comprising the southmost part of the Diablo and Temblor ranges, the Buena Vista and Elk Hills, the Caliente Range, and the Carrizo Plain; the region occupies about 1,800 square miles; is about 75 miles in length, and 30 miles in width. The developed oil territory, known as the McKittrick, Midway, Sunset, Temblor and Devils Den districts, lies along the northeast flanks of the Temblor and Diablo ranges; the Carrizo Plain district is along the southwest flank of the Temblor range, adjacent to the Carrizo Plain. A railroad line connects McKittrick with Bakersfield, and another connects Fellows, Midoil, Moron, Monarch, and Hazleton with Bakersfield; other sections are reached by wagon road.

The oil in McKittrick field is black to brownish in color, and varies from 12.5 degrees to 24 degrees Baumé. Gas usually accompanies the oil. The individual well production varies from 2 to 1,500 barrels per day, the latter being unusually prolific.

The Midway field is defined in the report as a belt of territory along the eastern base of the Temblor Range, extending in a southeasterly direction. Less regularity marks the occurrences of oil sands in the Midway field than in any other in the San Joaquin Valley so far examined by them. The oil varies from black to brown in color, and from about 11 to 12 degrees, and 20 to 22 degrees Baumé. The heavier oil comes from the shallower wells; the lighter oil from the deeper wells. Gas accompanies oil in all the wells, but not under the strong pressure that affects the Sunset field, except in a few near the axes of the anticline.

The hydrocarbon productions of the Sunset field consist of heavy tar or gas, and oil varying from 11 to 20 degrees Baumé. The tar occurs in springs along the outcroppings of the oil sand in certain exposures of the shales in the southeastern part of the field, in some of the wells. The oil is black and very viscous. The heavier oil is 12 to 13 degrees Baumé; the lighter oil is 13.5 to 20 degrees Baumé. The latter is produced by the deeper wells, especially in the northern part of the field. There are moderate quantities of 16 to 18 gravity in some of the shales and fine sands.

The depth of the Sunset field wells varies from 350 to more than 1,900 feet. The standard rig is the usual method of drilling which has been aided by innovation in the drilling through cobble beds with the use of dynamite.

The Devils Den district lies near the north line of Kern County, extending east and south from the Diablo Range, and north of Antelope Valley. The gravity of the oil is about 23 degrees Baumé; the underlying coarser sand yielding heavier oil or tar.

The Temblor field is northwest of the McKittrick, occupying low hills and extending as far as the Carneros Springs. The surface outcropping is about 200 to 400 feet thick. The sand is traced by tar springs and asphalt deposits. The wells have a depth of 250 to 535 feet; the oil-sand being reached at from 200 to 400 feet, and has been penetrated 24 to 100 feet. The oil is black and of a gravity of 14 to 20 degrees Baumé; the production varies from 2 or 3 to 60 barrels per day.

The Carrizo Plain field embraces the Carrizo and Elkhorn plains and the adjacent southwest flank of the Temblor Range. No commercially productive wells have been drilled, although the small quantities that have been obtained are of about 28 degrees Baumé gravity; the color is brownish to greenish, with small viscosity.

Bulletin 406 contains also a list of lands classified as oil lands within the McKittrick-Sunset region.

A recent reliable record of gravity of the crude product in the principal fields is here reproduced: Kern, 12 to 15 degrees Baumé; Midway, 14 to 25; Coalinga, 14 to 34; Pico, 14 to 34; Santa Maria, 20 to 28.

Cost of Drilling.

While the output of oil in the various California fields had for the twenty years ending with 1885 amounted in value to nearly \$1,250,000, there had been no great improvement in the method of boring until about 1884, when the Standard rig was introduced in this State. Previous to that time tunnels and shafts and open cuts had been adopted as methods for reaching the oil, although there was some drilling with the old spring-pole method. In 1884 and 1885, and since that time, the Standard drill has been in operation, and the method of drilling has been constantly improved. Several years ago the Rotary rig was introduced, although no considerable effort was made with that method of drilling until 1908. In that year this drill had been proven successful in the Texas fields, and was then practically introduced in California. In the past two years they have been successfully introduced in every field in the State, although chiefly employed in the Coalinga, Midway, Maricopa, and the Salt Lake fields. The drilling with Rotary rig is rather expensive, for the reason that it is actually done with the pipe,

and considerable damage results from the rotating of the pipe. Men who operate the Rotary drill will contract to drive wells at a depth of 2,500 feet for \$3.50 per foot. This price covers only the labor, and does not include any material. Some of the best authorities regarding the employment of the Rotary rig state that it is impossible to give an accurate average cost of drilling with the Rotary; that is to say, the whole cost including the labor and material. The history of the Rotary dates back nearly twenty years, and was probably first used in Michigan for drilling water wells. The next fields into which it was successfully introduced were the Louisiana, the Texas, and then the California. This method of drilling was also used in Russia, in the Dutch East Indies, and in Mexico. There are formations in this State, especially Maricopa and Midway, in which the Rotary works successfully. This rig may be employed to an average depth of 2,000 feet, but usually it is advisable to use the Standard rig below that depth; although in Texas and Louisiana wells to a depth of 3,000 and 4,000 feet are successfully drilled with the Rotary.

Wells averaging in depth from 1,000 to 1,500 feet are drilled with the Standard rig for from \$6 to \$8 per foot. The minimum cost is about \$6, while the maximum cost may reach \$20 per foot.

There are in this State, at present drilling, about seven hundred Standard rigs, and about fifty Rotary rigs. Considering that the Rotary was not successfully introduced until two years ago, the employment of fifty of them in the fall of 1910 was considered to indicate the progress in the use of this method.

A notable demonstration of the capability of the Rotary rig is of record in Coalinga field. A well that had been driven to a depth of 3,250 feet with the Rotary was considered as deep as that method of drilling could be made practicable, and it was decided to continue the work with a Standard. At the time the use of the Rotary was dispensed with there were 2,350 feet of 10-inch casing in the hole. The purpose then was to complete the casing of the balance of the hole with a Standard rig, and also to drill into the oil sand with Standard tools. But the well gave the drillers a great deal of trouble, and the operation has been changed back to the Rotary, which in October, 1910, had continued the well to about 3,300 feet. The operation was being watched with a great deal of interest by men who are driving wells in the deep territory in that section. As the Rotary rig has proven a greater capability than was credited to it a year ago, the possibilities of its use are still looked for as extending beyond the present results.

It is impossible to give definite and accurate information as to the cost of drilling wells in California, but a conservative figure for the Standard rig may be set down as an average of \$10 per foot for drilling of wells from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in depth. This cost includes the com-

pletion of the well, including all material, and actually putting the well on the beam for pumping.

General Uses of Oil Fuel.

In the early use of petroleum as a fuel in California there was experienced by the producers an occasional difficulty in attracting manufacturers to a permanent adoption of oil fuel. The opinion was somewhat prevalent even in the early nineties that the supply would not be equal to the demand provided all manufacturers adopted its use, and particularly did this opinion obtain from the fact that the railroads and steamships seemed rather slow in making the changes essential to the substitution of oil fuel for coal fuel. There was a campaign of education in progress during almost the entire decade of the nineties. The production of oil increased steadily each year, and gradually the manufacturers, both large and small, remodeled their furnaces and adopted petroleum as a permanent fuel in substitution for coal. When the railroads and steamships in 1900-1902 decided to permanently adopt oil fuel, and it was generally believed that the supply would continue to increase, the demand for oil fuel was so great that there was considerable difficulty experienced, even as late as 1905 and 1906, in obtaining delivery of oil that had been contracted for.

The use of oil fuel in manufacturing industries has since that time been adopted in almost every plant, from the big ship-building establishments to the ordinary bakery; and even for domestic purposes, for cooking in hotels and private houses, there are many instances of the substitution of oil rather than gas for coal.

The heavy oils direct from the field are commonly used for the heavier work of large manufacturers, while a distillate that comes from the refineries is generally used by smaller concerns which employ small engines, and for furnaces for hotels; also the hotels and apartment houses use a distillate for heating purposes. The oil heater has not been generally adopted in the home. There have been so many other uses for oil, and the time and attention of inventors and manufacturers have been so generally taken up in the meeting of the demands for burners employed in manufacturing establishments that the small heater for home use has not advanced to meet all the requirements of that character of apparatus.

It would be difficult to enumerate all the various manufacturing industries which employ oil fuel. Its use extends into almost every section of the country, and to Panama, Alaska, and Hawaii. About one half million barrels of California fuel oil is used on the Panama Canal in a year. The mines in Alaska are large users of California petroleum; the sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands use oil fuel for power, and a large number of great and small manufactories along the Pacific

coast to the north, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, and interior towns are large users of oil fuel. An extensive paper manufacturing plant on the Willamette River has found oil fuel more economical than the refuse wood from the sawmills. The use of petroleum is not confined, of course, to the coast, but extends into all parts of the interior of California, Nevada, and Arizona. Stamp mills and smelters are large users of this fuel, and the big copper mines not only in this State but in Arizona are among the larger establishments that depend upon California for fuel.

The use of gasolene in automobile service has very largely increased in the past five years, as the number of automobiles has been augmented by thousands of new machines on the coast. Formerly California and some other coast states and territories depended upon Eastern gasolene for general purposes, but for about ten years the gasolene products of the refineries of California have supplied most of the general demand. The great quantity of high gravity crude petroleum in many of the fields of California has long attracted the refiners to the possibilities of production not only of gasolene, but of other refined oils, and many of the markets of foreign ports, as well as Pacific coast states and territories, have been and are being supplied with California products. The markets for fuel oil also have extended to foreign ports.

The Panama Canal operation used 300,000 barrels of California fuel oil in 1908. The demand for 1909 was increased to 500,000 barrels. The oil is shipped by tank steamer from the fields to the west coast of Panama, and thence delivered across the isthmus to the essential points by pipe-line constructed for this special delivery.

Gasolene and distillate are also largely used in the farming sections, and with the improvement of the internal combustion engine petroleum distillate is finding a field in the development of water for the purposes of irrigation and the generation of power for other farming requirements.

One of the general uses of fuel oil, which might be classed as special, is that of road work. In those parts of the State, where the delivery does not require extensive haulage, oil is very generally used in the finishing construction of county roads. In the southern part of the State oiled roads are very common, and many of the roads in the oil fields are finished with road oil. The fine driveways in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, are constructed with oil for the top dressing, and they are among the best object lessons in this State of the practical, economic use of road oil.

One of the uses of oil for fuel, which approximated from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 barrels in the past year, is in the drilling and pumping of the oil wells. The exact number of barrels of fuel so used is not obtainable and can here only be made approximate. The fields in the San

Joaquin Valley in October used 282,000 barrels for fuel purposes, which, for the valley alone, would approximate more than 3,000,000 barrels for the year. Besides this, there is consumed for fuel purposes, in the operation of oil wells, large quantities of the natural mineral gas which the wells themselves produce.

Oil Fuel in Railway Service.

The adoption of oil fuel for locomotive service on some of the branch railroads in California quickly followed the successful experiments and tests made in 1895 and 1896, and in 1900-1902 oil burners were permanently adopted on the main and branch lines of both transcontinental railway systems entering California.

The results of the early tests and experiments in both freight and passenger locomotives were recorded by Professor Watts in Bulletin No. 11, California State Mining Bureau.

Experiments extending over a period of six months showed as an average of results that four barrels of oil were equivalent to 2,200 pounds of Nanaimo coal. Experiments extending over sixteen days with a freight engine, 19 inch by 28 inch cylinders, gave an average result of evaporation of 13.11 pounds of water for each pound of coal consumed. The price of coal was \$6.65 per 2,000 pounds, and the price of oil \$1.35 per barrel. The saving effected by the use of oil represented 27.1 per cent; the gravity of the oil was 23 degrees Baumé. In January, 1896, oil fuel was used on twenty-five locomotives, being about equally divided between passenger and freight service, with the following showing: Distance traveled, 87,063 miles; average cost per mile for fuel, \$.1439. The gravity of this oil was 15 degrees Baumé. During the same month of 1896 coal fuel was used on twenty-five locomotives, which performed practically the same work as the locomotives using oil. The average cost per mile for fuel used by the coal-burning locomotives was \$.2320; the use of oil represented a saving of 37.975 per cent over coal.

During the year 1896 the cost of coal was \$6.60 per 2,000 pounds; the cost of oil, \$6.03 for 2,000 pounds. In Mr. Watts' record he shows that during December, 1895, one of the overland passenger engines, 19 inch by 26 inch cylinder, was run 7,347 miles, and consumed 143.2 tons of oil. A similar service with coal required 294 tons. Oil at \$6.03 and coal at \$6.60 showed a relative cost of oil \$863.50, and coal \$1,940.40, a saving of \$1,076.90, which equaled about 55.5 per cent. The approximate cost per mile for oil was \$.1175; for coal, \$.2641.

In the year 1910 the three transcontinental railroads entering California were burning California oil fuel in locomotive service on all lines operating in Pacific Coast States. The aggregate number of oil-fired locomotives approximated about 1,500. Of this total there were, in round numbers, about 600 employed in passenger service, 700 in

freight service, and about 200 switch engines. These 1,500 locomotives consumed a total average of about 1,000,000 barrels of oil per month.

The average cost of locomotive fuel oil of about 15.8 degrees Baumé mean gravity for the five years, 1906 to 1910, inclusive, was approximately \$.43 per barrel. The maximum cost in that period was about \$.54, the minimum cost about \$.34. In locomotive service, with the present use of oil, four barrels are said to be equal in efficiency to 2,000 pounds of bituminous coal. This covers certain losses, and when reduced to a percentage, based on tests made in 1904-1909, is represented approximately by 9 per cent, tests being in the same class of locomotive service. The calorific values of oil and coal in locomotive service are the same as in marine service, 18,500 B. T. U. per pound of oil compared with 13,337 B. T. U. per pound of coal.

In the locomotive service the saving is not so great in the use of oil fuel, as compared with coal, as in the marine service, for the reason that there is no appreciable reduction in the cost of firing the locomotive with oil, while in the steamship service the saving in cost of labor is a very considerable item.

The use of oil fuel in railway service is not confined to locomotive engines; it is applied also to the generation of power operating many of the electric lines in California. There are some electric lines for which electricity is generated by water power, but in most instances the generation is by oil fuel. Among the earliest experiments with oil for the generation of electricity in the operation of street and suburban railways, one is recorded in Bulletin No. 11 of the State Mining Bureau (1896), which extended over a period of ten days, averaging nineteen hours per day. This test showed that 2,957 gallons of oil of 24 degrees Baumé equaled in fuel value 19.41 tons of Wellington coal. There have been various other tests made in the practical application of oil for fuel in power houses since that time, and the price of oil is somewhat lower than it was fifteen years ago, and there have been various improvements in oil-burning furnaces. Actual comparisons are not obtainable at this time, for the reason that power houses now using oil fuel do not use it as an auxiliary, but as a substitute.

The use of California oil fuel in locomotive service is not confined to the transcontinental and local lines that enter this State, but is employed on some of the northern roads, and recently the contract is said to have been made with California producers to deliver oil for fuel use on Canadian railroad lines, and also for their steamer service. In fact, the use of California oil is rapidly extending east and north, wherever the distance and charges of transportation are not prohibitive.

Oil Fuel for Bay, River, and Ocean.

The use of California oil fuel for generation of steam in the propulsion of bay and river vessels was first permanently established in 1901, and since that time has been generally adopted by all manner of craft from tug boats and coastwise lumber schooners, passenger and freight steamers, to the biggest ocean-going vessels sailing between Pacific coast ports and the Orient, and the Atlantic seaboard.

The first practical tests and experiments made in the use of California crude petroleum as marine fuel were in 1885. At that time the annual production of crude petroleum in California was less than one half million barrels. The production in 1884 was 262,000, which was increased the following year to 325,000 barrels.

Even in these early experiments the saving in cost by the substitution of oil for coal fuel was 18 per cent to 22 per cent per annum. These tests and experiments were continued into the years 1886 and 1887. The following details regarding one of the largest ferry steamers engaged in a trial of oil fuel are here recited. A test was first made with coal in May, June, July, and August, 1885; during which period there were consumed 2,467 tons of coal, at a cost of \$13,368.45. The steamer ran in the four months 17,843 miles at a cost per mile for (coal) fuel of \$.7492. Oil was used in October, November, and December, 1885, and January, 1886. The consumption was 31,879 gallons of oil, at a cost of \$12,845.04. The number of firemen was reduced from eleven to six. In these four months this steamer ran 17,275 miles, being 568 miles less than the run with coal. The cost per mile for (oil) fuel was \$.7435.

The same steamer continued in the regular service, and since 1901 has burned oil exclusively. A recent record shows that the cost of oil fuel per mile has been reduced from \$.7435, in 1886, to \$.3483, in 1910. This reduction does not indicate solely a reduction in the price of oil, but is largely attributed to changes in the general arrangement of fire-boxes and the improvement and location of the burners.

The approximate average cost of oil fuel for bay and river vessels, for the ten years from 1901 to 1910, inclusive, was \$.458 per barrel. But there was a period in that ten years when the price was as low as \$.30, while the maximum price was \$.75. The oil used for marine fuel purposes has an average mean gravity of 15.8 degrees Baumé. The average relative efficiency of oil to coal in bay and river services is 3.48 barrels of oil to 2,000 pounds of bituminous coal.

The smaller crafts, such as tugs and launches, use a distillate which is of a higher gravity than the ordinary steamer fuel, and some use gasolene. But there is scarcely a vessel on the bay that does not burn oil fuel of some character. Only in cases where coal mines may be a part of the assets of large steamship operators will coal be found as a fuel on the Pacific coast in the propulsion of steam vessels.

There are about 450 vessels plying in and out of San Francisco Bay and Pacific coast points that burn California oil fuel. The total tonnage of these vessels is about 300,000. With the exception of two companies, one an ocean-going and the other a coast line company, all steamships, steamboats, steam schooners, and ferries of importance use oil fuel for the generation of steam. In fact, 90 per cent of all the shipping in and out of San Francisco Bay burns oil fuel, and about 15 per cent of the vessels plying along the north Pacific coast, including Puget Sound. The use of oil in river craft extends to the Yukon in Alaska, these steamers being supplied from storage stations at St. Michaels. San Francisco is the only point where the general use of oil fuel in steamship and steamboat practice has been established; and this not for the reason that oil can not be supplied, but for the reason that a successful installation of plants has not yet been accomplished. The installation of oil-burning plants on the bay, rivers, and ocean on this coast is under the jurisdiction of the Supervisor of Inspection of Steamboats in the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, which has a branch office in the city of San Francisco.

The big marketing concerns supplying the coastwise and ocean-going vessels with oil fuel have stations at San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Honolulu, St. Michaels, and Manila, which are provided with California oil.

One of the largest oil-fired ocean-going ships plying between this coast and the Orient, of 21,650 tons displacement, arrived in San Francisco July, 1908, on her maiden trip from Hongkong, burning California oil. The ship was fitted with 13 boilers, having 48 burners in action under 12 boilers, making an average speed of 20 knots. Running from Honolulu against head winds, the ship made 18.25 knots per hour with 12 boilers in action, and burned about 1,400 barrels of oil per 24 hours. The oil tanks were built within the ship and so constructed as to be readily rearranged for carrying coal fuel, if necessary, having a capacity for about 21,000 barrels of oil.

Oil Fuel Tests by United States Navy Department.

The most important contribution to the knowledge of the uses of oil fuel in the United States Navy was made in a volume of four hundred pages, issued by the Navy Department in August, 1904, and containing the report of Rear-Admiral Geo. W. Melville, Engineer in Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, under the caption of Naval Liquid Fuel Report. For the purposes of experimental tests the fuel board of the bureau worked in conjunction with a board whose duty it was to experiment respecting boiler efficiency. Prior to the undertaking of the tests of liquid fuel the board occupied some ten months, from April, 1901, to January, 1902, in making seventeen

tests with coal fuel. On these coal fuel tests was based a comparison between coal and oil fuels.

The oil-fuel tests were begun in June, 1902, and concluded in June, 1903, and numbered sixty-nine. The report of the board was submitted to the bureau and approved by the Engineer in Chief in August, 1903. The board found that the relative evaporative efficiency of oil and coal as fuel, as determined by this extended series of comparative experiments, to be practically in the direct proportion of 15 to 10. Considering the superior quality of coal that was used, and that the coal tests were of comparatively short duration, and that the oil experiments were carried on under conditions more closely to those that could be secured on board a sea-going vessel, the actual evaporative efficiency of a pound of oil as compared with a pound of coal was found to be in the ratio of 17 to 10. The board further considered the economic structural advantage in favor of carrying oil and thus added one point to the ratio of efficiency, making it 18 to 10.

All of the data reported to the bureau was observed either by draughtsmen connected with the Bureau of Steam Engineering, or by the enlisted personnel of the United States torpedo boat Rodgers. For ten months this torpedo boat was continuously in the service of the Liquid Fuel Board, so that the experiments were not made without opportunity for practical application upon sea-going vessels.

In addition to the experiments on the torpedo boat, the oil-fuel installations of several ocean-going steamers were carefully examined under actual working conditions; also the installations projected by various promoters were critically inspected, and the operation of installations of various patented oil-fuel devices were reported upon. In addition to these observations, the board had opportunity to observe the relation of oil and coal-burning locomotives in the Hoosac tunnel. In June, 1902, tests and observations were made by Lieutenant Winchell on the steamer Mariposa, equipped with oil-burning device, on the run between San Francisco and Tahiti. The report of Lieutenant Winchell was made directly to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, but included in the experiments. There were nine burners employed, repressed.

The sixty-nine liquid fuel tests made by the board, included various points of duration from three hours to eight hours, and also an endurance test of one hundred and sixteen hours. The burners employed were both air and steam, while both forced and natural drafts were included in the experiments. There were nine burners employed, representing practically all of the available burners built upon fundamental principles at that time. Besides the air and the steam devices, several experiments were made also with mechanical burners, demonstrating that oil may be used as fuel in marine firing without the use of

either air or steam; but these experiments did not extend to that degree to which the board had desired, because so few of this type of burners were then available. The report urged the necessity for mechanical burners for the reason that the direct action of steam entails a corresponding loss of fresh water, and that in the use of compressed air the introduction of air compressors encroach upon the weight and space allowed for installation of machinery and requires considerable additional expense for up-keep and repairs, besides the horse-power required to operate compressors.

The oils used in these experiments were from California and Beaumont and the Gulf-Texas fields. They were crude oils submitted to light distillation. The board inclined to the use of crude oil for the reason that from the standpoint of volume it is held that the highest evaporative results ought to be secured with the heaviest oils.

The report contains a record of observations made of the installation of an oil-burning device on the steamship *Nebraskan*, and the economic results reported by the officers of the ship. The *Nebraskan* left New York August 7, 1902, for San Diego, California, touching at the ports of St. Lucia, British West Indies, and Coronel, Chile, for coal. The whole distance traveled was 13,280 miles, accomplished in 57 days 5 hours and 43 minutes, burning 2,267 tons of coal of poor quality, and employing a fireroom crew of fifteen men. The ship was kept at full speed during the entire voyage. The return voyage from San Diego to New York was made with oil-fuel, in 52 days 7 hours 26 minutes, and the mileage reduced to 12,760, as the ship was not required to put into port for fuel. Four hundred and fifty-seven tons of measured cargo space was saved by the substitution of oil-fuel for coal, and the fireroom crew was reduced to six men. Including the difference in the cost of fuel, cost of firing and the gain in cargo space, and the saving of five days' time, the resulting financial gain to the company was at the rate of \$500 per day. The insurance risks on vessel and cargo were not increased with the installation of oil-burning appliances.

The report states that the mechanical or engineering features of the oil-fuel problem were practically solved; that the financial feature should not be regarded as of serious importance, but that the structural, transportation, and supply features presented the only serious difficulties to the adoption of the use of liquid fuel by the navies of the world. The board held that in time of war when necessary to keep all reserve fuel afloat, then liquid fuel is at a disadvantage, because mining and railroad companies have invested so heavily in the coal industry and transportation has been so perfected that it is now possible to quickly deliver a cargo of coal at any point of the world. The question of oil supply for battleships and cruisers was considered to be not only a commercial affair but might prove to be a military problem requiring the

establishment of oil-fuel stations, necessitating a great expenditure and possibly involving the political question as to the wisdom of maintaining a complete chain of fuel stations.

As to the physical feature of the supply of oil, so far as the California field is concerned, it is a significant fact that there has been an enormous increase in the output of petroleum since these experiments were made by the Bureau of Steam Engineering. In the twelve months in which the experiments with liquid fuel were in actual operation, California produced, approximately, 19,183,370 barrels of crude oil. In a like period, covering twelve months in 1908 and 1909, the crude output in this State was 53,300,000 barrels, showing an increase in production of 34,116,630 barrels. During the period of ten months in which the board made the coal tests, from April, 1901, to January, 1902, the production of oil in California was only 7,321,942 barrels.

It is immaterial what the production of the Beaumont or the Gulf-Texas fields may be, as such figures would not change the relative situations materially. It is significant that the Navy Department began early in the practical productive history of fuel oil to investigate the possibility of applying oil-fuel to the propulsion of naval ships. It was expected that the productiveness of petroleum would greatly increase with development, and the Geological Survey had pointed out the probability of there being a large reserve, but at that time the prospect was not such as to encourage one to believe that within ten years the production of California would increase from about eight and three fourths million barrels to fifty-eight and one third million.

In view of the fact that at that time about 48 per cent of the world's output of crude petroleum was produced in the United States, and that practically the entire yield of this country is secured from fields which are in pipe-line communication with important maritime and strategic ports, the board recommended that a joint commission representing commercial, manufacturing, maritime, and naval interests should be organized by Congress, and suggested that particularly for the development of the commercial interests of the Gulf of Mexico and on the Pacific coast the work of such commission would have an important influence in extending the prestige and power of the United States, whether viewed from a commercial, maritime, or naval standpoint. The report adds that "The time may be nearer than now realized when the Navy Department may be called upon to suddenly equip auxiliary war vessels, if not fighting ships, with oil-burning devices. There would be a saving in both time and expense respecting such installation by continuing the investigation of the fuel oil problem along every line where new data might be procured."

Since the conclusion of the tests and experiments made by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, a number of torpedo boats and other naval

vessels have been fitted for the burning of oil, notably the United States battleship North Dakota, which was completed in 1910. This ship, in addition to the ordinary arrangement for burning coal, is fitted with a complete oil-fuel system; from storage tanks in the inner bottom the oil is pumped to settling tanks in the firerooms. From these tanks it is pumped under pressure through heaters to the burners. The system is comprised of eight oil storage compartments, having a total capacity of 105,898 gallons, or 2,521 barrels. Each boiler is furnished with six burners, arranged in three groups of two each between the furnace doors. The first naval vessel that was remodeled for the installation of an oil-burning system was the coast defense monitor Wyoming (now the Cheyenne). This ship was remodeled at Mare Island in June, 1908, and was fitted with self-cleaning automatic oil gas burners, with air compressors and steam connections. In the trial trip the test determined the operative capacity of the boilers and the percentage gained in efficiency operated with oil-fuel as compared with the efficiency when operated with coal-fuel. The percentage of gain in favor of oil was satisfactory and induced the installation of oil burners in other vessels of the Navy.

The American Society of Naval Engineers has devoted a good deal of attention to the discussion of the scientific and practical and economic uses of oil for fuel in the Navy, and in the *Journal*, published quarterly by that Society, there have been from time to time numerous valuable contributions (by members of the society, and others) to the knowledge of the naval uses of oil-fuel.

In the *Journal* of February, 1909, Lieutenant H. C. Dinger, U. S. N., presented a paper on the subject of "Oil Fuel for Naval Use," which discusses the various oil burners and their adaptability and efficiency, showing the relative efficiency of the air atomizer and the steam atomizer. He gives a list of some twenty ships, of displacement varying from 21,650 to 7,000, in which several systems of atomizing in the operation of oil burners have been installed, including both air and steam atomizers. In later installations there has been developed a system relying neither on steam nor high pressure air for securing evaporation. This mechanical oil-burning system has been successfully developed at various points of the world.

Within the past year numerous tests have been made by the United States Navy, and the efficiency and economy of oil-fuel have been quite thoroughly investigated, with the result that the Government has now been practically convinced in favor of oil as compared with coal, particularly for the Pacific service.

California Oil Refineries.

Oil has been refined in California since the date of its earliest practical discovery, when Andrea Pico supplied the illuminating oil in San Fernando Mission in 1856. Practical and economic refining on a commercial basis was begun in 1878 at Newhall, in the southern part of the State. The oil was supplied to this refinery by a small pipe-line from Pico Cañon. In the following year the company operating the Newhall plant erected another at Alameda, on San Francisco Bay. This refinery treated the oils from Pico Cañon and other districts. Other refineries were established, but until 1884 the production and refining of California petroleum was not conducted on a large scale. In that year the stills of the plant at Alameda had a total capacity of about 1,000 barrels. This refinery and one at Santa Paula, in Ventura County, were the only refineries of considerable importance operated in the State for the ten years following 1884. The Santa Paula plant was later removed to Rodeo, north of Oakland. In 1903 the refinery at Alameda was removed to Point Richmond.

In 1904 there were some 36 refineries in operation in the State, and in 1910 the number had increased to about 70, though not all of them were in successful operation. Of the whole number in operation in 1910, there were 46 engaged in the manufacture of asphalt besides other products of petroleum. These plants are located in the following named counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Joaquin, and Ventura. For ten years following 1894 the refining industry advanced, until there were 36 plants in 1904, operating about 146 stills, having an aggregate capacity of about 30,000 barrels. In 1909 the number had increased to about 44 refineries, having a total of 200 stills which had an aggregate capacity of approximately 70,000 barrels. Thus in five years the refining industry increased more than 250 per cent.

These refineries are of various sizes, from small plants of 2 to 6 stills, having a total capacity of about 50 barrels, up to the larger ones, of from 20 to 60 stills, having total capacities ranging from 5,000 to 50,000 barrels.

The gravity of the oils treated in these refineries varies from 34 degrees to 12 degrees Baumé. The heavier oils are employed in the production of asphalt, tar, coke, and road oil, while the products of the lighter oil include illuminating oil, gasoline, lubricants, residuum fuel, distillate, gas oil, and grease. The localities and fields from which the oils are obtained for the refineries are Kern River, Midway, Coalinga, Pico Cañon, Santa Maria, Los Angeles, Fullerton, Whittier, Sunset, Summerland, Ventura, Newhall, and Puente.

There is a large demand for all the products of the refineries, and the demand is not confined to local or domestic consumption, but reaches to foreign points. While in the earliest period of the development of petroleum in this State it was believed that only a light oil in small quantities could be obtained, the opinion afterwards prevailed that only a heavy fuel oil could be secured in commercial and profitable quantities. But since 35 per cent of the crude petroleum produced in the State goes through the refining process it is evident that California produces both fuel and refining oil in sufficient quantities to make the industry not only commercially profitable, but, at the present time, the leading mineral industry of the State.

The method of transportation of crude oils to the refineries is chiefly by pipe-line and tank vessels, although there are a large number of tank cars employed in the movement of oil that goes either direct to the refineries or to the pipe-line stations connected therewith.

California Oil Exports.

The exports of California crude petroleum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, amounted to 1,394,254 barrels; in 1909 the amount was 554,506 barrels; in 1908, 326,000 barrels. Each of these years nearly 50 per cent of the shipments went to Panama. In the last fiscal year mentioned Panama received 532,609 barrels; Chile, 436,891 barrels; the balance was divided between Canada, Guatemala, Peru, Salvador, and Oceanica. The total value of the exports for this year was \$670,954. In addition to the export trade 800,000 barrels were shipped to Honolulu and a large quantity to Alaska; including exports and off-coast points a total of approximately 2,250,000 barrels of crude oil were shipped in the fiscal year ending June, 1910.

The records of the custom house of San Francisco for the year 1910, from January to November, inclusive, show exports of crude oil, including fuel residuum, of 1,408,000 barrels, chiefly to Panama, Chile, and Peru. The shipments to Panama, amounting to 716,000 barrels, do not include the month of June. In the ten months in 1910, from January to October, inclusive, the shipments of crude oil to Hawaii amounted to 898,000 barrels. The shipments of crude oil to Alaska for nine months of 1910, from January to October, inclusive, but exclusive of June (in which no shipments were recorded), amounted to 349,619 barrels.

The products of the California refineries exported for the eleven months, from January to November, inclusive, 1910, amounted to 29,484,190 gallons (exclusive of residuum fuel to Chile and Peru). These products, as recorded by the customs house, included naphtha and the lighter products of distillation, illuminating oil, lubricating and heavy paraffine oils, and residuum, including tar. This amount does

not, of course, include shipments to Hawaii and Alaska. The products of the refineries shipped to Hawaii in the same period amounted to about 1,500,000 gallons. The latter represents chiefly lubricating and heavy paraffine oils. The shipments of refined products to Alaska are principally illuminating oil, which amounted in four months of the ten to nearly 50,000 gallons. The principal foreign markets for California refined oil are China and Japan.

Transportation and Storage of Oil.

The production of petroleum in California from about the year 1900 has advanced so rapidly that the transportation and storage of the crude product was for many years a very serious problem, not only with the producers and consumers, but with the transportation companies. In the present year, 1910, every producing district in the State is supplied with pipe-lines, having an aggregate length of about 1,470 miles and a total carrying capacity of 175,000 barrels in 24 hours. Besides these field pipe-lines, the large producing companies have trunk lines. These trunk lines extend from the principal fields to shipping points at tidewater, both on the coast and on San Francisco Bay. The systems of pipe-lines extend the entire length of the San Joaquin Valley, terminating at San Francisco Bay and Monterey Bay. Monterey Bay, west of the valley, is reached by pipe-line crossing the Coast Range northwest of Coalinga. The seaboard at Port San Luis due west of the valley, is also reached by pipe-line. The first trunk pipe-line was laid from the Kern River to Point Richmond, following the line of the Santa Fe railroad, in 1903. Other lines speedily followed, until the entire oil-producing region is employing this method of transportation. But the pipe-line service is not by any means the exclusive transportation service. Tank cars, having capacity of from 6,500 gallons to 13,000 gallons, have been in operation since 1900 and are very largely used at the present time, especially in the movement of oil to the interior points of consumption. In 1900-1902 there were about 100 to 200 tank cars brought from the East and put in operation, which numbers were doubled in the period of three years, from 1903 to 1906, and further increased as the oil industry advanced. These cars, however, do not represent the entire equipage, as some of the big producers and the transportation companies have added very largely to the number.

A large quantity of the crude production is moved by tank vessels, not only to coast points, but to non-contiguous territory and foreign ports. These tank vessels include steamers, schooners, barkentines, and barges, and have capacities varying from about 500 barrels to 60,000 barrels. The average capacity of tank steamers of the larger type varies from 40,000 to 60,000 barrels. The lesser type ranges from

5,000 to 20,000. There are about 30 of these tank vessels, of various sizes and types having a total aggregate capacity of more than 500,000 barrels.

The storage of crude petroleum is provided for generally by steel tankage and concrete and earthen reservoirs, of capacities varying from 25,000 to 1,000,000 barrels. The aggregate capacity of all this tankage exceeds 30,000,000 barrels. In the early fall of 1910 there were 29,000,000 barrels of oil held in storage, and this is an indication of the substantial and commodious provision that is made for the storage of production. This storage is equal to about one half the production of crude petroleum in the year 1909. The bringing in of numerous large gushers within the past year very seriously threatened the producers with a large loss, owing to the storage incapacity. In such cases earthen reservoirs were quickly constructed and the loss or waste of oil was very largely reduced within a short time after the wells began to flow. There is always an element of loss to be considered in the case of bringing in these large flowing wells, for the reason that it is not economy to prepare storage for an excessive output of petroleum when the existence of the oil has not been positively proven. But when the oil sand is passed and the oil is reached and is forced through the pipes in such quantity as to produce a gushing well, then the operators bear their loss until they can provide sufficient storage to take care of the enormous production.

On the whole, the California oil region is well supplied with both transportation and storage equipment, and the producers are generally sufficiently acquainted with the oil industry as to enable them to meet future demands that will follow still further increased production.

While the great gushers and large flowing wells have enormously, and sometimes suddenly, increased the production of crude petroleum, this increase does not constitute an overproduction, but a surplus which is essential to the provision for future demands of the markets. The improved methods have kept pace with the production, so that now many of the large flowing wells may be controlled and temporary or permanent storage quickly and economically provided. Thus the large production and the immense storage capacities provide an elasticity in the conduct of the industry and marketing of oil, and places the State in a safe position should there come a sudden and very large demand for oil-fuel. The question of reserve has been satisfactorily settled by very careful geological survey, so that, so far as the productive capacity of the oil regions is concerned, there need be no fear.

LUMBER INDUSTRY

California has produced in the past fifty years, approximately, 11,000,000,000 feet of redwood lumber, or an average of about 220,000,000 feet a year. In the past seven years the average annual output has been nearly 400,000,000 feet. The output of all kinds of lumber produced in California, as reported to the California Development Board, increased from 251,739,953 feet in 1881 to 581,448,895 feet in 1899. From that time to 1909 there was an approximate constant increase, with the exception of the year 1906, the year of the San Francisco fire, during which period the demand, of course, decreased on account of the inability to proceed on a large scale with the rebuilding in that year. But even in the face of that disaster and the decrease in demand, the production of lumber for 1906 was 544,013,798 feet. The two big years in the present decade were 1903, when the production reached 852,638,197 feet, and 1908, when the production was 828,602,000 feet. The Federal Government report of the various kinds of lumber cut in California in 1908 shows 996,115,000 feet, the value of which was \$15,211,055. In this report of the Government, redwood and western pine amounted to 72 per cent of the whole production for the year. Of these two varieties redwood produced 404,802,000 feet; western pine, 318,406,000 feet. Total output of all kinds of lumber for eleven years from 1899 to 1909, inclusive, was approximately 7,500,000,000 feet.

Notwithstanding this immense production of lumber from the forests of California, there still remains a forest area of approximately 65,000,000 acres. The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture reports, under date of September, 1910, 28,103,128 acres held by the Federal Government in twenty-one forest districts in California. In December, 1909, the area was 27,968,510, in twenty forest districts, being an increase of 134,618 acres in the year. The names of the twenty-one forests or districts reported by the Federal Government in September, 1910, are Angeles, California, Cleveland, Crater, El Dorado, Inyo, Kern, Klamath, Lassen, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Plumas, Santa Barbara, Sequoia, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Stanislaus, Tahoe, and Trinity.

Since the establishment of the State Board of Forestry by the Legislature in 1905 there has been coöperation between the State and the

Federal Government in much of the work of preservation of the California forests, particularly in the prevention and stopping of forest fires. Under the law permitting the employment of firewardens, there were, in 1908, 721 appointed by the State Board of Forestry. Of this number 269 were employed direct by the board, 128 were employed by thirteen counties, and 322 were volunteers. The volunteer firewardens receive no pay, and are given appointments in order to enable them to aid in the protection of their own or their employers' interests. By proper conservation, as is insisted upon by the Federal Government, and by careful and wise administration of the State Board of Forestry, there need be no fear of a lumber famine in California.

The total stumpage of the Northwest, including British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and California, has been estimated at more than 850 billion feet, and California is accredited with an estimated stumpage of 180 billion feet.

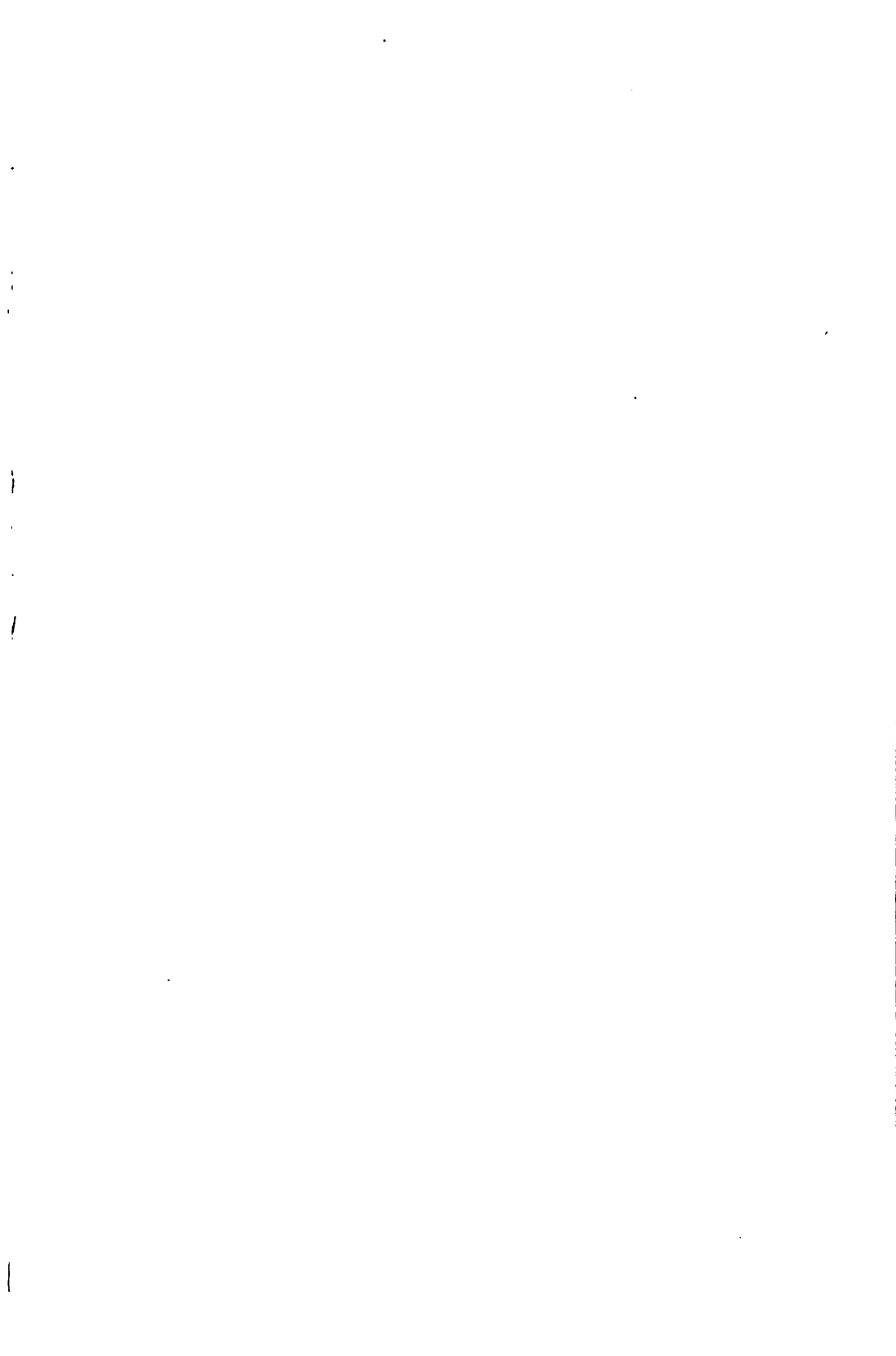
In the second report of the State Mining Bureau, for 1881-1882, attention was called to the necessity for conservation of the forest supply, and the Comstock lode in Nevada was cited as one of the big consumers of timber. In the twenty years that silver mining had been in operation, the Comstock had absorbed more than a thousand million feet, and that country from the Sierra Nevada to the Wasatch Range had used an equal quantity. Notwithstanding that California contributed very largely to the two billion feet of lumber consumed by Nevada mining and other industries, the encroachments on the California forests were not very perceptible. Except in the basin of the Truckee and about the shores of Lake Tahoe, the woods had been but little despoiled. In those localities about 2,000 acres had been thinned out, but there still remained, lying wholly to the east of the main summit of the Sierra, several million acres of forests, which had been but little invaded.

For the year 1881 the exports of lumber from California exceeded eighteen million feet. England took seven million, Mexico four million, and Hawaiian Islands and Australia were large importers. In Humboldt County alone in that year there was produced forty million cubic feet of lumber. In that day one million feet of redwood lumber per acre was by no means an extraordinary yield, and in some instances the produce has been as high as two million feet per acre, a single tree frequently yielding from 60,000 to 70,000 feet of lumber.

The second report of the State Mining Bureau contained also the following statement of the receipts of lumber at San Francisco for the years 1872 to 1881, inclusive, which included redwood, pine, spruce, cedar, and hardwoods:



Big Trees, Mariposa County.





1872	232,214,817 feet
1873	198,568,331 feet
1874	248,147,559 feet
1875	300,009,193 feet
1876	304,624,821 feet
1877	297,892,522 feet
1878	258,711,465 feet
1879	227,085,293 feet
1880	214,385,365 feet
1881	251,739,953 feet

In addition to the statements and figures making up these totals, the record shows also the number of shingles, laths, shipknees, piles, posts, railroad ties, broom handles, spars, and other materials shipped. One of the considerable industries in that day, and which seemed to have diminished during that ten years, was the getting out of shipknees, the demand depending chiefly on the amount of ship-building carried on at San Francisco.

The principal timber in California of commercial value embraces the *Sequoia gigantea*, commonly known as the Big Tree, and the *Sequoia sempervirens*, commonly known as the redwood; the great sugar pine and the Oregon pine, sometimes known as the Douglas fir. These, and many other forest trees, are native Californian. They include various species of pine and fir, oak and ash, chestnut, sycamore, cottonwood, and maple.

Another tree of great commercial value, which is not native of California, but transplanted from Australia, is the eucalyptus. Of more than 150 species identified in the Australian forests, fully 100 have been introduced and planted in California. These trees are chiefly used for piles and poles. They grow to heights of from 100 to 300 feet, and are said to attain in Australia to a diameter of from 10 to 15 feet. That diameter is not essential to their usage in California.

The Big Tree timber belt in California lies along the western exposure of the Sierra Nevada, facing the Pacific Ocean, and extending from Calaveras County, in the north, to the head of Deer Creek, in the south. The maximum distance is about 200 miles, which is broken by two gaps of 40 miles each. In the earlier days of California the Big Tree was known as the Great Washington Cedar—named for the first president of the United States. Another term applied to it was the Great First Born; that is to say, the father of the forest. These trees attain a height of from 200 to 300 feet, and occasionally 400 feet, reaching a diameter of from 20 to 30 feet, and in rare cases, 40 feet. The redwood forests extend along the coast from the Oregon line to and including Monterey County, and cover a total area of approximately 3,000 square miles. These trees, also, grow to a height of from 100 to 200 feet, and in diameter from 5 to 15 feet.

The great sugar pine is one of the most magnificent pines in the world.

and grows to a height of 150 to 300 feet, and in diameter from 10 to 15 feet. The sugar pine is probably the most cylindrical and cleanest of branch or knot of any of the forest trees in this State. The chief forests are on the tableland of the middle Yuba. While the forests on the Yuba are the largest, there are various groves of sugar pine in all parts of the State along the Sierra; and also in the highest points of the Coast Range, from Humboldt County to the Santa Lucia Mountains.



Redwoods, Mendocino County.

WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT

California has recourse to three great drainage basin systems for the development of water power. These are the coast or ocean systems, and the Great Basin or interior system. The coast systems are divided by the United States Geological Survey in two general subdivisions, known as the Southern Pacific Drainage Basin system and the Northern Pacific Drainage Basin system. The Southern Pacific includes the territory along the Pacific coast, extending from the Mexican line to Point Bonita, California, in which are included the Coast ranges of mountains. This division or system of basins includes San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and minor streams. Point Bonita is situated in the southwestern corner of Marin County, on the north side of the entrance to the Golden Gate. Extending northward from Point Bonita the Northern Pacific system continues to the Canadian line, and is made up of the drainages of the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and minor streames, and Puget Sound, and includes the California northerly coast, and the coasts of Oregon and Washington, and extends into Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada.

The Great Basin, as it is described by the United States Geological Survey, includes the drainages of the Wasatch Mountains in Utah, Wyoming, and Nevada, the Humboldt River in Nevada, the Sierra Nevada eastern drainage in California, Nevada, and Oregon, and minor streams in Nevada, Utah, and Oregon.

In a later report of the Geological Survey regarding surface waters of the several drainage basin systems in California, the Great Basin Drainage Division within this State is described as being all the drainage from the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada within the boundaries of the State, which comprise all or part of the drainage basins of Susan River and Honey Lake, Truckee River and Lake Tahoe, Carson River, Walker River, Mono Lake, and Owens River and Owens Lake. These have not outlet to the ocean, and the entire runoff from these basins is dissipated mainly through evaporation from the lakes and sinks in the waters collected. Of these streams the Truckee, Carson, and Walker rivers discharge outside of California.

The California portion of the Northern Pacific Division also represents a small proportion of the entire area of that division included

in California, Oregon, and Washington, which have a total of 59,000 square miles in this drainage system.

California's proportion of the Southern Pacific Division includes nearly all of the 70,700 square miles in California and Oregon. In this division are included the drainages of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and minor streams, both north and south, and include the Coast ranges from San Diego to Point Bonita. The per annum flow from this area, estimated by the Geological Survey, is 2,193 billion cubic feet. The possible development of this drainage system is estimated at a minimum of 3,215,400 horse-power, and an assumed maximum development of 7,808,300 horse-power.

The per annum flow from the area in the Northern Pacific Division, including California, Oregon, and Washington, from the minor streams, is given as 3,500 billion cubic feet. The minimum possible development of this system for California, Oregon, and Washington, from minor streams, is 1,800,000 horse-power, and an assumed maximum development of 3,560,000 horse-power. California has recourse to, or draws from, only a very small proportion of this drainage system.

The assumed maximum development of the Great Basin, including the states named and not including Tulare Lake drainage, is estimated at 622,000 horse-power.

The combined minimum powers possible of development in the three great divisions for their entire area is given by the Geological Survey as 17,813,100 horse-power. The assumed maximum is estimated at 33,310,300 horse-power. The total aggregate number of wheels in operation, developing water power in the three great divisions, in 1908 was 2,728, developing 1,011,866 horse-power. In that year California had 1,070 wheels, representing about 39 per cent of the entire wheel installment of the three great divisions. The development in California was in that year 466,777 horse-power, which, compared with the total aggregate development of the combined area of the three great divisions, represented about 46 per cent. These three great drainage systems cover a total aggregate area of 584,100 square miles and extend into eight states. The entire area of California is 153,650 square miles, the greater part of which area is included in these drainage systems. This area represents only about 26 per cent of the total area of the three drainage systems.

In the progress of development of water power, California is the second state in the Union. In 1908 this State had developed a total of 466,777 horse-power, out of a total possible minimum of 3,950,000 horse-power. This power was developed by the employment of 1,070 water wheels, which averaged per unit of installation about 436 horse-power. The wheels were manufactured in California.

New York was the first state in water power development, having a



Water Power Development, Amador County.



total of 885,862 horse-power, of which a large proportion was made up of the power of Niagara Falls, on the New York side.

The third state in the progress of water power development was Maine, with 343,096 horse-power, developed by 2,797 wheels, an average of 123 horse-power per wheel. The fact that Maine is one of the oldest states in the development of water power, and the development of California is comparatively recent, the contrast in unit capacity is considered significant.

In 1908 these 1,070 wheels in California were distributed between the three great divisions in the following order: In the Southern Pacific Division there were 820 wheels, developing 423,597 horse-power; these were divided as follows: 74 wheels in the drainage basins of the minor streams, developing 50,183 horse-power; San Francisco Bay, 11 wheels, 6,455 horse-power; Sacramento River, 576 wheels, 280,735 horse-power, and the lower San Joaquin River, 159 wheels, 86,224 horse-power. In the Great Basin Division, California had 74 wheels of 17,737 horse-power. In the Northern Pacific Division, California had 176 wheels of 25,440 horse-power, which powers were developed only from the minor streams of this division.

In 1910 the aggregate number of water wheels of all types and sizes in operation in California was approximately 3,800. This figure is based upon conservative estimates, and is not confined to the wheels operated in the initial development of water power, but includes those in minor plants whose source of water is not direct from stream or storage reservoir. The Geological Survey report of 1,070 wheels operating in California in 1908 included only those employed in the direct or initial development of water power; and no doubt, in some instances, a double unit installation was recorded as representing one wheel, since in many cases only one wheel of such double unit is constant, the other being employed only in alternating or in the capacity of reserve power.

Considering these ratios of development and possible horse-power development in California compared with the other states in these three great divisions, there will never be any lack of power for such industries as may be operated, either directly or indirectly, by water power. The possibilities of manufacturing and other industrial enterprises of California requiring power, either electric power developed by water, or direct water power, are equal to any possible demand that may be made. A large proportion of the electric power generated in the State is by the direct application of water power, controlled by water wheels manufactured in California; and in addition to the developed horse-power by the operation of water wheels direct from the natural water sources, there are a large number of large and small industrial plants that are operated by direct water power, or by electric power generated

by water power taken from the supply provided the cities in various parts of the State.

The development of the water wheel in California began in about 1866, when an iron works established in San Francisco made a cast-iron wheel to drive a 16-stamp mill at a mine in Calaveras County. It was the first wheel that embodied a material change in the action of the water from that which occurred in the old hurdy-gurdy wheel. As late as 1870, however, water wheels were still made entirely of wood. The buckets were shaped only so that their wood flanges covered the sides of the buckets to confine the water. The first wheel of this sort was applied to a stamp mill in Sutter Creek.

In the development and improvement of the water wheel, various inventors and manufacturers have claimed the original jet-splitting principle, and whether the matter has been settled definitely it is no longer a pertinent issue. It is sufficient to say that thoroughly practical types of water wheel have been invented and manufactured in California, and are used all over the Pacific coast, and have proved to be efficient.

The California water wheels had their practical initiation during the period when the quartz mines were being extensively developed and made profitable. The utility of the water wheel in generating electric power was recognized to the satisfaction of investors about fifteen years ago. There had been previous applications of this method of generating electricity, but until the great demand arose for electric power that could be produced economically, the application of water power by means of tangential wheels was not generally accepted. To the manufacturers of the various types of practical water wheels in California must be credited the rapid advancement in the use of water power for the generation of electricity, and incidentally for direct application to manufacturing plants. And yet the use of the water wheel and the application of water power to general purposes of generation and direct motive power is in its infancy. In fact, in every branch of industry in the State of California where water can be made applicable for motive power purposes, there is opportunity for the employment of the water wheel. The topographical situation of the State is such that there is scarcely a county or section in which water power can not be applied. The future of this great natural source of power is beyond computation. Coincident with the evolution of the water wheel, there has been evolved to a degree of almost perfection, the internal combustion engine. With these two methods of generating power the advancement in agricultural fields is assured. There are large areas adjacent to the local drainage systems that can be put under cultivation by the application of water for irrigation, developed by the water wheel and the combustion engine. These uncultivated

lands occupy situations in various parts of the State, chiefly in those sections where petroleum is the principal product. These arid lands are, in the majority of cases, susceptible to fertilization and irrigation and can be made arable by the proper application of water.

There is also a considerable area of semi-arid land and lands now cultivated to cereals and pastures, that can be made produce much more valuable crops by the application of irrigation by means of pumping plants, whose motive power may be the water brought down from higher altitudes. In fact, there is a great future for the farmer in many sections of the State where water is available.

PART TWO—STATISTICAL.

INDUSTRIAL

STORES AND FACTORIES

HOURS OF LABOR AND WAGES PAID.

Tables I and II.

In the investigation of the hours of labor and wages paid in stores and factories in San Francisco, data was secured covering 57,996 individuals. Of this number 1,987, or 3.4 per cent, worked less than 8 hours per day; 31,047, or 53.5 per cent, worked 8 hours; 17,265, or 29.8 per cent, worked 9 hours; 6,339, or 10.9 per cent, worked 10 hours; 633, or 1.1 per cent, worked 11 hours; 725, or 1.3 per cent, worked 12 hours and over. The wages received per week ranged from less than \$3 to \$25 and over. 0.1 per cent received less than \$3; 3.2 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 8.7 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 10.8 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 12.7 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 14.7 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 12.5 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 13.9 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, while 23.4 per cent received \$25 and over. Of the total number employed, 64.5 per cent received over \$15 per week. In the division "Store and Office Employees," 21,464 persons were considered. Of this number 6.8 per cent worked less than 8 hours per day; 60.4 per cent worked 8 hours; 24.7 per cent worked 9 hours; 7.3 per cent worked 10 hours, while 0.8 per cent worked over 10 hours. 0.1 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 4.4 per cent, from \$3 to \$6; 8.8 per cent, from \$6 to \$9; 10.9 per cent, from \$9 to \$12; 11.7 per cent, from \$12 to \$15; 16.1 per cent, from \$15 to \$18; 12.4 per cent, from \$18 to \$21; 8.1 per cent, from \$21 to \$25, and 27.5 per cent received \$25 and over. Of the total number considered, 64.1 per cent received over \$15 per week.

Tables III and IV.

In the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid in stores and factories in the city of Los Angeles, data was secured covering 41,618 individuals. Of this number, 402, or 1.0 per cent, worked less than 8 hours per day; 11,744, or 28.2 per cent, worked 8 hours; 19,153, or 46.0 per cent, worked 9 hours; 9,063, or 21.8 per cent, worked 10 hours; 794, or 1.9 per cent, worked 11 hours, and 462, or 1.1 per cent, worked 12 hours and over. The wages paid ranged from less than \$3 to \$25 and over per week. 0.2 per cent received less than \$3; 4.0 per cent,

from \$3 to \$6; 13.1 per cent, from \$6 to \$9; 13.2 per cent, from \$9 to \$12; 20.4 per cent, from \$12 to \$15; 17.4 per cent, from \$15 to \$18; 12.4 per cent, from \$18 to \$21; 8.5 per cent, from \$21 to \$25, while 10.8 per cent received \$25 and over. 49.1 per cent of the total number of employees considered received over \$15 per week.

In the division "Store and Office Employees" there were considered 13,868 persons. Of this number, 0.6 per cent worked less than 8 hours; 41.5 per cent worked 8 hours; 42.6 per cent worked 9 hours; 14.5 per cent worked 10 hours; 0.5 per cent worked 11 hours, and 0.3 per cent worked 12 hours and over per day. 0.2 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 6.7 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 15.1 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 13.9 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 15.4 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 17.2 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 11.1 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 6.3 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, and 14.1 per cent received \$25 and over. 48.7 per cent of the total number considered in this group received over \$15 per week.

Tables V and VI.

In the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid in stores and factories in the city of Oakland, data was secured covering 12,121 individuals. Of this number 87, or 0.7 per cent, were employed less than 8 hours per day; 4,651, or 38.4 per cent, worked 8 hours; 5,454, or 45.0 per cent, worked 9 hours; 1,671, or 13.8 per cent, worked 10 hours; 14, or 0.1 per cent, worked 11 hours, while 244, or 2.0 per cent, worked 12 hours and over. The wages paid ranged from less than \$3 to \$25 and over per week. 0.3 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 2.8 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 8.8 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 11.6 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 12.6 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 17.9 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 14.6 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 13.1 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, while 18.3 per cent received \$25 and over.

In the division "Store and Office Employees" there was considered a total of 3,727 individuals. Of this number, 1.0 per cent worked less than 8 hours per day; 49.8 per cent worked 8 hours; 40.5 per cent worked 9 hours; 8.4 per cent worked 10 hours, while 0.3 per cent worked over 10 hours. 0.1 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 6.9 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 14.3 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 11.8 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 9.9 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 16.9 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 11.6 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 8.7 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, while 19.8 per cent received \$25 and over. 57.0 per cent of the total number of persons considered under this group received over \$15 per week.

Tables VII and VIII.

In the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid in stores and factories in the city of Sacramento, data was secured on 4,491 persons. Of this number, 12, or 0.3 per cent, worked less than 8 hours per day; 1,995, or 44.4 per cent, worked 8 hours; 1,070, or 23.8 per cent, worked 9 hours; 612, or 13.6 per cent, worked 10 hours; 434, or 9.7 per cent, worked 11 hours, while 368, or 8.2 per cent, worked 12 hours and over per day. The wages paid ranged from less than \$3 to \$25 and over per week. 0.3 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 6.1 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 14.0 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 15.8 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 15.4 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 13.6 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 11.4 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 8.8 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, and 14.6 per cent received \$25 and over; 48.4 per cent of the total number of persons considered received over \$15 per week.

Tables IX and X.

In the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid in stores and factories in the city of San Jose, data was secured on a total of 3,901 persons. Of this number, 6.0 per cent worked less than 8 hours per day; 19.8 per cent worked 8 hours; 34.0 per cent worked 9 hours; 26.8 per cent worked 10 hours; 0.7 per cent worked 11 hours, while 18.1 per cent worked 12 hours and over. The wages paid ranged from less than \$3 to \$25 and over per week. 1.0 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 3.0 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 14.3 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 16.7 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 21.7 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 11.7 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 13.2 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 6.6 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, while 12.7 per cent received \$25 and over. Of the total number of persons considered, 44.2 per cent received over \$15 per week.

Tables XI and XII.

In the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid in stores and factories in the city of Stockton, data was secured covering 1,880 individuals. Of this number 0.9 per cent worked less than 8 hours per day; 24.0 per cent worked 8 hours; 51.1 per cent worked 9 hours; 18.7 per cent worked 10 hours; 1.5 per cent worked 11 hours, while 3.8 per cent worked 12 hours and over. The wages paid ranged from \$3 to \$25 and over per week. 3.9 per cent received from \$3 to \$6 per week; 7.4 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 11.3 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 15.4 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 17.4 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 19.9 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 11.8 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, while 12.9 per cent received \$25 and over. 62.0 per cent of the total number considered received over \$15 per week.

Tables XIII and XIV.

In the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid in stores and factories in the city of San Diego, data was secured on 1,728 persons. Of this number, 0.6 per cent worked less than 8 hours per day; 26.6 per cent worked 8 hours; 30.8 per cent worked 9 hours; 34.1 per cent worked 10 hours; 7.2 per cent worked 11 hours, while 0.7 per cent worked 12 hours and over. The wages paid ranged from less than \$3 per week to \$25 and over. 0.1 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 3.7 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 12.7 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 12.7 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 17.7 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 19.3 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 14.2 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 9.3 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, while 10.3 per cent received \$25 and over. 53.1 per cent of the total number considered received over \$15 per week.

Tables XV and XVI.

In the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid in stores and factories in the "Miscellaneous Towns" of the State, data was secured covering a total of 18,037 individuals. Of this number, 0.5 per cent worked less than 8 hours per day; 21.7 per cent worked 8 hours; 42.9 per cent worked 9 hours; 31.3 per cent worked 10 hours; 1.5 per cent worked 11 hours, and 2.1 per cent worked 12 hours and over. The wages paid ranged from less than \$3 to \$25 and over per week. 0.2 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 1.4 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 7.6 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 11.2 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 23.1 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 16.8 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 18.0 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 10.4 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, while 11.3 per cent received \$25 and over. Of the total number considered, 56.5 per cent received over \$15 per week.

Table XVII.

A total of 141,172 employees was considered in the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid in stores and factories throughout the State. Of this number, 1.9 per cent worked less than 8 hours per day; 38.8 per cent worked 8 hours; 37.7 per cent worked 9 hours; 17.9 per cent worked 10 hours; 1.6 per cent worked 11 hours, and 2.1 per cent worked 12 hours and over. The wages paid ranged from less than \$3 to \$25 and over per week. 0.1 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 3.3 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 10.2 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 12.0 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 16.7 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 16.0 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 13.5 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 11.3 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, while 16.9 per cent received \$25 and over. 57.7 per cent of the total number of persons considered received over \$15 per week.

Table XVIII.

In the city of San Francisco data was secured covering 13,465 female employees. Of this number, 4.7 per cent worked less than 8 hours per day; 56.3 per cent worked 8 hours; 28.3 per cent worked 9 hours; 10.1 per cent worked 10 hours; 0.5 per cent worked 11 hours, and 0.1 per cent worked 12 hours and over. The wages paid female employees in the city of San Francisco ranged from less than \$3 per week to \$25 and over. 0.3 per cent received less than \$3; 8.8 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 23.9 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 26.4 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 18.8 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 11.7 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 5.3 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 2.1 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, while 2.7 per cent received \$25 and over. The largest group received from \$6 to \$12 per week. 50.3 per cent of the total number fall within this group. 21.8 per cent of the total number of female employees received over \$15 per week.

Table XIX.

In the State at large data was secured on a total of 32,809 female employees. Of this number, 2.7 per cent worked less than 8 hours per day; 43.6 per cent worked 8 hours; 35.8 per cent worked 9 hours; 13.4 per cent worked 10 hours; 1.5 per cent worked 11 hours, while 3.0 per cent worked 12 hours and over. Wages paid to female employees throughout the State ranged from less than \$3 to \$25 and over per week. 0.4 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 9.5 per cent received from \$3 to \$6 per week; 28.8 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 26.5 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 17.6 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 9.7 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 4.1 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 1.6 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, and 1.8 per cent received \$25 and over. The largest number received from \$6 to \$12; 55.3 per cent of the total being in this group. 17.2 per cent of the total number of females considered received over \$15 per week.

INSPECTION.

Table I.

In the city of San Francisco 2,960 establishments were inspected. Under the head of "Manufacturing" there were inspected 1,470 establishments, employing a total of 38,353 persons, of whom 30,422 or 79.3 per cent were males; and 7,931 or 20.7 per cent were females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 4.9 per cent of the total number of employees, while minors under sixteen years of age constituted but 0.7 per cent. Under the head of "Wholesale" there were inspected 512 establishments, employing a total of 9,138 persons, of whom 7,745, or 84.8 per cent, were males, and 1,393, or 15.2 per cent, were females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 4.1 per cent of the total, while minors under sixteen years constituted but 0.7 per cent. Under the head of "Retail" there were inspected 512 establishments, employing a total of 10,364 persons, of whom 6,044, or 58.3 per cent, were males, and 4,320, or 41.7 per cent, were females. Minors under eighteen years constituted 11.5 per cent of the total number employed, while minors under sixteen years of age constituted 4.2 per cent. Under the head "Miscellaneous" there were inspected 466 establishments, employing a total of 6,259, of whom 5,441, or 86.9 per cent, were males, and 818, or 13.1 per cent, were females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 2.3 per cent of the total, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 0.4 per cent.

In the total of 2,960 establishments inspected in San Francisco there were employed 64,114 persons, of whom 49,652, or 77.4 per cent, were males, and 14,462, or 22.6 per cent, were females. Minors under eighteen years constituted 5.6 per cent of the total number employed, while minors under sixteen years of age constituted 1.3 per cent.

Table II.

In the city of Los Angeles 1,514 establishments were inspected. Under the head of "Manufacturing" there were inspected 960 establishments employing 29,445 persons, of whom 23,360, or 79.3 per cent, were males, and 6,085, or 20.7 per cent, were females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 4.6 per cent of the total number employed, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted but 0.8 per cent. Under the head of "Wholesale" 201 establishments were inspected, employing a total of 4,536 persons, of whom 3,781, or 83.4 per cent, were males, and 755, or 16.6 per cent, females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 5.3 per cent of the total, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 0.8 per cent. Under the head of "Retail" there were inspected 244 establishments, employing 13,672 persons, of whom 9,422, or 68.9 per cent, were males, and 4,250, or 31.1

per cent, females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 6.9 per cent of the total, while 2.7 per cent were minors under the age of sixteen years. Under the head of "Miscellaneous" 109 establishments were inspected, employing a total of 1,725 persons, of whom 1,545, or 89.6 per cent, were males, and 180, or 10.4 per cent, females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 0.9 per cent of the total, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted but 0.1 per cent.

In the total of 1,514 establishments inspected in the city of Los Angeles there were employed 49,378 persons, of whom 38,108, or 77.2 per cent, were males, and 11,270, or 22.8 per cent, females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 5.1 per cent of the total number employed, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 1.3 per cent.

Table III.

In the city of Oakland 600 establishments were inspected. Under the head of "Manufacturing" there were inspected 300 establishments, employing 8,540 persons, of whom 6,508, or 76.2 per cent, were males, and 2,032, or 23.8 per cent, females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 11.3 per cent of the total number of employees, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 2.7 per cent. Under the head of "Wholesale" 67 establishments were inspected, employing a total of 709 persons, of whom 621, or 87.6 per cent, were males, and 88, or 12.4 per cent, females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 0.8 per cent, while no minors under the age of sixteen were employed. Under the head of "Retail" 166 establishments were inspected, employing 3,268 persons, of whom 1,999, or 61.2 per cent, were males, and 1,269, or 38.8 per cent, females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 12.5 per cent of the total, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 3.8 per cent. Under the head of "Miscellaneous" there were inspected 67 establishments, employing a total of 732 persons, of whom 611, or 83.4 per cent, were males, and 121, or 16.6 per cent, females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted but 1.0 per cent. No minors under the age of sixteen years were employed.

In the total of 600 establishments inspected in the city of Oakland, there were employed 13,249 persons, of whom 9,739, or 73.5 per cent, were male, and 3,510, or 26.5 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 10.5 per cent of the total number employed, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 2.6 per cent.

Table IV.

In the city of Sacramento there were inspected a total of 165 establishments, employing 4,9555 persons, of whom 3,057, or 61.7 per cent,

were male, and 1,898, or 38.3 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 14.5 per cent of the total number of employees, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 3.3 per cent.

Table V.

In the city of San Jose there were inspected 210 establishments, employing a total of 4,163 persons, of whom 2,638, or 63.4 per cent, were male, and 1,525, or 36.6 per cent, were female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 11.3 per cent of the total number of employees, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 4.1 per cent.

Table VI.

In the city of Stockton there were inspected 112 establishments, employing 2,049 persons, of whom 1,654, or 80.7 per cent, were male, and 395, or 19.3 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 6.6 per cent of the total, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 1.3 per cent.

Table VII.

In the city of San Diego there were inspected 98 establishments, employing a total of 1,803 persons, of whom 1,391, or 77.2 per cent, were male, and 412, or 22.8 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 5.3 per cent of the total employees, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 1.5 per cent.

Table VIII.

In the city of Fresno there were inspected 56 establishments, employing a total of 1,091 persons, of whom 855, or 78.4 per cent, were male, and 236, or 21.6 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 9.3 per cent of the total number employed, while minors under the age of sixteen constituted 3.6 per cent.

Table IX.

In the city of Berkeley there were inspected 72 establishments, employing 1,786 persons, of whom 1,419, or 79.4 per cent, were male, and 367, or 20.6 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 3.1 per cent of the total number of employees, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 0.5 per cent.

Table X.

In the city of Alameda there were inspected 67 establishments, employing 683 persons, of whom 589, or 86.2 per cent, were male, and 94, or 13.8 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 5.7 per cent of the total number of employees, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 0.6 per cent.

Table XI.

In the city of Pasadena there were inspected 133 establishments, employing 2,006 persons, of whom 1,426, or 71.1 per cent, were male, and 580, or 28.9 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 8.9 per cent of the total, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 2.6 per cent.

Table XII.

In the city of San Rafael, 61 establishments were inspected, employing a total of 466 persons, of whom 386, or 82.8 per cent, were male, and 80, or 17.2 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 4.0 per cent of the total number of employees, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted but 0.2 per cent.

Table XIII.

In the "Miscellaneous Towns" of the State there were inspected 599 establishments, employing a total of 12,142 persons, of whom 10,440, or 86.0 per cent, were male, and 1,703, or 14.0 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 3.0 per cent of the total number of employees, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 0.6 per cent.

Table XIV.

A total of 6,647 establishments were inspected in the State. These establishments employed 157,886 persons, of whom 121,354, or 76.9 per cent, were male, and 36,532, or 23.1 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 6.1 per cent of the total number of employees, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 1.6 per cent.

SANITATION AND VENTILATION.

Table I.

In an investigation of the conditions of sanitation and ventilation in stores and factories in the city of San Francisco, 2,960 establishments were inspected. In 2,487 establishments the sanitation was reported as "Good," 447 as "Fair," and 26 as "Bad." The ventilation in 2,520 establishments was reported as "Good," 438 as "Fair," and 2 as "Bad."

Table II.

In the city of Los Angeles 1,514 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 1,353 establishments was reported as "Good," 155 as "Fair," and in 6 establishments as "Bad." The ventilation in 1,467 establishments was reported as "Good," 43 "Fair," and 4 as "Bad."

Table III.

In the city of Oakland 600 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 546 establishments was reported as "Good," 52 as "Fair," and 2 as "Bad." The ventilation in 551 establishments was reported as "Good," and 49 as "Fair."

Table IV.

In the city of Sacramento 165 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 155 establishments was reported as "Good," 8 as "Fair," and 2 as "Bad." The ventilation in 163 establishments was reported as "Good," and 2 as "Fair."

Table V.

In the city of San Jose 210 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 207 establishments was reported as "Good," and 3 as "Fair." The ventilation in 210 establishments was reported as "Good."

Table VI.

In the city of Stockton 112 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 79 establishments was reported as "Good," and 33 as "Fair." The ventilation in 99 establishments was reported as "Good," and 13 as "Fair."

Table VII.

In the city of San Diego 98 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 83 establishments was reported as "Good," 12 as "Fair," and 3 as "Bad." The ventilation in 81 establishments was reported as "Good," 13 as "Fair," and 4 as "Bad."

Table VIII.

In the city of Fresno 56 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 30 establishments was reported as "Good," 25 as "Fair," and 1 as "Bad." The ventilation in 51 establishments was reported as "Good," and 5 as "Fair."

Table IX.

In the city of Berkeley 72 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 70 establishments was reported as "Good," and 2 as "Fair." The ventilation in 71 establishments was reported as "Good," and 1 as "Fair."

Table X.

In the city of Alameda 67 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 65 establishments was reported as "Good," and 2 as "Fair." The ventilation in 66 establishments was reported as "Good," and 1 as "Fair."

Table XI.

In the city of Pasadena 133 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 99 establishments was reported as "Good," and 34 as "Fair." The ventilation in 132 establishments was reported as "Good," and 1 as "Fair."

Table XII.

In the city of San Rafael 61 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 61 establishments was reported as "Good." The ventilation in 61 establishments was reported as "Good."

Table XIII.

In "Miscellaneous Towns" 599 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 61 establishments was reported as "Good." The as "Fair," and 2 as "Bad." The ventilation in 593 establishments was reported as "Good," 4 as "Fair," and 2 as "Bad."

AGRICULTURE

Table I.

In the investigation there were visited by the agents of the Bureau 2,369 farms operated by white farmers. Of these 2,369 farms, 1,135 employed white labor only, 1,105 employed white and Japanese labor, and 129 employed various other races. It will thus be seen that the visits to farms operated by white persons were about equally divided between those employing white labor exclusively, and those employing white and Japanese labor. There were also visited 1,733 farms operated by Japanese. 132 of these farms were operated by Japanese owners, 1,170 by Japanese cash lessees, and 431 by Japanese share lessees. When this distribution of the total farms visited is considered in conjunction with the fact that the investigation was extended to all the principal agricultural, horticultural, and viticultural districts of the State, it can readily be seen that practically all the phases of the farm labor problem were encountered.

Table II.

On the farms employing white labor exclusively, 69.4 per cent contained less than 100 acres. Of those employing white and Japanese labor, 52.3 per cent were less than 100 acres. In both these groups, therefore, the majority of the farms were less than 100 acres. It must be further remembered that the size shown here represents the entire number of acres in each farm and not the acreage under cultivation. Only in a few instances was the entire acreage of a farm under cultivation. In the orchards and vineyards, as a rule, a portion of the acreage was devoted to raising hay or alfalfa for the stock, or used for pasturage.

Table III.

Of the farms operated by Japanese cash lessees, 79.8 per cent contained less than 50 acres, while only 51.4 per cent of those operated by Japanese share lessees were in this group. The reason for the farms operated under share lease being the larger may be found in the fact that under this form of leasing the Japanese lessee has little at stake outside of his labor. However, in both the cash and share lease farms the majority were under fifty acres.

Table IV.

The relation of the size of the farm to the character of crop grown is rather interesting. On farms where berries, citrus fruits, deciduous fruits, grapes, hops, and vegetables were grown, the majority of the farms were under 100 acres, while on those growing hay and grain, miscellaneous crops, nursery products, and sugar beets, the majority of the farms were over 100 acres.

Table V.

On the farms visited crops to the value of \$29,150,708 were grown. Of this amount 19.8 per cent was grown by white farmers employing white labor only; 58.8 per cent by white farmers employing white and Japanese labor; and 21.4 per cent by Japanese farmers. The principal crop grown by white farmers employing white labor only was hay and grain, whereas, deciduous fruit was the principal crop grown by white farmers employing white and Japanese labor. The principal crop grown by Japanese farmers was vegetables, which was valued at over \$2,500,000.

Tables VI and VII.

Of the 2,369 farms operated by white farmers, employing a total of 63,198 persons, 53.4 per cent of the labor was white; 36.4 per cent Japanese; 3.3 per cent Chinese; 3.2 per cent Mexican; 1.6 per cent Indian; 1.2 per cent Hindoo; while other races made up a little over 1.0 per cent. Females constituted about one quarter of the white help. White labor was employed in largest numbers in deciduous fruits and hops; Japanese labor in deciduous fruits and grapes; Chinese labor in deciduous fruits; Mexican labor in sugar beets; Hindoo labor in deciduous fruits, and Indians in hops.

Table VIII.

The average wage paid by white farmers, employing white labor exclusively, to male help was \$1.38 per day with board, and \$1.90 per day without board. The average wage paid by white farmers, employing white and Japanese labor, to white male help was \$1.30 per day with board, and \$1.82 per day without board; to Japanese labor \$1.49 per day with board, and \$1.54 per day without board. The wages paid to Japanese, however, can not be taken as their average earnings, as 49.2 per cent of the entire number employed were working by contract, or piece work, under which conditions the earnings of the Japanese were much larger than those of the whites. The average wage paid by Japanese farmers to Japanese labor was \$1.57 per day with board, and \$1.65 per day without board. It is worth noting that the Japanese were better paid by their own countrymen than by the white farmers; this

for two reasons—first, that he was in greater demand by his own countrymen; and, second, that only 12.5 per cent of the total number employed by Japanese farmers were working under contract, or piece work.

Table IX.

On the farms operated by white farmers, employing white labor exclusively, 55.8 per cent of the male help was employed on a fixed wage, and 44.2 per cent on contract, or piece work; while only 5.3 per cent of the female help was employed on a fixed wage, and 94.7 per cent on contract, or piece work. On the farms operated by white farmers, employing white and Japanese labor, 69.5 per cent of the male white labor was employed on a fixed wage, and 30.5 per cent on contract or piece work; while 12.9 per cent of the white female labor was employed on a fixed wage, and 87.1 per cent on contract, or piece work. On these same farms 50.8 per cent of the Japanese labor was employed on a fixed wage, and 49.2 per cent on contract, or piece work. On the farms operated by Japanese farmers 87.5 per cent of the Japanese labor was employed on a fixed wage, and only 12.5 per cent on contract, or piece work.

Tables X and XI.

On the farms operated by white farmers 68.3 per cent of the white labor and 61.7 per cent of the Japanese labor were employed less than three months in the year; only 16.7 per cent of the white labor, and 10.7 per cent of the Japanese labor were employed throughout the year. The largest number of both white and Japanese labor was employed during the month of September. During this month there were employed 29.1 per cent of the total whites, and 22.3 per cent of the total Japanese employed throughout the year.

Table XII.

A complete record was obtained of all the farms in the State devoted to the raising of sugar beets. 1,180 farms, containing 71,213 acres, were operated by white farmers; 94 farms, containing 5,200 acres, by Japanese farmers; and 16 farms, containing 904 acres, by Chinese farmers. The average production on farms operated by white farmers was 12.2 tons per acre; on farms operated by Japanese farmers 9.9 tons per acre; and on farms operated by Chinese farmers 13.3 tons per acre. The total production of sugar beets in this State was 928,447 tons, which was valued at \$4,642,235 delivered at the sugar factories.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Table I.

In the table on shipping in the port of San Francisco is presented a record of 678 vessels regularly engaged in the trade of that port. This number did not include small pleasure crafts, fishing boats and scow schooners, plying on the bay of San Francisco. The vessels under consideration had an aggregate gross tonnage of 760,186 tons, and the number of persons regularly employed on them amounted to 14,443 whites and 1,235 Orientals. Of the white employees, the largest group by far was seaman. The group constituted 35.0 per cent of the total. Following this came the mates, with a total of 1,386, or 9.6 per cent; firemen, 1,243, or 8.6 per cent; waiters, 1,141, or 7.9 per cent; engineers, 1,012, or 7.0 per cent; cooks, 818, or 5.7 per cent, and masters, 700, or 4.9 per cent.

Table II.

The wages of masters ranged from \$100 to \$250 per month, according to the size of the vessel and the trade engaged in, the largest group being those paid \$125. This group constituted 19.6 per cent of the total. The wages of mates ranged from \$35 to \$130, 19.9 per cent receiving \$100 and over, and 34.8 per cent receiving from \$75 to \$100. The wages of seamen ranged from \$20 to \$75, 66.7 per cent receiving \$45 to \$50. Wages of engineers ranged from \$50 to \$175, 64.1 per cent receiving \$100 and over. The wages of firemen ranged from \$45 to \$85, 47.7 per cent receiving \$55. Of the total number employed in all occupations, 3.5 per cent received from \$150 to \$250 per month; 8.4 per cent, from \$100 to \$150; 8.1 per cent, from \$75 to \$100; 36.5 per cent, from \$50 to \$75, while 43.5 per cent received less than \$50. The total amount of wages paid to persons of all occupations employed on vessels engaged in the trade of the port of San Francisco amounted to over \$10,000,000 per annum.

Table III.

The Chinese and Japanese employed on the vessels under consideration were paid in Mexican silver (which has been reduced to its equivalent in United States gold coin). The larger part of the Orientals were employed as coal-passers, firemen, seamen and waiters. The range

of wages amounted to from \$2.50 to \$25 (gold) per month. Of a total of 1,235 employed, 127, or 10.3 per cent, received from \$10 to \$25 per month, while 1,108, or 89.7 per cent, received less than \$10. The prevailing rate of wages was \$7.50, 60.0 per cent of the total receiving that amount.

Table IV.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, there were employed on steam railroads in the State of California, 49,970 persons, which shows an increase of 19,205 over the number employed in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

Table V.

A record was obtained of 14,372 persons engaged on the electric railroads. Of this number, 687, or 4.8 per cent worked 8 hours per day; 5,955, or 41.4 per cent, worked 9 hours per day; 7,660, or 53.3 per cent, worked 10 hours per day, and 70, or 0.5 per cent, worked over 10 hours. The wages ranged from \$1.00 per day to over \$4.00, the largest number, or 20.5 per cent, receiving \$2.50 per day. 61.1 per cent of the total number employed received \$2.50 and over per day.

Table VI.

Data was secured covering a total of 8,772 individuals employed in the telephone companies throughout the State. Of this number, 5,023, or 57.3 per cent, were males, and 3,749, or 42.7 per cent, were females. The wages of males ranged from \$25 per month to over \$125 per month, the largest group, or 25.6 per cent of the total, receiving from \$90 to \$100 per month. 92.5 per cent of the male employees received over \$50 per month. The wages of the female employees ranged from \$20 to over \$125, the largest group, or 42.7 per cent of the total, receiving from \$25 to \$30 per month. 90.5 per cent of the total female employees received less than \$50 per month.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Table I.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, a record was obtained from employment agencies operating in San Francisco, excluding those furnishing female and oriental help—which are treated in separate tables. Of 41,177 individual cases in which employment was secured through the agencies reporting, 10,301, or 25.0 per cent were furnished with employment in San Francisco, while 30,876, or 75.0 per cent were sent to outside places. The group "general laborers" was the largest, containing 13,688 persons, or 33.3 per cent. The three groups "general laborers," "railroad laborers," and "ranch hands" made up 59.7 per cent of the total number considered. The amount of fee paid for securing employment ranged from 25 cents to over \$6.00. Only 4.3 per cent paid less than \$1.00; 20.5 per cent paid \$1.00; 21.3 per cent paid \$1.50; 33.4 per cent paid \$2.00; 7.3 per cent paid \$2.50; 8.3 per cent paid \$3.00, and 3.5 per cent paid over \$3.00. The prevailing fee was \$2.00, over one third of the total paying that amount. The average fee paid by all persons during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, was \$1.81.

Table II.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, a record of 53,659 individual cases was obtained from the same agencies considered in the preceding year. Of this number, 10,506, or 19.6 per cent, were given employment in the city of San Francisco, while 43,153, or 80.4 per cent, were given employment outside this city. "General laborers" formed the largest group, 42.0 per cent of the positions furnished coming under this designation. The three groups, "general laborers," "railroad laborers," and "ranch hands," constituted 64.7 per cent of the total number of persons to whom employment was furnished. The fees paid for these positions ranged from 25 cents to over \$6.00. Only 3.4 per cent paid less than \$1.00; 31.6 per cent paid \$1.00; 24.5 per cent paid \$1.50; 24.1 per cent paid \$2.00; 5.6 per cent paid \$2.50; 6.6 per cent paid \$3.00, and 2.9 per cent paid over \$3.00. The prevailing fee was \$1.00; 31.6 per cent of the total paying that amount. The average fee paid by all persons was \$1.66. There was a decided drop in both the prevailing and the average fee paid from the preceding fiscal year. The prevailing fee fell from \$2.00 to \$1.00, and the average fee decreased from \$1.81 to \$1.66.

Table III.

In the city of Los Angeles a record of 35,593 individual cases was obtained from the employment agencies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. Of this number, 12,994, or 36.5 per cent, were given employment in the city of Los Angeles, and 22,599, or 63.5 per cent, were sent to outside places. The fees paid ranged from 25 cents to over \$6.00, the prevailing fee being \$1.00, and the average fee \$1.71.

Tables IV to IX.

In all the other tables presented on employment agencies only the records of the month of April are tabulated.

In the city of Oakland a record of 595 individual cases was obtained for the month of April, 1910. Of this number, 48.1 per cent were given employment in Oakland, and 51.9 per cent were sent to outside places. The prevailing fee was \$2.00 and the average fee, \$1.57.

In the city of Sacramento a record of 1916 individual cases was obtained. Of this number only 75, or 3.9 per cent were given employment in the city, while 1,841, or 96.1 per cent, were sent to outside places. The prevailing fee was \$1.00 and the average fee, \$1.50.

In the city of Stockton a record of 886 cases was obtained. Of this number, 123, or 13.9 per cent, were given employment in the city and 763, or 86.1 per cent, were sent to outside places. The prevailing fee paid was \$1.50, and the average fee, \$1.48.

In the city of San Diego a record of 384 persons was obtained. Of this number, 55, or 14.3 per cent, were given employment in the city, and 329, or 85.7 per cent, were sent to places outside the city. The prevailing fee was \$2.50 and the average fee, \$2.38.

Table X.

In the female employment agencies in the city of San Francisco a record was obtained of 342 persons, of whom 183, or 53.5 per cent, were given employment in San Francisco, and 159, or 46.5 per cent, were sent to outside places. The prevailing fee was \$2.50, and the average fee, \$2.51.

Table XI.

In the oriental employment agencies in the city of San Francisco a record was obtained of 261 persons. Of this number, 205, or 78.5 per cent, were given employment in San Francisco, and 56, or 21.5 per cent were sent to outside places. The prevailing fee was \$3.00 and the average fee, \$2.55.

The average fees paid by persons of all occupations during the month of April in the various localities of the State are given below:

San Francisco (male)	-----	\$1 59
San Francisco (female)	-----	2 51
San Francisco (oriental)	-----	2 55
Los Angeles (male)	-----	1 52
Oakland (male)	-----	1 57
Sacramento (male)	-----	1 50
Stockton (male)	-----	1 48
San Diego (male)	-----	2 38

TABLES OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

STORES AND FACTORIES

TABLE 1. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99...	\$12 to \$14.99...	\$15 to \$17.99...	\$18 to \$20.99...	\$21 to \$24.99...	\$25 and over....
1. <i>Bakery and Restaurant Employees.</i>	255	40	155	50	9	1					3	8	79	119	46
Bakers	19	2	7	9	1				1	18	8	17			
Bakers, apprentices	43	5	21	9	7	1				6	16	2		4	
Bakers, helpers	387	26	22	244	70	25			2	12	13	31	150	127	52
Cooks	142	5	7	76	47	7				7	44	21	29		
Cooks, helpers	372	3	34	10	208	21		4	35	200	128	5			
Kitchen help	11	2	3	6							2		4	2	3
Stewards	647	125	9	441	23	28		10	84	132	376	28	13		4
Waiters	435	70	55	221	5	4		42	131	241	20	1			
Waitresses (F.)															
Totals	2311	204	232	1264	264	87		56	260	643	537	133	275	252	105
2. <i>Breweries and Bottling Works.</i>															
Beer bottlers	151	138	12	1						5	2	44	80	12	8
Brewers	128	106	6	16										97	31
Coopers	9	9													8
Maltsters	20	20												21	1
Totals	308	273	18	17						5	2	44	80	137	40

TABLE 1. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO during Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
6. <i>Cigar and Tobacco Workers.</i>															
Cigar makers	160	143	7	10						10		16	7	127	10
Cigar packers	11	11	16							1		16			
Cigarette makers	16		16								16				
Cigarette makers (F.)	16		16												
Cigarette packers (F.)	47		47						47	2	7				
Labelers (F.)	13	6	7					1	4						
Tobacco strippers	8	6		2				5	44						
Tobacco strippers (F.)	49	37	12					1	5	3	1	1	3		
Tobacco workers	14	7	7												
Totals	334	210	112	12				7	107	16	24	33	10	127	10
7. <i>Clothing, Shoes, Etc.</i>															
Alteration hands (F.)	463	363	94	6				21	32	84	230	52	18	14	12
Boot and shoe workers	240	1	239					12	20	18	37	50	56	37	10
Boot and shoe workers (F.)	107		107					9	33	27	31	3	4		
Bushmen	19	7	9	3						2	2	2	5	10	2
Garment cutters	59	27	32							2	6	3	6	28	12
Garment fitters (F.)	25	20	5							2	2	5	11	3	4
Glove cutters	33	17	16								3	3	15	8	2
Glove finishers	8	4	4							3	4				
Glove makers (F.)	73	37	36						13	37	23				
Glove makers, apprentices (F.)	7	4	3						1	6					
Hat makers	89	30	59					1	2	11	17	19	14	14	11
Hat makers (F.)	132	68	64					12	25	39	19	13	8	11	5
Machine operators	22	12	8	2									6	4	4
Machine operators (F.)	1129	742	387					31	368	325	218	56	8	2	1
Milliners (F.)	155	97	54	4						24	28	15	14	4	19
Milliners, apprentices (F.)	30	13	17					4	19	5	2				
Necktie makers (F.)	48	21	27							3					
Seamstresses (F.)	418	342	76					30	44	90	174	36	22	8	14
Tailors	414	48	317	43	6					5	8	12	63	195	131
Tailors, cutters	49	8	38												
Tailors, finishers (F.)	139	6	117	16				1	6	15	80	36	1	9	6
Totals	3659	1867	1709	77	6		35	249	618	701	885	318	245	345	263

TABLE I. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO during Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over	
Number of employees considered.....																
12. <i>Laundry Workers, Dyers, Etc.—Cont.</i>																
Shirt finishers (F.).....	64	62	1	1					14	28	7	15				
Shirt folders (F.).....	20	15	4	1					9	11		5	1	1		
Starchers.....	29	18	7	3	1			1			10	10	4	1		
Starchers (F.).....	116	89	18	9					5	98	10	4	1			
Washroom hands.....	200	93	60	28	11	3			1	18	43	53	52	20	8	
Totals.....	5	1277	533	203	92	20		3	510	809	327	179	268	65	29	
13. <i>Machine and Repair Shops, Iron and Steel Mills.</i>																
Blacksmiths.....	265	187	63	15						2		6	32	182	43	
Blacksmiths, apprentices.....	32	26	6					2	12	8	9		1	2	1	
Blacksmiths, helpers.....	190	175	15						2	3	12	65	105	39	64	
Boiler makers.....	107	107						1	11	3	5	5	4	1		
Boiler makers, apprentices.....	26	26								7	28	37	5	1		
Boiler makers, helpers.....	78	78									1	23	24	6		
Casting chippers.....	54	50	4								4	4	3	49	11	
Core makers.....	71	62	5	4								2				
Core makers, apprentices.....	12	12						3	3	3	1	2	4	6	10	
Cupolamen.....	20	17	2	1								4	6	13	39	63
Draughtsmen.....	126	7	109							1	2	8	18			
Draughtsmen, apprentices.....	16	16						2	9	1	1	3		1	55	
Elevator constructors.....	66	66										2	45	1		
Elevator constructors, helpers.....	48	48										2	2	3	1	
Flask makers.....	8	6	2									2	2			
Foundry helpers.....	125	80	31	14						8	57	50	10	18		
Machine hands.....	110	96	11						10	3	14	36	29	15		
Machinists.....	1483	105	34	12							1	63	212	1056	151	
Machinists, apprentices.....	219	216	3					1	99	29	12	1		9		
Machinists, helpers.....	472	466	6						13	25	170	213	42	7	239	119
Molders.....	375	354	11	10							15	10	6	2		
Molders, apprentices.....	64	64						1	22	18	15	6	2			
Molders, helpers.....	47	47								2	28	16	1			
Safe makers.....	16	16	2						2	1		1	4	6	2	
Stove mounters.....	6	4												4	4	2
Totals.....	4036	3690	205	56			1	86	183	114	370	549	555	1666	512	

14. Metal Workers.														
Brass finishers.....	32	29	3						1	1	1	26	3	
Brass finishers, helpers.....	7	7	7					1		4	5	3	7	
Brass workers.....	16	9								1		17	16	
Coppersmiths.....	33	33												
Coppersmiths, apprentices.....	4	4						1	2	1				
Coppersmiths, helpers.....	11	11								11				
Fixture makers.....	39	24	15					2	6	2	3	26	5	
Fixture makers, helpers.....	28	2	9											
Galvanizers.....	9										2	4	3	
Galvanizers, helpers.....	18		18							4				
Platers.....	23	12	11					1		1	2	17		
Polishers.....	32	12	20							6	10	16		
Polishers, helpers.....	6	3	3					3	1	1	1			
Totals.....	253	146	112					4	12	23	21	109	84	
15. Plumbers, Pipe Fitters, Etc.														
Pipe fitters.....	20	14	6								1	4	8	7
Pipe fitters, helpers.....	5	4	1						1		1			
Plumbers.....	149	149										8	141	
Plumbers, apprentices.....	9	9						1	2	3	3			
Plumbers, helpers.....	63	63							1	2	32	28		
Steam fitters.....	30	30									2	2	26	
Steam fitters, helpers.....	23	28									1	4		
Totals.....	304	297	7					1	2	5	9	39	18	174
16. Printing Trades.														
Bindery girls (F.).....	257	257												
Bookbinders.....	102	102						50	32	146	22		84	12
Bookbinders, apprentices.....	32	32						6	11	8	5	2		
Compositors.....	392	382	10								1	4	209	169
Compositors (F.).....	39	29							1	6	7	4	5	2
Compositors, apprentices.....	56	56						6	17	12	15	2	2	
Engravers.....	43	37	6								1	1	4	37
Engravers, apprentices.....	174	150											7	167
Linotype operators.....	6	6											2	4
Linotype operators (F.).....	5	4							1		1	3		
Linotype operators, apprentices.....	8	8										1	4	3
Lithographers.....	2	2						1				1		
Lithographers, apprentices.....	22	18	4									5	8	1
Paper cutters.....	188	180	8					1	10	7	59	34	8	1
Press feeders.....	6	6									2	4		
Press feeders (F.).....	305	285	17							3	4	19	106	166

TABLE I. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO during Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
16. <i>Printing Trades, Etc.—Continued.</i>																
Pressmen, apprentices.....	56		56							8	7	8	27	5	1	
Proofreaders.....	36	2	34										1	5	3	27
Proofreaders (F.).....	47	5	42							5	11	7	12	10	2	2
Stereotypers.....	47		47											1	2	44
Stereotypers, helpers.....	9		9									1	4	3		1
Totals.....	1832	45	1742	45				64	85	200	133	177	100	437	636	
17. <i>Sheet Metal Workers.</i>																
Coin makers.....	231			231					3	89	22	98	14	4	1	
Coin makers (F.).....	78			78						54	19	5				
Sheet metal workers.....	480		448	32								11	20		72	375
Sheet metal workers, apprentices.....	47		47						16	16	8	4				3
Sheet metal workers, helpers.....	103		97	6				2	4	4	24	30	32	4	4	10
Tinners.....	14		10	4												
Totals.....	953		602	351				5	163	61	137	59	56	81	391	
18. <i>Ship Builders, Riggers, Etc.</i>																
Boat builders.....	82		82										3	2	14	63
Boat builders, apprentices.....	17		17							5	3	7	2			
Riggers.....	69		69										44	13		12
Sail makers.....	26		26													26
Sail makers, apprentices.....	6		6							2	1	3				
Ship calkers.....	21		21													21
Ship joiners.....	18		18												2	16
Ship painters.....	9		9										2		6	1
Shipsmiths.....	13		13							2	2		1	1	7	
Totals.....	261		261						9	6	10	52	16	22	146	

19. Soap and Candle Workers.

19. Soap and Candle Workers.		20. Store and Office Employees.	
Candle makers (F.)	4	1630	124
Soap makers	5	690	54
Soap workers	19	67	57
Soap wrappers (F.)	11	133	123
Totals	40	291	51
		576	15
		217	12
		29	15
		61	8
		67	44
		1100	75
		63	36
		2282	432
		860	137
		2003	27
		5527	146
		2127	1
		624	13
		211	9
		4700	343
		869	16
		117	92
		59	39
		83	61
		63	53
Totals	21464	12962	5314
		1455	12962
		1562	17
		154	9
		948	1896
		2338	2519
		3460	2655
		1731	5908

21. Structural Iron Workers.

[illegible]

TABLE I. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO during Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.....	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.											
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.....	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$7.99	\$8 to \$9.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....	
22. <i>Tannery Employees.</i>																		
Finishers.....	176			176									8	144	16	8		
Machine hands.....	313			313									49	262	2			
Tanners and curriers.....	14			14										14				
Tannery workers.....	12			12														
Wool pullers.....	14			14														
Totals.....	529			529									57	420	18	8		
23. <i>Textile Workers.*</i>																		
24. <i>Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.</i>																		
Drivers—																		
Bakery.....	96		12	57	25	2								6	28	34	26	2
Bottle.....	73		29	24	18	2									1	1	55	18
Brewers (keg).....	117		52	24	38	3									45	141	8	65
Construction.....	213		74	79	60										82	448	419	16
Draying.....	1005		58	37	641	135							27	287	453	239	29	42
General delivery.....	1092		347	437	254	20							71	39	2			
Grocery.....	63		13	49	18	1							11					
Ice.....	51		82	19	20										24	20	29	2
Laundry.....	262		185	49	27	6									72	33	27	100
Lumber.....	110		19	62	27	12							3	6	54	40	6	4
Meat.....	123		5	60	58								10	39	27	26		
Milk.....	148			35	113								1	14	31	102		
Horseshoers.....	52		18	34												33	19	
Horseshoers, apprentices.....	14		2	12										2				
Stablemen and hostlers.....	449		51	31	178	52							21	80	194	135	14	
Warehousemen.....	300		63	203	12								19	142	113	15	4	
Yardmen (feed and fuel).....	42		2	34	8								12	7	21	2		
Totals.....	4210	2	915	1213	1520	232	328		1	51	58	207	794	1572	1206		321	

*No employees considered.

25. Trunks, Harness, Etc.														
Belt makers	31	31	7	7	5	2	1	21	8	1				
Belt makers, apprentices	7	7												
Carriage trimmers	15	12	6	8										
Harness makers	84	78			1	3	1	22	33	29				
Harness makers, apprentices	4	4		3										
Leather cutters	11	7						1	6	7				
Leather workers	12	11												
Leather workers (F.)	12	10			8	3		1	6	3				
Saddle makers	10	10												
Saddle makers (F.)	15	15			3	9	3	20	3	1				
Trunk and bag makers	55	39	16		1	6	1	22	3	1				
Trunk and bag makers, apprentices	9	9						1						
Totals	250	34	213	3	4	35	18	21	48	74	48	2		
26. Upholsterers, Carpet Layers, Etc.														
Carpet layers	18	18												
Carpet layers (F.)	9	5			1	3	1	12	4	1				1
Mattress makers	111	61	50					3	9	12	58	14		
Shade makers	6	6												6
Tick sewers (F.)	33	33			1	9	14	8	1	3	41	12		
Upholsterers	64	50	14		1	4	2	1	3					
Totals	241	173	68		1	3	4	34	22	17	99	33		
27. Wood Workers.														
Basket makers (F.)	84	62	22											
Bench hands	270	236	34			16	15	39	14	34	1	13	222	
Bench hands, apprentices	24	24					2	3	7	6	5	1		
Box machine operators	75		75						30	45				
Box makers	131	1	130					4	102	17	5	3		
Cabinet makers	306	282	23	1					2	10	42		252	
Cabinet makers, apprentices	18	15	3				1	11	4	2	15	79	25	
Coopers (hand)	121	32	89						2	8				
Coopers (hand), helpers	58	8	50				6	4	40	23	16	32	1	
Coopers (machine)	92		92				6	10	4			2	22	
Draughtsmen	24	21	3						2	6	8	6		
Frame makers	22	22												
Glaziers	19	17	2											
Lumber hands	552	70	482				9	29	36	72	125	281	13	
Mill hands	584	422	161	1			15	23	38	170	59	81	198	
Millwrights	15	13	2									1	14	
Pattern makers	123	123							2	2	6	8	105	
Pattern makers, apprentices	34	34				5	14	9	4	2				

TABLE 1. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO during Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....
27. <i>Wood Workers—Continued.</i>															
Planers	47	46	1									3	6	10	28
Sanders	10	10									1	1	1	3	4
Sash and door makers	35	35										4	7	8	16
Sawyers	68	54	14									11	8	17	37
Stair builders	59	59												6	53
Sticklers	74	74											3	4	67
Tailymen	142	123								1	2	20	15	91	13
Varnishers and finishers	84	78	11							2	2	4	12	55	9
Wood turners	22	21	1											2	20
Yardmen	15	1	14									13	1	1	
Totals	3108	1774	1332	2				21	59	115	281	364	292	596	1380
28. <i>Miscellaneous.</i>															
Art plaster workers	23	23							1	1	1	1	9	10	4
Art plaster workers, apprentices	4	4									4	3	1		
Bag and burlap workers	14	2	12												
Bag machine operators (F.)	53	51	1	1				4	14	35					
Bag pillars and turners (F.)	30	30						30							
Bed spring makers	21	13	8							1	4	10	2	2	2
Casket coverers	26	26						1	2	2	1	6	6	8	
Cellar men	64	19	43	2							7	28	17	7	6
Chauffeurs	26	9	4	13								5	12	2	7
Chemists	25	14	9	2								2	4	3	16
Coffee and spice workers	68	14	54					2	6	2	6	18	18	14	2
Coffee and spice workers (F.)	52	50							41	9	2				
Coffee roasters	8	3	5												
Engineers (stationary)	201	112	76	11	2						1	8	4	4	
Firemen (stationary)	50	35	10	3						3	2	7	30	47	115
Flour millers	19	34	12	2	1	2					2	17	8	5	6
Flour mill hands	123	34	52	33	4				5	4	2	61	51	4	18
Forewomen (F.)	93	49	44						1	14	25	21	10	4	18
Garage hands	73	35	18	20						2	2	18	29	16	6

	32	7	9	10	6								15	9	7	1
Ice pullers and packers.....	124	16	108										12	24	83	55
Jewelers and silversmiths.....	54		54										12			
Jewelers and silversmiths, apices.....	50	9	41										5	4	9	16
Jewelry engravers.....	30	1	29										1	5	7	16
Jewelry engravers, apprentices.....	98		9													
Labelers (F.).....	37	85	13										2			
Laboratory hands.....	19	19	18										3	2	2	
Laboratory hands (F.).....	285	2	17										8			
Managers and foremen.....	47	1688	622	192	12	31							31	75	133	2411
Mosaic and terrazzo workers.....	45		21	24									24	22	24	8
Nurserymen.....	186	6	180										6	2	2	1
Paper box makers.....	169	33	136										137	21	2	1
Paper box makers (F.).....	41	10	26	5									1			
Paste factory hands.....	21	20	1										22	5		
Photograph workers.....	19	16	3										3	1	3	9
Photograph workers (F.).....	39	11	28										1	4	1	
Piano repairers and polishers.....	16	5	11										3	4	14	13
Piano tuners.....	8	6	2										1	4	6	10
Preserve and pickle packers.....	23	13	10										6			
Preserve and pickle packers (F.).....	32	28	3	1												
Rectifiers.....	19	19											3	1	4	24
Roofers.....	60	23	37										15	5	4	5
Rubber factory hands.....	16	2	14										11		5	
Soda and mineral water bottlers.....	107	106	1												1	106
Stone and marble cutters.....	72													4	68	54
Stone and marble polishers.....	58	58												1	3	
Stone and marble setters.....	71	71											51	20	24	64
Stone and marble workers.....	113	112	1										2	13	10	
Stone and marble workers, apprentices.....	14	14											3			
Tent and awning machine operators (F.).....	40	15	25										1			
Tent and awning workers.....	24	13	11										7	1	4	4
Watchmakers.....	40	9	31										4	8	10	18
Watchmakers, apprentices.....	24	3	21													
Watchmen.....	124	23	23	28	3	47							66	29	6	2
Wine bottlers.....	26	22	1	3									10	5	5	2
Wine bottlers.....	38	22	16										21	9	8	
Yeast factory hands.....																
Totals.....	5583	157	2977	1991	350	22	86	1	93	363	250	212	638	493	522	3011

TABLE II. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Summarized for Industries.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....
Number of employees considered.....															
Bakery and restaurant employees.....	2311	200	204	292	1264	264	87	56	260	643	587	133	275	252	105
Breweries and bottling works.....	308		273	18	17					5	2	44	80	137	40
Butcher shop and slaughterhouse employees.....			61	294	201		29		6	13	77	92	127	235	35
Candy, confectionery, and sugar workers.....	585		107	639	2			76	241	178	104	58	40	42	9
Cannery employees.....	748		2	183	762		15	225	352	262	99	23	1		
Cigar and tobacco workers.....	962		210	112	12			7	107	16	24	33	10	127	10
Clothing, shoes, etc.....	334		1867	1709	77	6		249	618	701	885	318	245	345	263
Dairy employees.....	3659		9	24	25						31	24	1	1	1
Electrical workers.....	58		361	2				6	24	14	31	55	27	68	138
Glass workers.....	363		162	459				1	23	196	155	15	4	3	224
Laborers, general.....	621	8	751	1117	283		6	1	17	172	1026	756	151	98	6
Laundry workers.....	2165	5	1277	598	203	92	20	3	510	809	327	179	268	65	29
Machine and repair shops, iron and steel mills.....	2190														
4036	115	3660	205	56			1	86	183	114	370	549	555	1666	512
Metal workers.....	258		146	112				4	12	23	21	33	22	109	34
Plumbers, pipe fitters.....	304		297	7				1	2	5	9	56	39	18	174
Printing trades.....	1832	45	1742	45				64	85	200	133	177	100	437	636
Sheet metal workers.....	953		602	351				5	163	61	137	59	56	81	391
Ship builders, riggers, etc.....	261		261						9	6	10	52	16	22	146
Soap and candle workers.....	40		39						6	9	8	11	1	2	3
Store and office employees.....	40		5314	1562	17	154	9	948	1896	2338	2519	3460	2665	1731	5908
Structural iron workers.....	21464	1455	12362	404				6	21	17	43	112	110	175	139
Tannery employees.....	623		219	529					9	17	57	420	18	8	
Textile workers.*.....	529														
Teamsters, hostlers, etc.....	4210	2	915	1213	1520	232	328	1	51	58	207	794	1572	1206	321
Trunks, harness, etc.....	250		34	213	3			4	35	18	21	48	74	48	2
Upholsters, carpet layers, etc.....	241		173	68				3	4	34	28	22	17	99	33
Wood workers.....	3108		1774	1332	2			21	59	115	281	364	292	586	1380
Miscellaneous.....	5583	157	2977	1991	350	22	86	93	363	250	212	638	493	522	3011
Totals.....	57996	1987	31047	17265	6339	633	725	47	1860	5046	6274	8525	7259	8031	13550

*No employees considered.

TABLE III. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF LOS ANGELES during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
1. Bakery and Restaurant Employees.	179	30	24	118	7					2	23	42	80	18	14
Bakers	14	3	1	10					5	6	3				
Bakers, apprentices	58	5	14	38	1				14	29	14	1			
Bakers, helpers	293	17	9	206	19	41			4	26	49	69	87	33	25
Cooks	54	9	11	25					5	16	19	8	1	1	
Cooks (F.)	61	2	1	44	1	6			2	13	40	5			
Cooks, helpers	286	1	9	184	30	39			1	144	113	28			
Kitchen help	78	7		32	6	3			7	64	2				
Kitchen help (F.)	10										5				
Stewards	530	46	13	355	32	53			25	279	124	19	2	1	7
Waiters	638	161	36	251	13	7			134	296	201	5			
Waitresses (F.)															
Totals	2201	325	118	1273	109	149		169	626	714	275	143	175	52	47
2. Breweries and Bottling Works.															
Beer bottlers	123											39	83	1	
Brewers	33	28		5							1			27	6
Brewery workmen	13	8	1	4										12	
Coopers	9	9												9	
Totals	178	168	1	9							1	39	83	49	6
3. Butcher Shop and Slaughterhouse Employees.															
Coolermen	16			9	6	1					1	6	8	1	
Killers and dressers	32		6	24	2							24	6		
Meat cutters	217		21	104	74	18			1	14	30	59	74	30	7
Meat packers and canners	56		4	52					2	8	16	9	2		
Meat packers and canners (F.)	13		2	11					5	5					
Sausage makers	56		2	47	6	1			1	10	11	19	9	3	3
Slaughterhouse workmen	8			8						1	3	2	1	1	1
Totals	398		35	255	88	20		14	15	41	53	124	101	84	13

TABLE III. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF LOS ANGELES during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
Number of employees considered.....															
4. Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.	61	1	30	30					1	4	18	10	11	21	1
Biscuit bakers.....	5		5						8	6	8	2			
Biscuit bakers, apprentices.....	24		36	24				1	37						
Biscuit bakers, helpers.....	38			38					20	10	6		1	1	
Biscuit bakers, helpers (F.).....	168		168					44	100	21	3				
Biscuit packers.....	63		19	44				2			11	17	14	3	16
Candy makers.....	46		17	29				1	17	19	4	8	1	1	
Candy makers, helpers.....	26		6	20				1	11	12	2	2			
Candy makers, helpers (F.).....	30		19	11				4		7	16	3			
Cream dippers (F.).....	89			89					45	22	16	6			
Confectionery packers.....	200		285	5				103	128	56	3				
Confectionery packers (F.).....	7			7						1		3		1	2
Ice cream makers.....	5			5						4					
Ice cream makers, helpers.....	55		12	41	2					6	24	13	7	1	
Soda dispensers.....															
Totals.....	945	1	597	345	2			156	374	172	84	65	40	34	20
5. Cannery Employees.															
Cannery workers.....	65		39	26					5		40	8	12		
Cannery workers (F.).....	32		25	7					29	3					
Cann sealers.....	12														12
Oan sealers.....	40		14	20					40						
Labelers (F.).....	134	6	64	70					78	23	22	11			
Preparers (F.).....	6			6							2	3	1		
Preservers.....	51		51					40	9	1	1				
Preservers (F.).....															
Totals.....	340	6	205	129				40	161	27	65	22	13		12

TABLE III. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF LOS ANGELES during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....	
Number of employees considered.....																
10. Glass Workers.	37	12	10	3	1	3	2	1	7	2	2	4	7	14	7	
Art glass workers.....	14	1	10	3	1	3	2	1	7	2	2	1	5	5	4	
Art glass workers, apprentices.....	13	1	10	3	1	3	2	1	7	2	2	1	5	5	4	
Bevelers.....	4	1	10	3	1	3	2	1	7	2	2	1	5	5	4	
Designers.....	4	1	10	3	1	3	2	1	7	2	2	1	5	5	4	
Totals.....	68	2	62	4	4	4	2	1	7	4	7	5	12	19	11	
11. Laborers—General.	2913	4	394	1087	1043	883	2	5	37	345	1808	421	66	280	1	
Laborers.....	2913	4	394	1087	1043	883	2	5	37	345	1808	421	66	280	1	
Totals.....	2913	4	394	1087	1043	883	2	5	37	345	1808	421	66	280	1	
12. Laundry Workers, Dyers, Etc.	47	25	46	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	4	19	9	3	3	
Dyers and cleaners.....	25	25	46	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	4	19	9	3	3	
Dyers and cleaners (F.).....	53	44	44	9	9	9	3	3	15	12	5	4	1	1	1	
Ironers, hand.....	371	203	203	168	168	168	3	3	67	205	70	24	2	2	2	
Ironers, hand (F.).....	13	9	9	4	4	4	1	1	118	80	12	1	3	3	2	
Ironers, machine.....	212	7	136	69	69	69	1	1	37	6	7	2	4	4	4	
Ironers, machine (F.).....	56	28	28	28	28	28	3	3	441	16	20	79	23	7	1	
Manglers.....	449	266	266	183	183	183	3	3	12	12	32	23	7	2	1	
Manglers (F.).....	157	88	88	68	68	68	65	65	11	12	8	24	17	2	1	
Markers and distributors.....	86	6	48	1	1	1	28	28	3	18	39	3	1	1	1	
Markers and distributors (F.).....	55	6	48	1	1	1	3	3	28	18	39	3	1	1	1	
Pressers.....	85	85	85	12	12	12	3	3	3	4	3	8	1	1	1	
Pressers (F.).....	15	3	3	12	12	12	1	1	35	22	14	1	1	1	1	
Shirt finishers.....	73	37	37	36	36	36	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Shirt finishers (F.).....	21	12	12	9	9	9	1	1	2	9	3	8	2	2	2	
Shirt folders (F.).....	24	12	12	12	12	12	1	1	29	21	10	34	21	5	1	
Starchers.....	61	34	34	27	27	27	23	23	14	20	34	84	21	5	1	
Starchers (F.).....	138	1	69	68	68	68	14	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Washroom hands.....	18	9	9	9	9	9	12	12	859	452	279	235	94	21	7	
Washroom hands (F.).....	18	9	9	9	9	9	12	12	859	452	279	235	94	21	7	
Totals.....	1959	1	14	1219	725	725	12	12	859	452	279	235	94	21	7	

13. Machine and Repair Shops, Iron and Steel Mills.

[illegible]

14. Metal Workers.

Occupation	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Brass finishers	12	1	11	—	—	—	3	8	4	4	1
Brass workers	47	24	23	1	—	—	16	6	15	16	1
Brass workers, helpers	29	16	13	3	—	—	—	4	6	—	—
Fixture makers	38	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	20	3
Platers	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	—
Polishers	27	16	11	—	—	—	3	3	16	8	—
Polishers, helpers	12	9	8	1	—	—	7	3	1	—	—

15. Plumbers, Pipe Fitters, Etc.

	11	17	10	1	2	12	8
Pipe fitters, helpers	39	11	17	1	2	12	8
Pipe fitters, helpers	38	2	32	4	6	5	45
Plumbers	115	1	114	1	1	5	12
Plumbers, helpers	27	27	1	7	9	1	5
Steam fitters	9	8	1	1	1	5	3
Steam fitters, helpers	11	11	1	1	6	4	1
Totals	239	173	50	1	36	26	63

TABLE III. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF LOS ANGELES during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.....	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....
16. <i>Printing Trades.</i>																
Bindery girls (F.).....	188		159	29				39	118	26	5	12	22	19	1	
Bookbinders.....	63		54	9				1	2	2	4					
Bookbinders, apprentices.....	36		28	8				1	27	8						
Compositors.....	284		250	32	2				1	3		17	58	38	164	
Compositors (F.).....	8		3	5								3				
Compositors, apprentices.....	38	1	32	5				6	12	8	7	5	1	2	2	
Electrotypers.....	5		5													
Electrotypers, apprentices.....	6		6													
Engravers.....	72		48	24					4	2		6	6	21	39	
Engravers, apprentices.....	17		12	5				2	7	4	4					
Linotype operators.....	94	24	63	7						1	1	2	3	3	84	
Linotype operators, apprentices.....	5		5						2	1	1	1	1	3	14	
Lithographers.....	20		14	6				2	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	14
Lithographers, apprentices.....	7		4													
Paper cutters.....	21		10	11												
Press feeders.....	161		91	47	23			3	28	39	63	28				
Press feeders (F.).....	18		16	2				1	6	7	4					
Pressmen.....	179	34	107	38				3	1	6	81	25	36	52	28	
Pressmen, apprentices.....	16	1	14	1					4	1	2	6				
Proofreaders.....	25	6	18	1						1	3	1	3	7	10	
Proofreaders (F.).....	19	3	14	2					1	1		11				
Stereotypers.....	26		25	1								3	1	9	13	
Stereotypers, helpers.....	12		12					3		4	2	2		1		
Totals.....	1320	69	979	247	25			58	216	115	137	131	140	162	358	
17. <i>Sheet Metal Workers.</i>																
Can makers.....	79															
Can makers (F.).....	20			78	1				6	5	10	45	13			
Sheet metal workers.....	221		118	101	2					20	12	48	89	68	6	
Sheet metal workers, apprentices.....	15		11	4				6	4	5						
Sheet metal workers, helpers.....	37		10	27					9	10	16	2				
Tinners.....	36		18	17	1						2	6	14	12	2	
Totals.....	408		157	247	4			6	19	43	40	101	116	75	8	

18. *Ship Builders, Riggers, Etc.**19. *Soap and Candle Workers.**20. *Store and Office Employees.*

669	5	243	316	97	2	6	1	8	19	45	132	142	104	218
494	14	196	233	49	—	2	6	63	90	124	122	44	29	16
85	—	51	34	—	—	—	70	9	3	1	—	—	—	—
310	—	233	77	—	—	—	275	32	3	—	—	—	—	—
187	—	43	57	35	2	—	—	1	14	10	15	17	12	68
322	1	55	164	56	6	—	—	131	91	40	36	46	8	6
156	4	95	75	22	—	—	26	6	14	19	4	16	16	18
46	—	21	18	7	—	—	1	7	5	6	4	8	1	14
39	—	4	35	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	23	8
57	—	33	15	9	—	—	—	1	35	17	3	1	—	—
516	15	225	229	47	—	—	4	304	38	8	—	—	—	—
58	—	34	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
999	—	366	520	98	13	2	1	7	92	133	217	170	108	176
579	1	326	185	67	—	—	—	27	156	92	82	27	9	17
1105	7	239	486	357	3	13	—	11	70	227	286	49	16	15
3721	12	1335	1579	751	26	18	—	4	84	335	725	679	424	1247
2249	2	1237	885	115	—	—	7	182	163	342	178	68	15	23
534	—	109	230	135	—	—	—	3	593	103	160	117	44	38
209	1	68	130	10	—	—	—	2	50	22	37	39	30	77
541	13	234	203	31	—	—	—	2	132	156	143	48	6	5
641	2	206	344	78	11	—	—	51	139	166	127	55	32	13
77	—	55	22	—	—	—	—	23	96	3	1	1	—	—
68	—	20	39	9	—	—	—	35	28	9	—	—	—	—
106	—	97	8	1	—	—	8	24	23	12	4	9	—	—
150	8	112	28	2	—	—	—	10	7	9	55	—	—	—
13968	85	5753	5914	2012	63	41	23	932	2093	2135	2332	1546	875	1961
66	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	—	39	39	—	—	—	—	8	6	23	2	21	7	—
142	—	18	18	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	49	8	9
275	—	22	22	253	—	—	—	—	2	213	60	—	—	—
522	—	145	145	377	—	—	—	—	8	286	176	70	15	9

Totals

21. *Structural Iron Workers.*

Architectural iron workers
Architectural iron workers, helpers
Structural iron workers
Structural iron workers, helpers

Totals

22. *Tannery Employees.**

*No employees considered.

TABLE III. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF LOS ANGELES during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....
Number of employees considered.....															
23. <i>Textile Workers.*</i>															
24. <i>Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.</i>															
Drivers—															
Bakery.....	73		20	39	2	12				4	14	36	11	6	2
Bottle.....	46		44	2						1	1	11	28	5	
Brewery (keg).....	21	14	7										18	3	
Construction.....	141		64	77						1	119	17	2	2	
Draying.....	395		26	312	57					2	129	238	25	1	
General delivery.....	834		97	301	4	17			17	89	397	270	47	7	
Grocery.....	70			68				1	3	13	43	10			
Ice.....	153	21	49	83						13	12	28	16	81	3
Laundry.....	272	7	191	73					4	11	53	61	65	14	52
Lumber.....	206	4	197	5					1	18	60	80	47	7	
Meat.....	67	2	20	12	30	3			1	4	20	40	2		
Milk.....	111	82	18	11							21	30	60		
Horseshoers.....	10		6	4						2	2	1	3	2	
Stablemen and hostlers.....	236	14	45	87	13	77			2	12	107	83	20	10	2
Warehousemen.....	178	10	112	56					3	5	76	74	16	2	2
Totals.....	2813	7	1214	1130	106	110		1	31	173	1059	979	360	140	70
25. <i>Trunks, Harness, Etc.</i>															
Trunks.....	16		16								3	4	8	1	
Collar makers.....	11		11						1	10					
Collar makers, apprentices.....	40		39								9	22	4	5	
Harness makers.....	32	1							17	15	2				
Harness makers, apprentices.....	26		22								2	12	8	2	
Leather workers.....	17	4	13					4	7	5	1				
Leather workers (F.).....	9		9									4	3	2	
Saddle makers.....	6		6						2	4					
Trunk makers.....	42	3	39							5	7	15	15		
Trunk makers, apprentices.....	6	1	5					2	4						
Totals.....	205	13	192					6	31	41	22	57	38	10	

*No employees considered.

TABLE. III. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF LOS ANGELES during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of em- ployees con- sidered.....	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99...	\$12 to \$14.99...	\$15 to \$17.99...	\$18 to \$20.99...	\$21 to \$24.99...	\$25 and over...
28. <i>Miscellaneous.</i>	5		5												5	
Art plaster workers.....	17			17							1	11	3	1		
Bedspring makers.....	39		14	25						4	4	6	13	9		
Broom and brush makers.....	9		1	4								1	3	5		
Cellarman.....	18		1	10	4					7		1	6	7	3	1
Chauffeurs.....	12		6	4						2				2	4	5
Chemists.....	201		52	58	62	4	25					7	36	57	50	51
Engineers.....	14		6	14	13	4	5				1	9	19	9	3	6
Firemen.....	42		4	7	2		4						2	7	2	
Flour millers.....	17															
Flour mill hands.....	82			73	9					1	3	4	66	7	1	
Forewomen (F.).....	48		22	21	5					1	4	11	6	4	5	14
Garage help.....	24			8	15		1			1	5	8	4	5	1	
Glue workers.....	10		4	6							5	3	1	1		
Ice pullers and packers.....	27					27										
Jewelers and silversmiths.....	81		22	50	9						3	7	8	17	20	26
Jewelers and silversmiths, ap'tices.....	20			20							1	4				
Jewelry and silver polishers.....	15			15							2	1	5	5	1	7
Jewelry engravers.....	11															
Jewelry engravers (F.).....	51	1	11	36	3					15	29	5	2	2	2	
Labels (F.).....	13		3	6	4											
Laboratory hands.....	22		5	17						7	12	3	5	2	2	
Laboratory hands (F.).....	161		592	704	266	24	25					10	68	140	162	1231
Managers and foremen.....	23		2	21						10	1	2	4	4	2	
Paper box makers.....	81		34	47	24					86	14	7	2			
Paper box makers (F.).....	23		11	12												
Paste factory hands.....	18	1	3	13						2	1	1	2	4	1	7
Photographic workers.....	14		1	11	2					4	4	5	1	2	2	
Photographic workers (F.).....	57		1	56	1					56						
Pickle and olive sorters (F.).....	18		2	16												
Picture framers.....	7											3	11	1		1
Potters.....	43		4	3									1	4	2	2
Potters workmen.....	102		19	3	89	10	4				1	18	5	15	3	1
Preserve and pickle factory hands.....	3											76	15	5	8	
Preserve and pickle packers.....	34			32						1		12	18			

[illegible]

TABLE IV. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SACRAMENTO during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.
(Summarized for Industries.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over.
Number of employees considered.....	227	325	118	1273	109	149		169	626	714	275	143	175	52	47
Bakery and restaurant employees.....	178	168	1	9								39	83	49	6
Breweries and bottling works.....			35	255	88	20		14	15	41	56	124	101	84	13
Butcher shop and slaughterhouse employees.....			597	345	2			156	374	172	84	65	40	34	20
Candy, confectionery, and sugar workers.....		6	205	129				40	161	27	65	22	13		12
Cannery employees.....		169						32	6	13	14	99	5		
Cigar and tobacco workers.....		1364	1383	123			36	124	389	790	479	306	308	230	218
Clothing, shoes, etc.....		92	2	15					1	1	86	17	64	87	3
Dairy employees.....		2	196	65	26			2	22	15	35	49	12	19	15
Electrical workers.....		62	4				2	1	7	4	7	5	66	230	11
Glass workers.....		384	1087	1043	383	2		5	37	345	1808	421	94	21	7
Laundry workers, general.....		1	14	1219	725		12	859	452	279	235	235	94		
Laundry workers, dyers, etc.....															
Machine and repair shops, iron and steel mills.....		2	142	1639	731	1	4	40	91	148	564	419	544	518	187
Metal workers.....		123	61					4	24	11	20	18	52	51	4
Plumbers, pipe fitters, etc.....		1	173	50	14	1		7	15	6	36	26	31	63	55
Printing trades.....		69	979	247	25		3	58	216	115	137	131	140	162	358
Sheet metal workers.....		157	247	4				6	19	43	40	101	116	75	8
Shipbuilders, riggers, etc.*.....															
Soap and candle workers.*.....															
Store and office employees.....	13868	5753	5914	2012	63	41	23	932	2093	1921	2135	2382	1546	875	1861
Structural iron workers.....	522		145	377					8	8	236	176	70	15	9
Tannery employees.*.....															
Textile workers.*.....															
Teamsters, hostlers, etc.....	2813	7	246	1214	1130	106		1	31	173	1059	979	360	140	70
Trunks, harness, etc.....	205	13	192					6	31	41	22	57	38	10	
Upholsterers, carpet layers, etc.....	205	38	150	17				2	13	30	45	24	39	44	8
Wood workers.....	3450	329	2927	194					95	196	732	1011	849	477	90
Miscellaneous.....	3440	2	1000	1641	616	43		63	212	241	269	399	396	350	1410
Totals.....	41618	402	11744	19153	9063	794	68	1674	5445	5507	8484	7248	5143	3536	4513

*No employees considered.

TABLE V. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF OAKLAND during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
Number of employees considered															
1. <i>Bakery and Restaurant Employees.</i>															
Bakers	75	4	34	37					2	3	11	2	8	44	28
Bakers, apprentices	18	3	8	7					4	2	1	2			
Bakers, helpers	9		5	4						1	3	14	34	24	22
Cooks	98	3	6	85	2	1				1	1	3	3		
Cooks, helpers	55	1	3	51		1			5	25	19	3			
Kitchen help	64		12	49		3			12	43	9				
Kitchen help (F.)	6	6							4	2					
Stewards	9		1	8							1		7		1
Waiters	164	3	15	145		1			3	56	88	17			
Waitresses (F.)	67	1	10	43					10	46	4	7			
Totals	565	5	127	399	2	6			40	178	136	45	52	68	46
2. <i>Breweries and Bottling Works.</i>															
Beer bottlers	24											2	20	1	1
Brewers	23													14	9
Brewery workmen	8			1								1	1	5	1
Totals	55	54		1								3	21	20	11
3. <i>Butcher Shop and Slaughterhouse Employees.</i>															
Coolermen	4		1	.3									1	1	2
Meat cutters	84		11	69		4				1	1	3	48	28	3
Sausage makers	21		5	16									11	7	3
Totals	109		17	88		4				1	1	3	60	36	8

TABLE V. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF OAKLAND during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....	
Number of employees considered.....																
4. <i>Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.</i>																
Candy makers.....	10	1	9								2	4	1	5	2	
Candy makers, helpers.....	11		11						4	1	2					
Confectionery packers (F.).....	19		19					2	15	2	1					
Cream dippers (F.).....	27		27					2	1	23	1					
Ice cream makers.....	6	1	5									2	1	2	1	
Soda dispensers.....	8	1	7							2			5	1		
Totals.....	81	3	78					4	20	28	5	6	7	8	3	
5. <i>Cannery Employees.</i>																
Canners (F.).....	261			176		85	4	6	20	115	106	10				
Cannery workers.....	140			69		71				99	27	14				
Labelers (F.).....	19			13		6			5	11	3					
Preparers.....	40					40			6	20	5	3	6			
Preparers (F.).....	546			421		125	6	95	70	110	150	15	50	25	25	
Totals.....	1006			679		327	10	101	101	355	291	42	56	25	25	
6. <i>Cigar and Tobacco Workers.*</i>																
7. <i>Clothing, Shoes, Etc.</i>																
Alteration hands (F.).....	204	66	138													
Bushelmen.....	28	1	25	2			2	9	17	92	58	10	8	7	1	
Garment cutters.....	3	2	1								1		3	17	7	
Garment fitters (F.).....	18		18									1	2	1	2	
Glove cutters.....	13		13									9	4	1	3	
Glove cutters, apprentices.....	6		6					1	3	2		1				
Glove workers (F.).....	36	20	16					18	20	1	1	1	1			

TABLE V. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF OAKLAND during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.....	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.										
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....	
12. <i>Laundry Workers, Dyers, Etc.—Cont-d.</i>																	
Pressers	26		2	24								4	17	3	2		
Pressers (F.)	38			38						6	28	6					
Starchers	17			17						2	4	4	8	2	1		
Starchers (F.)	47			47						21	19	7					
Washroom hands	55		6	48	1						2	12	19	17	2	8	
Totals	619		8	601	10				1	161	160	122	79	81	9	6	
13. <i>Machine and Repair Shops, Iron and Steel Mills.</i>																	
Blacksmiths	17		13	4										3	9	5	
Blacksmiths, helpers	20		15	5						1	1		4	13	1	5	
Boiler makers	8		8												3	5	
Boilermakers, helpers	6		6									1	4	1			
Casting chippers	9		8	1									6	3			
Core makers	16		11	5							1		2	3	11	1	
Cupolamen	8		6	2										2	4		
Draughtsmen	9		9											2	2	5	
Draughtsmen, apprentices	8		8							5		3		2	2		
Flask makers	4		4										1	2	1		
Foundry help	104		89	15							27	39	38	7			
Machine hands	140		78	38	24					11	18	18	20	7	63	3	
Machinists	200		171	28	1								3	21	166	9	
Machinists, apprentices	64		62	2							12	12					
Machinists, helpers	39		38	1				1	17	18	16	1	23		2		
Molders	53		38	15						1	1	12			53		
Molders, apprentices	13		10	3						2	8	3					
Molders, helpers	32		24	8								2	30				
Rolling mill workers	72			72							7		4	25		36	
Totals	822		598	199	25				1	17	38	80	90	135	82	315	64

[illegible]

***No employees considered.**

TABLE V. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF OAKLAND during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....
27. <i>Wood Workers.</i>	157	154	3							4	4	1	7	67	82
Bench hands	22	22									8	4	2		
Bench makers	36	34	1	1							11	20	4	1	
Box makers	44	34	8	2							5	8	5	18	13
Cabinet makers	6	5	1							4	1				
Cabinet makers, apprentices	7	7												2	4
Draughtsmen	20	20											1		
Floor layers and finishers	80	18									1		3		16
Glaziers	445	52	193							2	4	111	279	41	1
Lumber hands	277	2	2							14	25	164	9	19	18
Millwrights	6	6									32		1	2	8
Pattern makers	14	12	2									2		3	11
Pattern makers, apprentices	9	9						1	3				1		
Planers	26	26										13	5	8	
Sanders	14	14										8	3	8	
Sash and door makers	25	16										10	5	8	2
Sash and door makers, apprentices	13	13													
Sawyers	34	30		4								8	7	18	1
Sticklers	27	27											2	14	11
Tallymen	53	8	45							1		4	3	44	1
Varnishers	13	7	6									3	2	4	4
Wheelwrights	26	25	1										19	6	1
Wood turners	17	17												2	15
Totals	1325	43	813	462	7			1	33	40	70	352	359	279	191
28. <i>Miscellaneous.</i>															
Broom makers	4		4												
Casket coverers	5		5						1			1	4		
Chauffeurs	12	10	2								2		2	10	
Chemists	6	1	2	1	2										
Engineers	66	21	35	8		1							6	29	6
Firemen	8	3	5								1	5	4	4	25

TABLE VI. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the CITY OF OAKLAND during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Summarized for Industries.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99...	\$12 to \$14.99...	\$15 to \$17.99...	\$18 to \$20.99...	\$21 to \$24.99...	\$25 and over....
Number of employees considered.....	565	26	127	399	2	6			40	178	136	45	52	68	46
Bakery and restaurant employees.....	55	54		1								3	21	20	11
Breweries and bottling works.....						4									
Butcher shop and slaughterhouse employees.....	109	3	17	88						1	1	3	60	86	8
Candy, confectionery, and sugar workers.....	81		78	176		85	4	6	20	28	5	6	7	8	3
Cannery employees.....	261														
Cigar and tobacco workers.*.....	780	198	580	2			20	29	81	172	111	50	88	97	132
Clothing, shoes, etc.....	20	6	12	2								12	2	1	5
Dairy employees.....	70	69	1						2	1	1	8	2	4	52
Electrical workers.....															
Glass workers.*.....															
Laborers, general.....	858	57	644	154		3			1	115	321	340	80	1	6
Laundry workers, dyers, etc.....	619	8	601	10				1	161	160	122	79	81	9	
Machine and repair shops, iron and steel mills.....	822	598	199	25			1	17	38	80	90	135	82	315	64
Metal workers.....	21	18	3						2	1	2	3	4	4	5
Plumbers, pipe fitters, etc.....	42	40	2						1	2		14	6	7	12
Printing trades.....	200	197	2				1	3	12	20	18	9	6	23	108
Sheet metal workers.....	24	24							1	1		1	7		14
Ship builders, riggers, etc.*.....															
Soap and candle workers.*.....															
Store and office employees.....	3727	1859	1511	312	6	4	5	257	533	440	367	631	431	326	737
Structural iron workers.....	68	68							6	6	7	10	30	9	21
Tannery employees.....	30		30												
Textile workers.*.....															
Teamsters, hostlers, etc.....	1130	91	569	361	2	107			18	29	86	343	331	242	81
Trunks, harness, etc.....	9	4	5									3	3	3	3
Upholsterers, carpet layers, etc.....	67	39	28						3	8	8	9	2	12	25
Wood workers.....	1325	813	462	7				1	33	40	70	352	359	279	191
Miscellaneous.....	1238	479	583	134	4	35		20	94	13	75	111	108	123	694
Totals.....	12121	4651	5454	1671	14	244	31	338	1066	1410	1526	2177	1771	1587	2215

*No employees considered.

TABLE VII. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SACRAMENTO during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.....	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.....	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99...	\$12 to \$14.99...	\$15 to \$17.99...	\$18 to \$20.99...	\$21 to \$24.99...	\$25 and over....
1. Bakery and Restaurant Employees.																
Bakers	23		8	20									4	5	5	9
Bakers, helpers	13		1	12							1	7	2	2	1	2
Cooks	15				6	3	5						5	6		
Cooks, helpers	10		1		5	4	2			1	3	5	1			
Kitchen help	13			1	6	4				2	11					
Waiters	19			1	8	4	6				5	10	3	1		
Waitresses (F.)	36		10	7	10	9			15		8	13				
Totals	129		15	42	35	20	17		18	28		35	15	14	8	11
2. Breweries and Bottling Works.																
Beer bottlers	45		44	1								2	17	25		1
Brewers	35		35												28	7
Brewery workmen	33		29		4					4		14	2	8	5	
Coopers	7		7													7
Maltsters	6		6												5	1
Totals	126		121	1	4					4		16	19	33	38	16
3. Butcher Shop and Slaughterhouse Employees.																
Meat cutters	19				19								3	6	9	1
Meat packers	9			2	7									7		2
Sausage makers	6				6								1	2	1	2
Slaughterhouse workmen	6				6								3	2		1
Totals	40			2	38								7	17	10	6

TABLE VII. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SACRAMENTO during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
Number of employees considered															
4. <i>Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.</i>															
Candy makers	12	1	7	4								4	5	1	2
Candy makers, helpers	17	2	12	3					4	7	5	1			
Confectionery packers (F.)	45		45					29	16						
Cream dippers (F.)	11	1	10					4	5	1	1				
Soda dispensers	3		3							1				1	
Totals	88	4	77	7				33	25	9	6	6	5	2	2
5. <i>Cannery Employees.</i>															
Canners (F.)	130				80	50									
Cannery workers	66			8	7	51			10	32	65	11	10	2	
Can sealers	22				10	12					66				
Cookroom workers	10				2	8					10	12			
Labelers (F.)	8				5	3					7	1	2		
Preparers (F.)	355				235	120		5	86	190	45	18	11		
Sorters	31				10	21				10	20	1			
Sorters (F.)	25				25					25					
Totals	647			8	374	265		5	96	265	213	43	23	2	
6. <i>Cigar and Tobacco Workers.</i>															
Cigar makers	30	30													
Cigar makers, apprentices	5	5						1	1	1	2		15	14	1
Tobacco strippers	11	11							7	4					
Totals	46	46						1	8	5	2		15	14	1
7. <i>Clothing, Shoes, Etc.</i>															
Alteration hands (F.)	136	116	20					3	47	47	18	14	5	1	1
Bushelmen	5	5									1		2	1	1
Machine operators (F.)	5		5						1	3	1				
Milliners (F.)	43	43							6	13	8	5	4	1	6

[illegible]

***No employees considered.**

TABLE VII. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SACRAMENTO during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of em- ployees con- sidered.....	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.....	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99...	\$12 to \$14.99...	\$15 to \$17.99...	\$18 to \$20.99...	\$21 to \$24.99...	\$25 and over.....
24. <i>Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.</i>																
Drivers—																
Bakery	8		1	7	7						1	8		5	13	1
Bottle	21		12	2												8
Brewery (keg)	8		4		4											
Draying	42		30	12							17	5		19	1	
General delivery	57		15	23	16		3			4	5	7	31	7	2	1
Grocery	14		1	2	11					3	2					
Lumber	15		1	14										14	1	
Meat	21		1	20						1	2	9	6	3		
Stablemen and hostlers	49		2	5	11		31			2	2	24	16	4	3	
Warehousemen	60				50	7	8				7	13	25	15		
Totals	295		36	84	131	7	37			8	16	73	99	69	20	10
25. <i>Trunks, Harness, Etc.</i>																
Harness and saddle makers	5			5							1		2	2		
Leather workers	41			41						4	4	5	11	13	4	
Totals	46			46						4	5	5	13	15	4	
26. <i>Upholsterers, Carpet Layers, Etc.</i>																
Carpet layers	11		3	8									3		6	2
Carpet sewers (F.)	4			4						1	1	2				
Drapery hangers	3			3										1	1	1
Mattress makers	5		5								1		1			
Tick sewers (F.)	3		3								3					
Upholsterers	6		5	1										1	2	3
Totals	32		16	16						1	5	2	4	4	9	7
27. <i>Wood Workers.</i>																
Box makers	9			2	4		3					1	5	2	1	

27	22	5	1	1	1	1	8	7	10	15	2
Oabinet makers	5	8									
Oabinet makers, apprentices	12	1							1	12	
Glaziers	2	18						15	8		
Lumber hands								5			
Nailers	1	4							1	4	
Pattern makers	2	4						3		2	1
Varnishers and finishers											
Totals	44	42	6	8	1	1	3	32	17	84	8
28. Miscellaneous.											
Broom makers		9							5		4
Chaufeurs				4							1
Chemists											6
Engineers	8	1	3	1				8	4	5	
Firemen	11								5	6	
Flour mill hands			15	1				1	9	2	1
Forewomen (F.)	15	1	2	18	3			13	4	2	8
Jewelers	2		2						7	2	2
Jewelers (F.)	3	12	1								
Labelers	86	64	47	5	16	2	6	5	6	7	200
Managers and foremen									1	1	
Picture framers		8							1		8
Rectifiers	1	2	3						2		
Soda and mineral water bottlers	1	1	3						2		
Watch makers	2	2	2	1	5			6	2	2	4
Watchmen											
Totals	126	96	84	20	31	2	6	32	38	25	239
357											

TABLE VIII. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SACRAMENTO during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Summarized for Industries.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over	
Number of employees considered																
Bakery and restaurant employees	129	15	42	35	20	17			18	28	35	15	14	8	11	
Breweries and bottling works	126	121	1	4						4	16	19	33	38	16	
Butcher shop and slaughterhouse employees	40		2	38												
Candy, confectionery, and sugar workers	88	4	77	7	8	374	265	33	25	9	6	7	17	10	6	
Cannery employees	647							5	96	265	213	43	5	2	2	
Cigar and tobacco workers	46	46						1	8	5	2		15	14	1	
Clothing, shoes, etc.	256	214	40	2	9		10	18	55	69	28	30	12	21	13	
Dairy employees	9										3	1	3	1	2	
Dairy workers	19	10	9							1		1	1	11	5	
Electrical workers																
Glass workers																
Laborers, general	51	5	27	19							38	9		4		
Laundry workers, dyers, etc.	46		46						17	12	7	6	3	1		
Machine and repair shops, iron and steel mills	76	14	59	3					3	2	4	5	12	46	4	
Metal workers																
Plumbers, pipe fitters, etc.	27	23	4						11	3					13	
Store and office employees	2101	12	1321	479	266	13	5	214	377	270	236	230	229	147	383	
Structural iron workers																
Tannery employees																
Textile workers																
Teamsters, hostlers, etc.	235	86	84	131	7	37			8	16	73	99	69	20	10	
Trunks, harness, etc.	46		46						4	5	5	13	15	4		
Upholsterers, carpet layers, etc.	32	16	16						1	5	2	4	4	9	7	
Wood workers	100	44	42	6		8		1	1	3	9	32	17	34	3	
Miscellaneous	357	126	96	84	20	31		2	6	12	13	32	38	25	229	
Totals	4491	12	1995	1070	612	434	368	274	630	709	690	611	510	397	655	

*No employees considered.

TABLE IX. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN JOSE during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....
1. <i>Bakery and Restaurant Employees.</i>															
Bakers	22	2	14	6				1		2	3	6	5	3	3
Bakers, apprentices	10		7	3				1	1	5	2	1	12		5
Cooks	41	3	13	13		25			4	4	12	8			
Cooks (F.)	10		6	4		6		1	8	2	3				
Cooks, helpers	14		8	8				2	7	7					
Kitchen help	36	4	3	12		17		2	27	2					
Kitchen help (F.)	9		3	5		1		7	7	2					
Waiters	43		27	27		16		3	8	29	1	2			
Waitresses (F.)	71	3	20	31		17		7	45	17		2			
Totals	256	12	53	109		82		14	100	72	23	19	17	8	8
2. <i>Breweries and Bottling Works.</i>															
Brewers	18	18										1		15	8
Brewery workmen	3	2		1										2	
Cellarmen	7	7											6	1	
Coopers	6	6												4	2
Maltsters	10	10											3	6	1
Totals	44	43		1								1	9	28	6
3. <i>Butcher Shop and Slaughterhouse Employees.</i>															
Killers and dressers	3	2		1								2		1	
Meat cutters	24			19	8	2					1	2	14	4	3
Sausage makers	5			5								1	2	1	1
Totals	32	2		25	3	2					1	5	16	6	4

TABLE IX. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN JOSE during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of em- ployees con- sidered.....	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.....	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99...	\$12 to \$14.99...	\$15 to \$17.99...	\$18 to \$20.99...	\$21 to \$24.99...	\$25 and over....
4. Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.																
Candy makers.....	7			2	2	3					2			3		2
Candy makers, helpers.....	7			1	3	3				2	5					
Cream dippers (F.).....	2			2								2				
Totals	16			5	5	6				2	5	4		3		2
5. Cannery Employees.																
Canners (F.).....	235				135		100			80	45	80	70	10		
Cannery workers.....	146				182		14			16	121	3	3	6		
Can sealers.....	20				20					20			15	3	2	
Cook room workers.....	28				28							19	6	3		
Labelers (F.).....	30				10		20			20	7	2	1			
Preparers (F.).....	544			4	170		370		45	117	122	215	25	20		
Sorters.....	40				20		20				20	20				
Totals	1043			4	515		524		45	167	210	457	120	42	2	
6. Cigar and Tobacco Workers.																
Cigar makers.....	17		17									9	1	7		
Tobacco strippers.....	3		3						1	1	1					
Totals	20		20						1	1	1	9	1	7		
7. Clothing, Shoes, Etc.																
Alteration hands (F.).....	66		3	63						14	49	3		6	5	2
Bushelmen.....	13			13										3	1	
Boot and shoe workers.....	4			4										2		
Garment fitters (F.).....	6			6										2		
Glove cutters.....	6		1	5							1		5			3
Glove makers (F.).....	12		4	8						8	4					
Milliners (F.).....	16		16						7	7	4		1	3		1

TABLE IX. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN JOSE during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of em- ployees con- sidered.....	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99...	\$12 to \$14.99...	\$15 to \$17.99...	\$18 to \$20.99...	\$21 to \$24.99...	\$25 and over....
13. <i>Machine and Repair Shops, Iron and Steel Mills.</i>																
Blacksmiths	16		10	6					2	1	2		4	8	3	1
Blacksmiths, apprentices	6		3	3					1	1	1		1			
Blacksmiths, helpers	9		4	5									2	1		
Casting chippers	2		2													
Core makers	2		2										1			
Cupolamen	3		3										2		1	
Foundry helpers	4		4						1			3				
Machine hands	14		14													
Machinists	72		55	16	1								2	8	4	
Machinists, apprentices	20		15	5					4		1	1	5	36	29	1
Machinists, helpers	8		5	2	1								2	3		
Molders	11		11										1	4	3	3
Molders, helpers	4		4						1			3				
Totals	171		132	37	2				3	7	17	19	23	57	39	6
14. <i>Metal Workers.*</i>																
15. <i>Plumbers, Pipe Fitters, Etc.</i>																
Plumbers	23		23													23
Plumbers, helpers	11		11						1		10					
Totals	34		34						1		10					23
16. <i>Printing Trades.</i>																
Bindery girls (F.)	5		5													
Bookbinders	3		3													
Compositors	20		8	8						3	2				3	9
Compositors (F.)	4		4												1	1
Compositors, apprentices	10		3	4									2			
Linotype operators	19		7	1					2	3	2	2	1		2	17
Linotype operators, apprentices	2		1	1							1	1				

[illegible]

***No employees considered.**

TABLE IX. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN JOSE during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
21. Structural Iron Workers.*															
22. Tannery Employees.*															
23. Textile Workers.*															
24. Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.															
Drivers—															
Bakery			6	6				8	2	2	1	3	1		
Bottle		3	2									2	3		
Brewery (keg)		3		2										1	4
Draying		7		35							7		28	2	5
General delivery		11	19	16	3				3	4	5	9	20	1	7
Grocery			7	16		2			3	5	17				
Ice			12									12			
Laundry		11	27	3						2	1	14	3	7	14
Lumber		4	18										22		
Meat			8	8	2	1			1	5	5	3			
Horseshoers				3	7									3	
Stablemen and hostlers			3	7	1	28					23	10	3	8	
Warehousemen		4		5		1					1	7	1		1
Totals		43	97	101	6	32		8	9	18	60	60	81	17	31
25. Trucks, Harness, Etc.*															
26. Upholsterers, Carpet Layers, Etc.															
Carpet layers	8	5	3								1	2	1	4	
Carpet sewers (F.)	3	2	1						2		1				
Upholsterers	3	2	1											2	
Totals	14	9	5						2	2	2	2	2	6	

[illegible]

***No employees considered.**

TABLE X. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN JOSE during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Summarized for Industries.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$9.99	\$10 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over...
Bakery and restaurant employees.....	256	12	53	109	---	82	---	14	100	72	23	19	17	3	8
Breweries and bottling works.....	44	43	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	9	28	6
Butcher shop and slaughterhouse employees.....	32	2	---	25	3	2	---	---	2	5	4	5	16	6	4
Candy, confectionery, and sugar workers.....	16	5	4	515	6	524	---	45	167	210	457	120	42	2	2
Cannery employees.....	1043	20	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	9	1	7	---	---
Cigar and tobacco workers.....	20	10	132	3	---	---	2	2	34	63	4	11	14	8	7
Clothing, shoes, etc.....	145	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dairy employees.....	---	16	6	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	4	2	2	12	1
Electrical workers.....	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Glass workers.....	---	8	23	12	---	---	---	---	2	---	9	14	11	7	---
Laborers, general.....	43	38	104	25	---	9	---	3	43	61	33	18	16	---	2
Laundry workers, dyers, etc.....	176	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Machine and repair shops, iron and steel mills.....	171	132	37	2	---	---	---	3	7	17	19	23	57	39	6
Metal workers.....	34	34	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	10	---	---	---	---	23
Plumbers, pipe fitters, etc.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Printing trades.....	94	20	37	---	---	---	---	2	11	10	7	4	---	23	37
Sheet metal workers.....	41	39	2	---	---	---	---	1	1	7	1	1	13	9	8
Ship builders, riggers, etc.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Soap and candle workers.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Store and office employees.....	---	5	200	552	161	32	1	42	175	163	153	130	130	45	123
Structural iron workers.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tannery employees.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Textile workers.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Teamsters, hostlers, etc.....	279	43	97	101	6	32	---	3	9	18	60	60	81	17	31
Trunks, harness, etc.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Upholsterers, carpet layers, etc.....	14	9	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	2	2	6	---
Wood workers.....	218	52	143	23	---	---	---	---	3	---	32	13	68	26	76
Miscellaneous.....	291	76	127	64	1	23	---	1	1	11	28	82	28	27	163
Totals.....	3901	25	771	1327	1046	28	704	3	557	650	846	456	516	233	497

*No employees considered.

TABLE XI. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF STOCKTON during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
1. <i>Bakery and Restaurant Employees.</i>	6				4		2						2	3	3	
Bakers	2				2		11									
Bakers, helpers	12				1		10									
Cooks	11						7									
Cooks, helpers	7						12									
Kitchen help	26				10	4							3			
Walters																
Totals	64				18	4	42				12	31	10	5	3	3
2. <i>Breweries and Bottling Works.*</i>																
3. <i>Butcher Shop and Slaughterhouse Employees.</i>																
Killers and dressers	10	1		3	3		3						1	1	7	1
Killers and dressers, apprentices	2				2								1	1		
Meat cutters	15			4	7	2	2								10	8
Sausage makers	2				2										1	
Vaqueros	5				4	1					1	4				
Totals	34	1		7	18	3	5				1	5	3	2	18	4
4. <i>Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.*</i>																
5. <i>Cannery Employees.*</i>																
6. <i>Cigar and Tobacco Workers.*</i>																

*No employees considered.

TABLE XI. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF STOCKTON during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
7. <i>Clothing, Shoes, Etc.</i>															
Alteration hands (F.)	17	2	15						1	3	11	2			
Hat makers (F.)	5	5						3	2						
Milliners (F.)	3	1	2										3		
Tailors	31	18	13										15	15	1
Tailors, cutters	2	1	1											1	1
Tailors, finishers (F.)	3	1	2										3		
Totals	61	28	33					3	3	3	11	2	21	16	2
8. <i>Dairy Employees.*</i>															
9. <i>Electrical Workers.*</i>															
10. <i>Glass Workers.*</i>															
11. <i>Laborers—General.</i>															
Laborers	26	1	25							3	22	1			
Totals	26	1	25							3	22	1			
12. <i>Laundry Workers, Dyers, Etc.</i>															
Ironers, hand (F.)	35		35						5	16	14				
Ironers, machine (F.)	31		31							14	17				
Manglers (F.)	34		34						26	8					
Markers and distributors	4		4									2	2		
Markers and distributors (F.)	5		5							2	3				
Washroom hands	11		11							1	1	5	3	1	
Totals	120		120						31	41	35	7	5	1	

[illegible]

18. Ship Builders, Riggers, Etc.*

***No employees considered.**

TABLE XI. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF STOCKTON during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
19. Soap and Candle Workers.	2			2									1		1	
Soap makers	7			7								4	3			
Soap workers																
Totals	9			9								4	4		1	
20. Store and Office Employees.																
Bookkeepers	44		9	27	7	1						2	6	10	4	22
Bookkeepers (F.)	41	3	17	19	2				3	5		4	11	12	2	4
Cashiers	7		5	2												7
Cashiers (F.)	27		3	18	6				2	4		13	7			1
Drapers	2		1	1												1
Drug clerks	21			2	19											1
Errand boys	47	4	17	22	4			1	19	17	10		1	1	3	16
Floor walkers	4			4												
Office clerks	32		16	15	1						1	2	7	5	5	4
Office clerks (F.)	2		1	1						1		1				
Porters and packers	50		1	34	10	1	1		3		5	20	17	3		2
Salesmen	178	4	23	124	26						10	6	29	57	38	38
Saleswomen (F.)	78		22	54	2			1	10	24	24	34	9	1		1
Shipping clerks	8			3	5						6	10	6	1		
Stenographers (F.)	31	1	19	10	1					1	6	10	15			
Stock clerks	11		1	10						3		2	2	4		2
Telephone operators (F.)	3		1	2						1	2	5				
Wrappers (F.)	8			8						1						
Totals	594	15	136	356	83	2	2	1	23	38	67	99	110	94	52	110
21. Structural Iron Workers.																
Architectural iron workers	5											2	3			
Structural iron workers	4			4	5											
Structural iron workers, helpers	2			2							2			4		
Totals	11			6	5						2	2	3	4		

TABLE XI. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF STOCKTON during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....
28. <i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>									7						
Oereal packers (F.)		1	7	7		4					4	3	4	5	3
Engineers	7					10						4	14		
Firemen	15			12								4			
Flour millers	22			14											
Flour mill hands	14			94					1	2	9	94	46	2	5
Jewelers	94									1	1	3		1	
Forewomen (F.)	4	1	5												
Forewomen (F.)	6	4													
Managers and foremen	106	34	52	18	2								5	9	4
Photographic workers	3		3							1	1				1
Tent and awning workers	8		6						1	2		1	2		
Watchmen	6		8			5					5	3			
Watchmen	8														
Totals	363	40	136	166	2	19	28	34	22	25	50	71	26	107	

TABLE XII. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF STOCKTON during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Summarized for Industries.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
Bakery and restaurant employees.....	64			18	4	42			12	31	10	5	3	3	
Breweries and bottling works.*															
Butcher shop and slaughterhouse employees.....	34	1	7	18	3	5			1	5	3	2	18	4	1
Candy, confectionery, and sugar workers*.....															
Cannery employees.*															
Cigar and tobacco workers.*															
Clothing, shoes, etc.								3	3	3	11	2	21	16	2
Dairy employees.*															
Electrical workers.*															
Glass workers.*															
Laborers, general	26	1	25							8	22	1			
Laundry workers, dyers, etc.	120		120						31	41	35	7	5	1	
Machine and repair shops, iron and steel mills	328		162	5				19	15	23	49	74	78	65	5
Metal workers.*										3	1			7	7
Plumbers, pipe fitters, etc.	18		18											18	
Printing trades	18														
Sheet and metal workers.*															
Ship builders, riggers, etc.*															
Soap and candle workers	9		9								4	4		1	
Store and office employees	594	15	136	356	83	2	1	23	38	67	99	110	94	52	110
Structural iron workers	11		6	5						2	2	3	4		
Tannery Employees.*															
Textile workers.*															
Teamsters, hostlers, etc.	141	1	16	52	51	18	3		2	7	25	55	49	2	1
Trunks, harness, etc.	7		7									2	2	3	
Upholsterers, carpet layers, etc.*															
Wood workers	86	32	49	5				1	2	5	4	12	29	23	10
Miscellaneous	363	40	136	166	2	19		28	34	22	26	50	71	26	107
Totals	1890	17	451	961	351	29	71	74	138	212	290	327	374	221	243

*No employees considered.

TABLE XIII. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN DIEGO during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
1. Bakery and Restaurant Employees.	28		4	22						2	1		3	9	8
Bakers	8			3											6
Bakers, helpers				9	7	1									2
Cooks	17			4						2	1		2	5	7
Cooks (F.)	5		1	4					1	4	1			1	1
Cooks, helpers	6	1													
Kitchen help	23			13	8	1			3	19	3				
Waiters	30	1	3	14	10	2	1		8	23	3				
Waitresses (F.)	19	2	4	7	4			1	6	11	1				
Totals	128	4	12	76	29	7	1	1	13	61	8	6	14	16	8
2. Breweries and Bottling Works.*															
3. Butcher Shop and Slaughterhouse Employees.															
Coolermen	2				2										
Meat cutters	39	4			35							2		1	
Sausage makers	5				5							24	10	2	
Totals	46		4		42						5	28	12	1	
4. Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.															
Candy makers	3														
Candy makers, helpers	2	3							2			1	1		1
Cream dippers (F.)	4	2						1	1		2				
Ice cream makers	3	4													
Soda dispensers	3	2		1					1		1	1			
Totals	15		14	1				1	4	1	3	2	3		1

5. Cannery Employees.													
Canners (F.)	12			12	1				12				
Cannery workers	18			12					12				
Labelers (F.)	2			2					2			1	
Totals	27			26	1				26			1	
6. Cigar and Tobacco Workers.													
Cigar makers	55			55									
Tobacco strippers	7			7					1	3	3	11	13
Tobacco strippers (F.)	10			10					4	1	1		8
Totals	72			72					4	4	7	11	18
7. Clothing, Shoes, Etc.													
Alteration hands (F.)	36			34	2				9	17	9	1	
Bushelmen	8			1	1							2	1
Milliners (F.)	4			4						3	1		
Seamstresses (F.)	6			4	1				1	1			
Tailors	6			6						4	1	4	1
Totals	55	1	4	4	1				1	10	24	2	6
8. Dairy Employees.*													
9. Electrical Workers.													
Electricians	9			9								6	2
Electricians, apprentices	7			7					1	4	2		1
Electrical workers	6			6							1		5
Totals	22			22					1	4	2	6	7
10. Glass Workers.*													
11. Laborers, General.													
Laborers	69	4		20	83	8				4	5	35	18
Totals	69	4		20	33	8				4	5	35	18
12. Laundry Workers, Dyers, Etc.													
Dyers and cleaners	3					3						1	1
Ironers, hand (F.)	25					25						5	
Ironers, machine (F.)	17					17						8	

*No employees considered.

[illegible]

***No employees considered.**

TABLE XIV. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN DIEGO during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Summarized for Industries.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....
Number of employees considered.....	4	12	76	29	7	1	1	1	13	61	8	6	14	16	8
Bakery and restaurant employees.....	128	4	12	76	29	7	1	1	13	61	8	6	14	16	8
Breweries and bottling works.*															
Butcher shops and slaughterhouse employees.....	46	4	14	1	42			1	4	1	5	28	12	1	1
Candy, confectionery, and sugar workers	15		26	1				26	5	3	2	2	8		
Cannery employees.....	27							4	5	4	7	11	20	18	8
Cigar and tobacco workers.....	72							1	10	24	10	2	6		2
Clothing, shoes, etc.....	55	1	49	1											
Dairy employees.*															
Electrical workers.....	22	22						1	4	2	1	6	7	1	
Glass workers.*															
Laborers, general.....	69	4	20	8		4			4	5	35	18	5	2	
Laundry workers, dyers, etc.....	111		3	108				1	31	42	19	11	6		1
Machine and repair shops, iron and steel mills.....	99	21	65	12	1				2	4	20	23	26	17	7
Metal workers.*															
Plumbers, pipe fitters, etc.....	14	5	9					1		1	1		1	1	9
Printing trades.*															
Sheet metal workers.....	39	39						1	8	1	3	7	2	6	16
Ship builders, riggers, etc.*															
Soap and candle workers.....	12	12							6		4		2		
Store and office employees.....	618	2	287	179	24	1	1	51	105	58	103	103	74	53	70
Structural iron workers.*															
Tannery workers.*															
Textile workers.*															
Teamsters, hostlers, etc.....	165	5	47	92	21			2	5	11	54	64	29		
Trunks, harness, etc.*															
Upholsterers, carpet layers, etc.*	110	26	9	75					1	3	80	50	12	11	3
Wood workers.....	126	22	60	36	7	1				2	8	8	26	40	53
Miscellaneous.....															
Totals.....	1728	11	480	531	589	124	18	64	219	219	806	334	245	161	178

*No employees considered.

TABLE XV. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in MISCELLANEOUS TOWNS OF THE STATE during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
1. Bakery and Restaurant Employees.															
Bakers	122	13	53	46	2	3				4	5	9	24	57	23
Bakers, apprentices	22	2	16	8		1		1	3	3	8	6	1		1
Bakers, helpers	86	1	6	28	1			5	5	2	8	4	1	15	4
Cooks	87	20	7	47	3	10			8	11	19	23	18	7	
Cooks, helpers	12								7	7	2				
Kitchen help	54	10	2	35		7		2	25	26	1				
Waiters	65	5	2	1	50	7	3	2	5	28	21	5		1	
Waitresses (F.)	76	35	8	34	4			4	48	19	5				
Totals	474	5	83	93	254	29	3	9	94	100	69	47	44	80	28
2. Breweries and Bottling Works.															
Beer bottlers	78		32	27	17	2			15	1	10	19	28	5	
Brewers	31	20	11								1	1	4	17	8
Maltsters	1	1													1
Totals	110		63	88	17	2			15	1	11	20	32	22	9
3. Butcher Shop and Slaughterhouse Employees.															
Coolermen	7		3	4								4	2		1
Killers and dressers	64	2	6	30	24	2				1	1	10	31	15	6
Killers and dressers, apprentices	4										2	2			
Meat cutters	132		25	86	12	9			1		3	20	63	41	4
Packers	1											1			
Sausage makers	13		1	9	2	1					2	1	8	2	
Slaughterhouse workmen	27		6	21					2		19	4	2		
Vaqueros	10		4	5	1						2	8	5		
Totals	268	2	6	73	150	17	10		3	1	29	45	111	68	11

TABLE XV. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in MISCELLANEOUS TOWNS OF THE STATE during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
Number of employees considered.....															
4. <i>Candy, Confectionery, Etc.</i>															
Candy makers.....			5	4	1				1		2		2	4	1
Candy makers, helpers.....		1	12	2				1	4	9	1				
Cracker bakers.....			1											1	
Ice cream makers.....			2	5					1	1	1		2	1	1
Candy and cracker packers (F.).....		10	37	8				13	30	5	1	1			
Totals.....		11	57	14	1			14	36	15	5	1	4	6	2
5. <i>Cannery Employees.</i> See table on Cannery Employees.															
6. <i>Cigar and Tobacco Workers.*</i>															
7. <i>Clothing, Shoes, Etc.</i>															
Alteration hands (F.).....								1						4	
Boot and shoe workers.....		8	23	2				9	12	9	17	2			
Boot and shoe workers (F.).....			113					3	1	20	16	29	22	5	
Bushelmen.....		9	3	2					2	1	5	6	3	1	
Garment cutters.....		7												7	
Garment fitters.....			3					2		2		1			
Glove cutters.....		10	36						1	5		1	27	10	
Glove finishers.....		25	35						5		50				5
Glove makers (F.).....		40	44					3		80					
Hat makers (F.).....			36						10	6	10	10			
Machine operators.....		79	66	10				5	20	88	11		8	4	8
Machine operators (F.).....		74	84	44				15	71	39	55	22	2	3	4
Milliners (F.).....		1	32					4	10	3	2	4			
Milliners, apprentices (F.).....			16					6							
Seamstresses (F.).....		2	22	8				6	1	14	8	8			
Tailors.....		42	2						1		2	8	5	20	8
Tailors, cutters.....		1								3	2	1	1		1
Tailors, finishers.....		7	1												
Totals.....		255	572	68			11	54	135	270	179	98	68	54	28

[illegible]

***No employees considered.**

TABLE XV. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in MISCELLANEOUS TOWNS OF THE STATE during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99...	\$12 to \$14.99...	\$15 to \$17.99...	\$18 to \$20.99...	\$21 to \$24.99...	\$25 and over....
Number of employees considered.....															
13. <i>Machine and Repair Shops, Iron and Steel Mills.</i>															
Blacksmiths.....	168	32	121	15							8	5	39	101	20
Blacksmiths, apprentices.....	18		13						5	4					
Blacksmiths, helpers.....	72	12	60						3		27	28	10	6	1
Boiler makers.....	12	5	7								1	2	8		
Boiler makers, helpers.....	3										3	5	6	1	
Casting chippers.....	15	5	10									2	2	11	2
Core makers.....	17	10	7						2						
Core makers, apprentices.....	2														
Cupolamen.....	11	5	6								3	1	3	3	1
Draughtsmen.....	40	30	8	2						2	1	2	3	12	20
Draughtsmen, apprentices.....	2	2					1		1						
Flask makers.....	3										1			2	
Foundry helpers.....	42	17	25								17	19	6		
Machine hands.....	183	32	126	31		4		2	2	42	58	80	20	36	3
Machinists.....	509	169	287	53						2	33	30	116	270	58
Machinists, apprentices.....	92	26	65	1			2	13	51	19	7				
Machinists, helpers.....	57	9	35	12				2	4	4	23	22	2		
Molders.....	120	62	45	13						2	2	7		95	14
Molders, apprentices.....	22	13	7	2					7	8	4	2	1		
Molders, helpers.....	34	8	26								24	9	1		
Stove mounters.....	2		2							1	1				
Totals.....	1429	445	848	131		4	2	18	75	92	208	166	212	537	119
14. <i>Metal Workers.*</i>															
15. <i>Plumbers, Pipe Fitters, Etc.</i>															
Pipe fitters.....	17	3	14					1		1		8	8	4	
Plumbers.....	140	124	11	5						1	1	5	11	40	82
Plumbers, apprentices.....	12	12						2	2	5	3				
Plumbers, helpers.....	26	26							3	15	5		3		

Steam fitters.	4	1	2	5	204	5	4	2	171	28	5	8	7	24	9	14	18	44	85	3
Steam fitters, helpers.																				
Totals																				
16. Printing Trades.																				
Bindery girls (F.)	102						25	7	7	5			6	81	10	5				
Bookbinders	12						2						2	1			5	2	3	
Bookbinders, apprentices.	2						59						1	1	1		7	12	8	22
Compositors	73	9					8			4			5	5			2			21
Compositors (F.)	7						13						1	5			2			
Compositors, apprentices	16	3															1			
Engravers	2																			
Linotype operators	39	11					28					1			1		3	4	11	19
Linotype operators, apprentices.	2						2						1				1			
Paper cutters	2						2										1	1		
Press feeders	21	1					13			5	2		1	6	2		4	6	2	
Press feeders (F.)	6						10			1				12	4					1
Pressmen	59	2					30			27							6	8	19	11
Pressmen, apprentices	10	1					5			4		1	1	5						13
Proofreaders	1						1													
Proofreaders (F.)	6	3					3						1	3			1			
Stereotypers	13	1					4			8			3				3	4	3	
Stereotypers, helpers	2	2										1					1			
Totals	386	33					205			145	3	10	123	29	37	41	42	47		54
17. Sheet Metal Workers.																				
Sheet metal workers.	54						30			24										
Sheet metal workers, apprentices.	4						1						2	1		11	12	8	10	13
Sheet metal workers, helpers.	1															1				
Tinners	33						25			8				4			3	15		11
Totals	92						60			32			2	5	11	14	11	25		24
18. Ship Builders, Riggers, Etc.*																				
19. Soap and Candle Workers.																				
Soap makers.	20									18	2								3	
Soap workers.	16									16			1			11				
Soap wrappers.	7						7							7						
Totals	43						7			34	2		1	12	12	12	3		3	

***No employees considered.**

TABLE XV. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in MISCELLANEOUS TOWNS OF THE STATE during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99...	\$12 to \$14.99...	\$15 to \$17.99...	\$18 to \$20.99...	\$21 to \$24.99...	\$25 and over....	
20. <i>Store and Office Employees.</i>	308	4	103	120	74	3	4	1	1	5	10	20	41	52	59	119
Bookkeepers.....	169	3	53	84	23	1			4	18	35	40	46	18	5	3
Bookkeepers (F.).....	7			4	3				4	1	2					
Cash boys.....	14		6	49	16	1										
Cashiers.....	72	1	6	45	15				4	21	11	27	7	3	2	5
Cashiers (F.).....	27	1	8	12	6			1		2		6	7	5	1	1
Collectors.....	13		1	6	5	1				1						9
Drapers.....	53			3	50	2	3			2	3	3	5	10	9	26
Drug clerks.....	139	13	55	52	15	4		7	61	38	31	44	41	30	16	27
Errand boys.....	206	3	48	88	60		7		8	10	30	44	41	30	16	27
Office clerks.....	91	5	13	53	19					17	25	30	15	2	2	
Office clerks (F.).....	116	4	2	51	47	4	1	1	6	16	29	44	16	4		
Porters and packers.....	924	4	53	468	362	17	15		8	15	54	130	198	216	136	167
Salesmen.....	584		34	438	97	10	5		25	183	190	107	57	12	1	9
Saleswomen (F.).....	59		2	40	17						6	21	12	12	4	4
Shipping clerks.....	19		11	3		1					19	25	31	6	1	4
Solicitors.....	101	2	41	47	11				1	13	19	25	31	6	1	4
Stenographers (F.).....	63		5	11	47				1	2	11	32	13	2		2
Stock clerks.....	5		3	8	2				1		3	1				
Stock clerks (F.).....	3									1	2					
Telephone operators (F.).....	40		9	27	4				2	23	12	2	1			
Wrappers (F.).....																
Totals.....	3018	40	463	1564	864	44	43	10	126	369	476	534	499	380	241	383
21. <i>Structural Iron Workers.*</i>																
22. <i>Tannery Employees.</i>																
Finishers.....	39		4	32	3					3	8	22	5	5	2	2
Machine hands.....	48			41	7							30	16	2		
Tanners and curriers.....	160			160							10	69	53	17	7	4
Tannery workers.....	244			244						8	7	160	52	17	8	2
Wool pullers.....	21			21						1		19	1			
Totals.....	512		4	498	10					4	20	300	127	41	12	8

28. Textile Workers.*

24. Teamsters. Hoofers, Etc.

Drivers—	13	25	—	1	7	27	2	1
Bakery	13	25	—	1	7	27	2	1
Bottle	5	—	4	—	2	13	18	1
Brewery (reg)	13	2	—	2	2	28	10	8
Construction	24	8	—	22	32	28	5	6
Drawing	15	2	18	—	—	15	—	—
General delivery	14	303	—	7	113	172	68	6
Grocery	76	—	6	7	39	36	15	15
Ice	32	70	2	18	39	36	4	7
Laundry	9	52	—	1	5	32	16	—
Lumber	22	45	6	1	8	25	39	20
Meat	106	40	—	1	2	96	64	2
Milk	27	76	—	1	34	16	13	1
Milk	35	33	6	5	23	14	20	1
Milk	25	21	—	—	9	35	2	1
Horseshoers	4	22	—	2	—	—	—	—
Horseshoers, apprentices	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Stablemen and hostlers	5	13	—	1	72	86	16	4
Warehousemen	192	30	11	4	2	17	5	2
Warehousemen	5	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Wardmen (feed and fuel)	24	4	—	1	1	5	—	—

25. Trunks, Harness, Etc.*

26. Upholsterers, Carpet Layers, Etc.*

27. Woodworkers.

	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	
Basket makers	72	149	35	2	28	44				3	69	29	21	79	53
Bench hands	186	15	1							1	3	4	1		
Bench hands, apprentices		15	1							2	9	4	1		
Box machine operators	76	3	15	58	7					27	25	5	12		
Cabinet makers	162	156	4	2						16	43	21	8	4	25
Cabinet makers, apprentices	10	9								1	1	3	5		
Coopers (hand)	10		10								2	4	1	8	
Coopers (machine)	5		5								2	3	1		
Glaziers	20	16	3	1							3	1	1		
Lumber hands	828	111	113	104	1					2	6	118	101	3	1
Mill hands	234	67	124	43						5	28	82	31	2	35
Millwrights	3	2	1												
Pattern makers	36	14	21	1						1	2	1	10	21	1
Pattern makers, apprentices	6														
Planers	52	40	6	10						3	2	5	11	22	11

No employees considered.

TABLE XV. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in MISCELLANEOUS TOWNS OF THE STATE during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....
Number of employees considered.....															
Sanders.....	11	32	9	3					1		12	1	9	1	
Sash and door makers.....	44	65	12	20					1	1		8	39	5	18
Sawyers.....	97	6										25		14	5
Stair builders.....	6	73	1						2	1	2	3	2	18	46
Sticklers.....	74	8	19	6								11	10	9	8
Tallymen.....	33	12	1	4								3	1	13	
Varnishers and finishers.....	17	27	1	1					1			7		4	16
Wood turners.....	28	5	12	1								14		4	
Yard men.....	18														
Totals.....	1544	821	396	255	28	44	1	3	30	90	295	333	273	250	269
28. Miscellaneous.															
Art plaster workers.....	3			3								2		1	
Burlap workers.....	4		4										4		
Brick workers.....	15	1	3	7		4						5	7	2	1
Cellar men.....	24	6	13	5							3	10	6	5	
Chemists.....	15	7	5	3										4	9
Cement workers.....	16	12	4	4									16		
Chaufeurs.....	4	1	2									1	2		1
Engineers.....	156	26	55	61	2	12				1	5	23	40	38	49
Firemen.....	74	2	48	21		3				1	9	30	22	12	1
Forewomen (F.).....	24	2	9	13						7	9	2	3	1	2
Garage hands.....	50	4	29	7	3	7			1	4	16	17	5	5	2
Ice pullers and packers.....	12	1	2	9								7	4	1	
Jewelers.....	6	2							1						3
Managers and foremen.....	789	187	234	265	8	32					7	30	69	72	617
Millers.....	33	24	34							1	15	30	5	8	4
Paint, lead, and oil workers.....	208	31	168		9			9		11	100	50	11	7	20

Paper workers	157	6	151						21	110	10	9	8	4
Paper box workers	52		52						2	9	8	3	1	
Rubber workers	101		101						84	44	17	6		
Rubber cutters	177	165	12						7		2		12	156
Stone cutters	16	16											16	
Stone polishers	178		123	55						86	67	11	8	6
Terra cotta workers	5	2	3									1	1	3
Watch makers	35	1	16	7						8	15	9	2	
Watchmen	333	187	95	51					1	7	21	68	128	88
Wood workers									54	101	842	298	323	966
Totals	2512	3	659	660	22	69				428				

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

TABLE XVI. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in a Number of Smaller Towns of the State during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Summarized for Industries.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....
Number of employees considered.....															
Bakery and restaurant employees.....	474	5	83	93	254	10	29	3	9	94	100	69	47	44	28
Breweries and bottling works.....	110		53	38	17	2				15	1	11	20	32	9
Butcher shop and slaughterhouse employees.....	258	2	6	73	150	17	10			3	1	29	45	111	11
Candy, confectionery, etc.....	83		11	57	14	1				36	15	5	1	4	2
Cannery employees.....															
Cigar and tobacco workers.*	895		255	572	68			11	51	135	270	179	98	68	26
Clothing, shoes, etc.....	151		14	48	89					15	109	18	5	2	2
Dairy employees.....	77		61	11	1		4		1	6	2	3	8	12	10
Electrical workers.....															
Glass workers.*	3783		435	1284	1997	29	38	8	1	115	320	1414	547	1354	24
Laborers, general.....	977		21	438	385	77	46		18	274	343	163	100	58	16
Laundry workers.....															
Machine and repair shops, iron and steel mills.....	1429	1	445	848	131		4	2	18	75	92	208	166	212	119
Metal workers.*															
Plumbers, pipe fitters, etc.....	204		171	28	5				3	7	24	9	14	18	85
Printing, trades.....	386	33	205	145	8			3	10	123	29	37	41	42	47
Sheet metal workers.....	92		60	32					2	5	11	14	11	25	24
Ship builders, riggers, etc.*															
Soap and candle workers.....	43		7	34	2				1	12	12	12	3	3	
Store and office employees.....	3018	40	463	1564	864	44	43	10	126	369	476	534	499	380	383
Structural iron workers.*															
Tannery employees.....	512		4	498	10					4	20	300	127	41	12
Textile workers.....															
Teamsters, hostlers, etc.....	1489	6	139	479	734	40	91		6	25	99	346	605	277	91
Trunks, harness, etc.*															
Upholsterers, carpet layers, etc.*															
Wood workers.....	1544		821	396	255	28	44	1	3	30	90	295	333	278	269
Miscellaneous.....	2512	3	659	1099	660	22	69			54	101	428	342	298	966
Totals.....	18087	90	3913	7737	5649	270	378	38	264	1379	2015	4162	3028	3240	2041

TABLE XVII. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories, Summarized for the State during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Tabulated by Localities.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99...	\$12 to \$14.99...	\$15 to \$17.99...	\$18 to \$20.99...	\$21 to \$24.99...	\$25 and over....
Number of em- ployees con- sidered.....	57996	41618	12121	4491	1880	1728	18037	141172							
San Francisco	1987	31047	17265	6339	633	725	47	1860	5046	6274	7404	8525	7259	8031	13550
Los Angeles	402	11744	19153	9063	794	462	68	1674	5445	5507	8464	7248	5143	3536	4513
Oakland	87	4651	5454	1671	14	244	31	338	1066	1410	1526	2177	1771	1597	2215
Sacramento	12	1995	1070	612	434	368	15	274	630	709	690	611	510	397	655
San Jose	3801	25	1327	1046	28	704	3	118	557	650	846	456	516	258	497
Stockton	1880	17	451	351	29	71	1	74	138	212	290	827	374	221	243
San Diego	1728	11	460	531	124	13	2	64	219	219	306	834	245	161	178
Miscellaneous towns	18037	90	3913	7737	6649	378	38	264	1379	2015	4162	3028	3240	1870	2041
Totals	2631	55032	53498	25320	2326	2965	205	4666	14480	16996	23708	22706	19058	16061	23892

TABLE XVIII. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the City of San Francisco during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.....	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....
Number of employees considered.....	70	80	55	221	5	4									
Bakery and restaurant employees.....	435	70	80	55	221	5	4		42	131	241	20	1		
Candy, confectionery, and sugar workers	470		87	383				74	230	135		23	8		
Cannery employees	694		2	100	592			225	329	187		3			
Cigar and tobacco workers.....	125		43	82				5	95	2		23			
Clothing, shoes, etc.	2726		1713	987	26			35	236	584	662	808	217	86	43
Glass workers	49		20	29					16	11	11	22	47	24	2
Laundry workers, dyers, etc.	1438		915	356	103	55	9		2	476	705	182	35	16	7
Printing trades	355	5	340	10				50	88	163	38	5			
Sheet metal workers	78			78					54	19					
Soap and candle workers	16		1	15				3	17	6					
Store and office employees	6330	558	4051	1295	420	1	5	3	466	968	1268	1322	1236	576	223
Trunks, harness, etc.	27		10	17					3	17	6			1	
Upholsterers, carpet layers, etc.	42		38	4						1	10	17	12	2	
Wood workers	84		62	22					16	15	89	14			
Miscellaneous	596		216	379	1			66	271	152	45	25	14	5	18
Totals	13465	683	7578	3812	1363	61	18	38	1185	3221	3559	2523	1581	719	280
															359

TABLE XIX. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the State of California during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Tabulated by Localities.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....
Number of employees considered.....															
San Francisco	13465	7578	8312	1363	61	18	38	1185	3221	3559	2523	1531	719	280	359
Los Angeles	10141	220	4004	4505	1375	25	12	1221	3723	2486	1378	802	278	90	119
Oakland	3400	1020	1453	697	1	219	31	289	794	978	718	301	146	85	58
Sacramento	1847	1036	222	40	372	177	12	221	515	544	288	123	83	28	33
San Jose	1505	2	127	449	396	4	527	73	416	440	373	144	44	3	10
Stockton	329	4	73	241	11	5	2	4	54	85	113	47	18	3	5
San Diego	368	3	102	133	123	5	2	47	121	98	60	26	11	3	2
Miscellaneous towns	1754	14	354	944	381	37	24	86	601	514	318	157	34	19	14
Totals	32809	886	14294	11759	4386	505	979	3126	9445	8704	5771	3181	1333	511	600

TABLE I. Inspection of Factories and Stores in SAN FRANCISCO, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.			
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Manufacturing.</i>	38	643	590	53	621	568	53	22			
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	5	125	50	75	124	49	75	1			
Awnings, tents, etc.	5	180	75	105	122	66	56	6			
Bags, paper and burlap	233	2765	2183	582	2751	2171	580	14	43	3	6
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	20	467	462	5	447	442	5	20	2	1	
Bar and store fixtures, billiards, etc.	22	102	102		101	101		1			
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	9	138	133	5	131	126	5	6		1	
Boilers, engines, and tanks	8	351	249	102	286	217	79	28		6	5
Boots and shoes	9	426	258	168	339	238	101	20	18	6	6
Boxes, paper	4	345	331	14	317	309	8	21	61	1	
Boxes, wood	3	119	118	1	119	118	1	8	6		
Brick and tile	9	1177	457	720	1121	433	688	24	32		
Canning	31	87	72	15	80	65	15	6		1	
Carriages and wagons	11	467	323	144	402	310	92	4		9	7
Cigars and cigarettes	17	500	229	271	490	224	266	10	45	1	
Cleaning and dyeing	70	760	529	231	712	484	228	34	5	11	
Clothing	10	667	453	214	612	423	189	22	10	8	2
Coffees, spices, etc.	2	65	41	24	60	40	20	5	1	3	15
Coffins, etc.	22	1014	496	518	807	417	390	64	114	15	14
Confectionery											
Construction work, general contracting, etc.	57	1522	1510	12	1508	1497	11	14	1	1	
Cooperage	9	413	323	90	348	285	63	36	21	2	6
Copper and brass goods	14	204	199	5	198	193	5	6			
Drugs and chemicals	9	142	125	17	140	124	16	2	1		
Electrical goods and supplies	25	598	532	67	572	505	67	20	1	7	
Elevators	6	248	236	12	243	233	12	3			
Extracts and perfumes	4	52	25	27	44	22	22	8		1	
Fixtures, gas and electric	6	250	228	22	228	210	18	2	5		
Flouring mill products	10	323	284	39	320	291	29	1	4	2	

	61	7271	2698	28	2594	2566	127	121	6		
Foundry and machine shop products.....											
Furniture.....	2	51	50	1	47	46	1	4			
Glass and glassware.....	8	854	794	60	825	772	53	22	7		
Gloves.....	6	146	65	81	144	63	81	2			
Harness and saddlery.....	10	163	155	8	162	154	8	1			
Hats, caps, and furnishings.....	25	1753	288	1465	1654	272	1352	99	76		
Ice.....	3	163	160	3	163	160	3	16			
Ink.....	3	35	30	5	33	28	5	2			
Iron, structural and architectural.....	33	1373	1338	35	1349	1314	35	19	5		
Jewelry and watches.....	7	566	516	50	491	445	46	75	2	2	
Laundries, hand.....	44	513	289	244	496	253	243	17	1		
Laundries, steam.....	29	1679	697	982	1655	634	971	14	3	11	
Leather and leather goods.....	21	698	685	13	692	679	13	6			
Liquors, malt.....	26	662	654	8	654	646	8	8			
Lithographing.....	15	727	611	116	661	563	98	47	18		
Lumber and milling.....	101	2334	2232	42	2313	2271	42	21	1		
Machinery.....	34	957	918	39	909	870	39	45	2		
Mattresses and pillows.....	11	344	298	46	340	294	46	4			
Millinery.....	21	355	82	273	321	62	259	34	14	4	
Moldings and frames.....	2	89	81	8	81	74	7	8	1	1	
Oils and greases.....	6	104	101	3	102	99	3	2			
Paints, varnishes, etc.....	4	54	50	4	53	50	3	1	1		
Pastes, macaroni, etc.....	6	54	52	2	53	51	2				
Patterns and models.....	5	39	39		36	36	3	3			
Photographs.....	3	61	27	34	53	25	33	2	1		
Pickles, preserves, sauces, etc.....	3	202	124	78	196	123	73	6	5		
Plating.....	8	22	21	1	18	17	1	4			
Plumbing, steam and gas fitting.....	26	227	220	7	224	217	7	3			
Printing and binding.....	99	3047	2884	463	2855	2437	418	96	30	15	
Roofing.....	7	176	172	4	172	168	4	3	1		
Rubber goods.....	3	22	16	6	17	11	6	5			
Safes and vaults.....	3	94	60	4	62	58	4	2			
Shipwrights, calkers, etc.....	16	235	234	1	231	230	1	4			
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	22	531	524	7	525	518	7	6			
Smelting.....	3	164	132	32	163	131	32	1	1		
Soap, tallow, glue, etc.....	13	196	182	16	196	182	14	2	1		
Soda and mineral water.....	6	70	67	3	70	67	3				
Stencils and stamps.....	3	86	78	8	74	66	12	9	3		
Stone and marble.....	23	534	578	6	576	570	6	8			
Stoves and furnaces.....	4	127	126	1	125	124	1	2			
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.....	54	1246	1157	89	1163	1080	73	65	15	1	
Trunks, valises, etc.....	3	119	92	27	101	80	21	18	6	1	
Miscellaneous.....	20	587	487	100	580	483	97	7	3	1	
Totals.....	1470	38353	30422	7861	36489	29210	7279	1864	561	189	91
								1021			2

TABLE I. Inspection of Factories and Stores in SAN FRANCISCO, 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.			
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Wholesale.</i>											
Boots and shoes	11	172	149	23	168	145	23	3	—	—	—
Cigars and tobaccos	20	362	317	45	369	314	45	2	—	—	—
Clothing and furnishings	21	362	319	43	344	304	40	14	3	1	—
Commission merchants	91	1072	840	232	1065	833	232	6	—	1	—
Drugs and chemicals	10	808	235	73	282	210	72	16	1	9	—
Dry goods	14	349	318	31	321	290	31	26	—	2	—
Furniture	9	106	85	21	105	84	21	1	—	—	—
Gas and electric goods	14	168	182	34	155	121	34	9	—	2	—
Groceries	42	917	797	120	869	780	119	17	1	—	—
Hardware	35	1560	1339	230	1498	1211	227	93	3	34	—
Household goods	7	170	149	21	157	136	21	13	—	1	—
Importers	9	74	55	19	72	54	18	12	—	—	—
Junk	7	121	103	18	121	103	18	7	—	—	—
Leather	6	60	57	12	64	52	12	5	—	—	—
Liquors	81	982	881	101	966	869	97	12	4	—	—
Machinery and implements	19	239	210	49	255	207	48	4	—	—	—
Meat	4	133	123	15	135	120	15	3	1	—	—
Millinery	3	41	29	12	38	26	12	3	—	2	—
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.	12	142	114	28	137	109	28	3	—	2	—
Paper	7	242	216	26	230	204	26	12	—	—	—
Rubber goods	15	173	153	25	169	144	25	8	—	1	—
Stationery	2	57	50	7	57	50	7	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	73	1282	1074	208	1222	1047	175	24	31	3	2
Totals	512	9138	7745	1393	8759	7413	1346	270	45	61	2
										1	—
<i>Retail.</i>											
Boots and shoes	16	267	233	34	246	212	34	12	—	9	—
Butcher shops and markets	104	754	664	90	697	607	90	56	—	1	—
Clothing and furnishings	70	1428	699	729	1245	589	656	78	59	31	14
Confectionery	5	122	20	102	121	19	102	1	—	1	—

Department stores	10	2748	1138	1610	2381	1012	1339	837	51	155	75	116	---
Dry goods	28	1638	531	1107	1414	443	971	224	35	47	51	89	2
Drug stores	50	497	390	107	432	825	107	65	49	---	15	---	1
Florists and nurseries	15	91	83	8	87	80	7	4	2	1	---	---	---
Furniture	25	453	410	43	443	400	43	10	8	---	2	---	---
Groceries	62	443	364	79	404	825	79	39	8	---	---	---	---
Hardware	37	402	343	59	372	315	57	30	26	2	2	---	---
Household goods, crockery, glass- ware, etc.	9	343	199	144	279	161	118	64	24	23	14	3	---
Jewelry goods	3	19	8	11	17	6	11	2	2	---	---	---	---
Leather goods	7	40	34	6	35	29	6	5	5	---	---	---	---
Music, musical instruments, etc.	9	308	252	56	277	224	53	31	28	3	---	---	---
Stationery	18	216	161	55	187	133	54	29	22	1	6	---	---
Miscellaneous	44	595	515	80	562	482	80	33	29	---	4	---	---
Totals	512	10364	6044	4320	9169	5362	3807	1105	466	291	212	222	4
Miscellaneous.													
Banks	12	235	273	22	232	270	22	3	3	---	---	---	---
Feed and fuel	48	606	588	18	605	587	18	1	1	---	---	---	---
Lumber and shipping	28	155	121	34	151	118	33	4	3	1	---	---	---
Milk depots	21	407	375	32	403	373	30	4	2	2	---	---	---
Offices	177	2403	1771	632	2233	1677	616	110	63	15	25	1	1
Teaming, livery and storage	133	2005	1973	32	1989	1957	32	16	16	---	---	---	---
General	42	368	340	48	351	353	48	7	7	---	---	---	---
Totals	466	6259	5441	318	6114	5315	799	145	100	18	25	1	1
Recreation.													
Manufacturing	1470	38353	30422	7931	36459	29210	7279	1864	1021	561	189	91	2
Wholesale	512	9138	7745	1383	8759	7413	1346	379	270	45	61	2	1
Retail	512	10364	6044	4320	9169	5362	3807	1195	466	291	212	222	4
Miscellaneous	466	6259	5441	318	6114	5315	799	145	100	18	25	1	1
Grand totals	2980	64114	49632	14462	60531	47300	13231	3583	1857	915	487	316	8

Jewelry and watches.....	20	330	273	306	259	5710	1364	780	883	129	42	70
Laundries, hand.....	4	35	12	34	12	22	1	12	3	7		
Laundries, steam.....	22	2021	682	1339	673	1322	26	7	12	2	5	
Leather and leather goods.....	3	77	20	57	15	5	3	5				
Liquors, malt.....	8	357	353	4	350	4	4	1		2		
Lithographing.....	9	233	188	47	205	41	28	14	6	8		
Lumber and milling.....	55	3405	3363	42	3321	40	29	74	2	8		
Machinery.....	22	679	660	19	633	17	29	27	2			
Mattresses and pillows.....	3	80	66	14	73	61	5	5	2			
Millinery.....	26	360	41	319	322	288	38	6	23	1	2	
Moldings.....	5	75	68	7	73	66	7	2				
Oil and grease.....	5	82	80	2	81	79	2	1				
Paints and varnishes.....	2	26	25	1	25	25	1					
Photographs.....	4	31	15	16	31	16						
Pickles, preserves, sauces, etc.....	7	285	158	137	280	157	15	1	14			
Plating.....	2	14	13	1	10	9	1	4				
Plumbing, steam and gas fitting.....	19	282	273	9	272	263	10	10				
Printing and binding.....	58	2034	1774	320	1794	292	300	177	25	31	3	64
Rubber goods.....	8	68	59	9	65	56	9	8		1		
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	11	855	813	42	805	774	31	26	10	10	1	3
Soda and mineral waters.....	3	27	26	1	27	26						
Stencils and stamps.....	3	38	35	3	33	30	5	4		1		
Stone and marble.....	13	259	257	2	258	256	2	1				
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.....	22	619	613	6	598	587	26	24		2		
Trunks, valises, etc.....	8	61	53	8	56	48	5	2		3		
Miscellaneous.....	26	400	308	92	364	274	36	23	2	9	2	
Totals.....	960	29445	23360	6085	28081	22371	5710	1364	780	883	129	42
Wholesale.												
Boots and shoes.....	4	44	37	7	44	37	7					
Cigars and tobaccos.....	11	130	129	10	130	129	10					
Clothing and furnishings.....	17	261	72	189	237	63	174	8	13	1	2	
Commission merchants.....	12	281	238	23	259	237	2	1				
Drugs and chemicals.....	7	367	311	56	323	273	44	25	6	13		
Dry goods.....	2	59	55	4	50	47	3	8	1			
Furniture.....	3	60	50	10	47	40	13	10	2		1	
Gas and electric goods.....	5	63	60	20	78	59	5	4	1			
Groceries.....	32	954	783	171	911	759	43	18	16	6	3	
Hardware.....	24	859	776	83	828	750	81	23	5	3		
Jewelry.....	3	23	25	4	22	18	7	5		2		
Junk.....	3	50	30	20	50	30	20					
Liquors.....	5	55	51	4	54	51	4		1			
Machinery and implements.....	22	413	371	42	406	364	7	6		1		
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.....	11	186	173	13	181	168	13	5				

TABLE II. Inspection of Factories and Stores in LOS ANGELES, 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.					
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.		12 to 14 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Wholesale—Continued.</i>													
Paper	4	245	224	21	236	215	21	9					
Rubber goods	7	72	62	10	60	51	9	12					
Stationery	3	41	33	8	38	31	7	3	1				
Miscellaneous	36	358	286	60	386	276	60	22	1	4			
Totals	201	4536	3781	755	4289	3536	701	237	48	30	6		
<i>Retail.</i>													
Boots and shoes	23	322	280	42	312	270	42	10		5			
Butcher shops and markets	15	235	216	19	232	213	19	3					
Clothing and furnishings	41	4943	4480	453	4901	4452	449	42	4	8		2	
Department stores	8	3160	1006	2154	2742	913	1829	418	33	57	148	3	1
Dry goods	8	1578	503	1075	1261	888	873	317	59	54	58	2	2
Drug stores	18	235	195	40	201	161	40	34	23	5			
Florists and nurseries	11	124	100	24	118	94	24	6		2			
Furniture	23	825	720	105	814	709	105	7		4			
Groceries	22	1097	960	137	1072	936	136	19		5	1		
Hardware	13	144	130	14	139	125	14	4		1			
Household goods, crockery, glass-ware, etc.	4	180	133	47	154	109	45	22	2	2			
Music, musical instruments, etc.	10	270	237	33	260	228	32	10	1				
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.	6	64	58	6	62	56	6	2					
Stationery	12	216	169	47	196	149	47	20		3			
Miscellaneous	25	279	225	54	264	213	51	15	3	4			
Totals	244	13672	9422	4250	12728	9016	3712	944	328	150	207	7	3

[illegible]

TABLE III. Inspection of Factories and Stores in OAKLAND, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.			
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female
								Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Manufacturing.</i>											
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	20	151	135	16	139	123	16	12			
Awnings, tents, etc.	2	34	26	8	34	26	8				
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	56	665	577	88	662	574	88	3	3		
Bar and store fixtures, billiards, etc.	4	87	86	1	78	77	1	9			
Boxes, wood	2	90	88	1	80	79	1	10			
Brick and tiles	5	129	123	1	129	129					
Canning	3	1175	834	841	129	505	245	670	450	32	96
Carriages and wagons	5	46	45	1	45	44	1	1			35
Cleaning and dyeing	4	84	35	49	84	35	49	1			
Clothing	4	139	102	37	135	99	36	2	1	1	
Confectionery	10	167	62	105	160	60	100	4	2	5	
Construction work, general contracting, etc.	7							7			
Copper and brass goods	13	660	650	10	659	649	10	1			
Drugs and chemicals	2	18	17		17	17		1			
Electrical goods and supplies	2	138	135	3	137	134	3	1			
Fixtures, gas and electric	5	52	48	4	48	44	4	4			
Flouring mill products	3	42	39	3	41	38	3	1			
Foundry and machine shop products	2	41	39	2	40	38	2	1			
Glass and glassware	10	776	769	7	767	760	7	9			
Gloves	3	26	23	3	25	22	3	1			
Harness and saddlery	3	76	40	36	69	36	33	4	3		
Hats, caps, and furnishings	3	17	15	2	17	15	2				
Iron, structural and architectural	2	47	13	34	44	12	32	3	2		
Jewelry and watches	3	66	66		53	53		13			
Laundries, hand	7	94	83	11	76	66	10	16	1		
Laundries, steam	5	88	45	43	88	45	43				
Liquors, malt	11	626	260	366	619	253	366	7	6	1	
Lithographing	6	113	113		113	113					
Lumber and milling	2	18	14	4	15	14	1	3	3		
Machinery	32	1405	1385	20	1388	1319	19	66	1		
	4	239	232	7	232	228	4	7	4		

TABLE III. Inspection of Factories and Stores in OAKLAND, 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	ADULTS.			MINORS.					
	Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.		12 to 14 years.	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of establishments visited									
Total number of employees									
Total male									
Total female									
Miscellaneous.									
Feed and fuel	20	164	11	1	1				
Milk depots	7	141	32	2	1				
Teaming, livery, and storage	36	359	14						
General	4	63	64	5	5				
Totals	67	732	121	8	7				
Recapitulation.									
Manufacturing	300	8540	2032	967	504	51	110	33	35
Wholesale	67	709	88	6	1				
Retail	166	3263	1269	409	118	72	54		
Miscellaneous	67	732	121	8	7				
Grand totals	600	13249	3510	1390	630	123	164	83	35

TABLE IV. Inspection of Factories and Stores in SACRAMENTO, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.			
					Total	Male	Female	Total	16 to 18 years.	14 to 16 years.	12 to 14 years.
									Male	Female	Male
<i>Manufacturing.</i>											
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	12	170	120	50	165	117	48	5	3	2	
Canning	4	835	305	530	618	223	395	217	30	70	25
Carriages and wagons	4	33	33	11	31	31		2	2		15
Cigars and cigarettes	3	48	37	11	46	35	11	2	2		
Clothing	4	44	34	10	43	33	10	1			
Confectionery	3	113	45	68	91	42	49	22	3	15	4
Construction work, general contracting, etc.	2	30	29	1	30	29	1				
Drugs and chemicals	2	23	17	6	21	16	5	2	1		
Foundry and machine shop products	3	54	54		52	52		2	2	1	1
Furniture	2	24	22	2	24	22	2				
Harness and saddlery	2	79	75	4	77	73	4	2	2		
Liquors, malt	2	204	204		194	194		10	10		
Lumber and milling	3	66	65	1	65	64	1	1	1		
Plumbing, steam and gas fitting	3	61	57	4	61	57	4	14	10		1
Printing and binding	8	269	244	25	180	155	25	89	33	48	8
Slaughtering and meat packing	3	64	60	4	63	59	4	1			
Soda and mineral water	2	21	20	1	18	18		3	2	1	
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	2	50	50		50	50					
Miscellaneous	7	192	141	51	183	132	51	9	9		
Totals	71	2380	1612	768	1998	1388	610	382	110	88	34
<i>Wholesale.</i>											
Commission merchants	4	88	84	4	86	82	4	2	2		
Groceries	4	106	100	6	105	99	6	1			
Hardware	4	183	185	28	168	143	25	15	10	3	1
Liquors	6	36	33	3	35	32	3	1	1		
Machinery and implements	2	19	16	3	19	16	3				
Miscellaneous	4	108	90	18	105	87	18	3	3		
Totals	24	540	478	62	518	459	59	22	16	3	1

TABLE IV. Inspection of Factories and Stores in SACRAMENTO, 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees.....	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.							
					Total	Male	Female	Total	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.		12 to 14 years.		
									Male...	Female	Male...	Female	Male...	Female	
<i>Retail.</i>	2	24	19	5	23	18	5	1	1						
Boots and shoes.....	3	22	20	2	21	19	2	1	1						
Butcher shops and markets.....	3	30	23	7	21	14	7	9	5					2	
Clothing and furnishings.....	4	1024	275	749	805	246	559	219	19	143			2	5	
Department stores	19	104	96	8	68	60	8	36	29				5	1	
Drug stores	2	209	35	174	184	29	155	25	5	19			1		
Dry goods	5	236	171	65	231	166	65	5	5						
Furniture	7	68	58	10	61	51	10	7	6						
Groceries	2	35	34	1	34	33	1	1	1						
Hardware	3	18	17	1	18	17	1								
Jewelry	11	116	85	31	108	78	30	8	2	1			5		
Miscellaneous															
Totals	61	1886	833	1053	1574	731	843	312	74	163			15	47	13
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>															
Milk depots	2	44	32	12	42	31	11	2	1	1					
Teaming, livery, and storage.....	7	105	102	3	103	100	3	2	2						
Totals	9	149	134	15	145	131	14	4	3	1					
<i>Manufacturing.</i>															
Manufacturing	71	2380	1612	768	1998	1388	610	382	110	88			80	55	34
Wholesale	24	540	478	62	518	459	59	22	16	3			2		1
Retail	61	1886	833	1053	1574	731	843	312	74	163			15	47	13
Miscellaneous	9	149	134	15	145	131	14	4	3	1					
Grand totals	165	4955	3057	1898	4235	2709	1526	720	203	255			97	102	48
															15

TABLE V. Inspection of Factories and Stores in SAN JOSE, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.			
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Manufacturing.</i>	7	79	74	5	76	71	5	3			
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	28	271	177	94	263	172	91	8			
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	2	35	34	1	35	34	1				
Brick and tile	4	1105	287	818	870	195	675	49	85	33	58
Canning	5	40	39	1	36	35	1	4			
Carriages and wagons	3	21	20	1	20	19	1	1			
Cigars and cigars	3	49	31	18	49	31	18				
Cleaning and dyeing	3	47	21	26	31	20	11				
Confectionery	4	28	25	3	28	25	3	1	15		
Electrical goods and supplies	2	64	64		63	63		1			
Foundry and machine shop products.	2	20	8	12	18	6	12	1		1	
Gloves	2	15	4	11	15	4	11				
Laundries, hand	5	194	90	104	190	89	101	4	3		
Laundries, steam	3	72	72		70	70		2			
Liquors, malt	5	236	107	4	225	221	4	11	7	4	
Lumber and milling	3	110	262		101	98	3	9			
Machinery	5	55	7	48	53	5	48	2			
Millinery	2	13	13		13	13					
Pastes, macaroni, etc.	4	60	57	3	55	52	3	5			
Plumbing, steam and gas fitting	9	264	243	21	162	141	21	43		18	41
Printing and binding	2	14	14		14	14					
Soda and mineral waters	2	83	73	10	83	73	10				
Miscellaneous	9										
Totals	111	2875	1682	1183	2470	1451	1019	405	106	56	51

TABLE V. Inspection of Factories and Stores in SAN JOSE, 1909-10.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.			
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Wholesale.</i>											
Commission merchants	2	15	15		15	15					
Groceries	4	52	46	6	48	42	6	4			
Machinery and implements	4	22	20	2	20	20	2				
Miscellaneous	6	63	61	2	62	60	2	1			
Totals	16	152	142	10	147	137	10	5			
<i>Retail.</i>											
Boots and shoes	4	42	35	7	41	34	7	1			
Butcher shops and markets	8	64	60	4	59	55	4	5		1	
Clothing and furnishings	14	215	94	121	204	83	121	11			
Department stores	3	160	67	93	136	57	79	24	14		
Dry goods	3	89	32	57	85	28	57	4			
Furniture	4	65	59	6	62	56	6	3			
Groceries	10	143	135	8	141	134	7	1	1		
Hardware	2	12	10	2	11	9	2	1			
Music, musical instruments, etc.	2	11	7	4	10	6	4	1			
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.	2	14	12	2	13	11	2	1			
Miscellaneous	10	95	78	17	89	73	16	4	1		
Totals	62	910	589	321	851	546	305	59	16	4	1
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>											
Banks	6	58	55	3	53	55	3				
Feed and fuel	5	31	28	5	26	26	5				
Teaming, livery, and storage	10	137	134	3	137	134	3				
Totals	21	226	215	11	226	215	11				

[illegible]

TABLE VI. Inspection of Factories and Stores in STOCKTON, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees.....	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.						
					Total	Male	Female	Total	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.		12 to 14 years.	
									Male...	Female	Male...	Female	Male...	Female
<i>Manufacturing.</i>														
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	10	80	70	10	80	70	10							
Clothing	4	46	39	7	46	39	7							
Flouring mill products	4	235	204	31	235	204	31							
Foundry and machine shop products.	4	43	41	2	42	40	2	1	1					
Harness and saddlery	2	11	11		10	10								
Laundries, steam	4	153	144	109	140	144	96	13		13				
Lumber and milling	5	70	67	3	69	66	3	1		1				
Machinery	5	521	508	13	510	497	13	11		11				
Millinery	2	28	5	23	24	4	20	4	1	8				
Plumbing, steam and gas fitting	2	19	18	1	19	18	1							
Miscellaneous	6	190	187	53	140	118	22	50	10	18	7	10	2	3
Totals	48	1396	1144	252	1315	1110	205	81	25	84	7	10	2	3
<i>Wholesale.</i>														
Miscellaneous	6	70	60	10	70	60	10							
Totals	6	70	60	10	70	60	10							
<i>Retail.</i>														
Boots and shoes	6	39	35	4	36	32	4	3	2		1			
Butcher shops and markets	3	28	26	2	25	23	2	3	3					
Clothing and furnishings	6	90	50	40	79	41	38	11	9	2				
Department stores	2	60	32	28	42	24	18	18	7	9	1	1		
Dry goods	4	63	31	32	60	28	32	8	3	8				
Drug stores	14	78	73	5	64	59	5	14	12		2			
Furniture	3	34	30	4	33	29	4	1	1					
Hardware	4	37	34	3	37	34	3							
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.	3	49	45	4	49	45	4							
Miscellaneous	3	20	15	5	20	15	5							
Totals	48	498	371	127	445	380	115	53	37	11	4	1		

[illegible]

TABLE VII. Inspection of Factories and Stores in SAN DIEGO, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.				MINORS.			
					Total	Male	Female		16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.	
									Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Manufacturing.</i>	12	137	114	23	136	113	23	1	1	1	1	
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	2	19	12	7	18	11	7	1				
Cleaning and dyeing	3	33	15	18	31	14	17	2	1	1		
Confectionery	2	31	29	2	31	29	2	1				
Electrical goods and supplies	2	90	89	1	90	88	2	1	1			
Foundry and machine shop products	3	143	57	86	143	57	86					
Laundries, steam	3	124	124		124	124						
Lumber and milling	2	20	19	1	19	18	1	1				
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	2	56	56		56	56						
Stone and marble	3	50	49	1	50	46	4	4				
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	3	50	49	1	50	45	5	4				
Miscellaneous	15	240	204	36	232	197	35	8	3	1	4	
Totals	49	943	768	175	925	752	173	18	11	2	5	
<i>Wholesale.</i>												
Commission merchants	3	23	21	2	23	21	2					
Groceries	3	96	88	8	95	88	7	1		1		
Miscellaneous	3	76	70	6	73	67	6	3	3			
Totals	9	195	179	16	191	176	15	4	3	1		
<i>Retail.</i>												
Clothing and furnishings	5	200	107	93	198	77	91	32	15	2	14	1
Department stores	2	23	3	20	26	3	17	9			1	
Dry goods	4	74	27	47	66	22	44	8	3	3	2	
Drug stores	5	23	22	1	15	14	1	8	8			
Furniture	3	38	34	4	37	33	4	1	1			
Groceries	3	72	51	21	71	50	21	1			1	
Hardware	3	52	50	2	52	50	2					
Household goods, crockery, glassware, etc.	3	9	8	1	8	7	1	1	1			

Music, musical instruments, etc.-----	2	17	13	4	15	12	3	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Stationery -----	2	22	7	15	20	6	14	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous -----	8	129	122	7	122	115	7	7	6	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals -----	40	665	444	221	594	889	205	71	86	15	18	1	1
Recapitulation.													
Manufacturing -----	49	943	768	175	925	752	173	18	11	2	5	-----	-----
Wholesale -----	9	195	179	18	191	176	15	4	3	1	-----	-----	-----
Retail -----	40	665	444	221	594	889	205	71	86	15	18	1	1
Totals -----	98	1803	1391	412	1710	1317	393	93	50	18	28	1	1

TABLE VIII. Inspection of Factories and Stores in FRESNO, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.			
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Manufacturing.</i>											
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	1	20	19	1	20	19	1				
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	3	42	30	12	41	29	12	1			
Confectionery	1	15	15		15	15					
Electrical goods and supplies	1	4	3	1	4	3	1				
Flouring mill products	1	23	23		22	22					
Foundry and machine shop products	1	24	24		22	22		1			
Harness and saddlery	2	32	30	2	31	29	2	1			
Laundries, steam	2	71	30	41	71	30	41				
Liquors, malt	1	44	43	1	41	40	1			3	
Lumber and milling	6	109	104	5	109	104	5				
Machinery	2	38	36	2	35	33	2				
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	2	57	54	3	57	54	3	3			
Printing and binding	3	68	61	7	48	41	7	4		16	
Slaughtering and meat packing	2	29	28	1	29	28	1				
Soda and mineral water	1	14	13	1	13	12	1	1			
Totals	29	590	513	77	558	481	77	32	13	19	
<i>Wholesale and Retail—Stores and Offices</i>											
Clothing and furnishings, retail	8	118	71	47	94	61	33	8	14	7	
Commission merchants	1	15	12	3	15	12	3				
Department stores	4	157	71	86	121	59	62	5	22	7	2
Drug stores	2	13	11	2	11	9	2			2	
Feed and fuel	1	17	16	1	17	16	1				
Furniture, retail	2	30	27	3	29	26	3	1			
Groceries, retail	1	20	13	7	19	12	7	1		1	
Hardware, retail	2	26	24	2	24	22	2	2			
Liquors, wholesale	1	22	21	1	22	21	1				
Milk depots	1	34	30	4	32	28	4	2			

	8	33	32	1	33	32	1	1										
	1	16	14	2	15	13	2	2										
Teaming, livery, and storage.																		
Miscellaneous																		
Totals	27	501	342	159	432	311	121	69	13	36	18	2						
Receiptation.																		
Factories	29	590	513	77	558	481	77	32	13		19							
Stores and offices	27	501	342	159	432	311	121	69	13	36	18	2						
Grand totals	56	1091	855	238	980	792	198	101	26	86	37	2						

Wholesale and Retail—Stores and Offices.	1	8	6	2	8	6	2	3	3
Clothing and furnishings, retail.	1	8	6	2	8	6	2	3	3
Dry goods, retail.	3	59	26	88	56	23	83	3	3
Feed and fuel.	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Groceries, retail.	1	25	20	5	25	20	5	5	5
Teaming, livery, and storage.	7	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Totals	13	144	104	40	141	101	40	3	3
Recapitulation.									
Factories	59	1642	1315	327	1589	1289	300	53	21
Stores and offices	13	144	104	40	141	101	40	3	3
Grand totals	72	1786	1419	367	1730	1390	340	56	24

TABLE X. Inspection of Factories and Stores in ALAMEDA, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.			
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Manufacturing.</i>											
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	1	3	3	12	3	3	12				
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	8	43	31	12	43	31	12				
Brick and tile	2	138	138		138	138					
Cleaning and dyeing	1	6	6	2	6	6	2				
Clothing	1	3	3	1	3	3	1				
Confectionery	2	9	5	4	8	4	4	1			
Construction work, general contracting, etc.	4	71	69	2	71	69	2				
Jewelry and watches	1	3	3		3	3					
Laundries	2	55	31	24	55	31	24				
Lumber and milling	2	15	15	1	15	14	1				
Machinery	1	17	16	1	15	14	1	2			
Paints, varnishes, etc.	1	8	8	1	7	7	1	1			
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	3	18	17	1	17	16	1	1			
Printing and binding	2	60	55	5	38	33	5	22			
Soap and borax	1	40	33	7	40	33	7				
Totals	32	489	429	60	482	402	80	27			
<i>Wholesale and Retail—Stores and Offices.</i>											
Butcher shops and markets	8	46	42	4	45	41	4	1			
Clothing and furnishings, retail	1	5	4	1	2	1	1	3			
Drug stores	2	9	9	1	5	5	1	4		2	
Dry goods, retail	4	26	7	19	22	3	19	4		2	
Furniture, retail	1	6	6		6	6					
Groceries, retail	5	21	18	3	21	18	3				
Liquors, wholesale	3	20	19	1	20	19	1				
Milk depots	2	17	15	2	17	15	2				
Paints, oils, varnishes, etc.	2	16	14	2	16	14	2				

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE XII. Inspection of Factories and Stores in SAN RAFAEL, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.			
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Manufacturing.</i>											
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	3	15	15	6	15	15	6				
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	4	22	16	6	22	16	6				
Bar and store fixtures, billiards, etc.	1	4	4		4	4					
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	3	10	10		10	10					
Carriages and wagons	4	20	20		20	20					
Clothing	1	9	7	2	9	7	2				
Construction work, general contracting, etc.	3	18	18		18	18					
Electrical goods and supplies	2	5	4	1	5	4	1				
Gloves	2	82	42	40	82	33	30			1	
Laundries, hand	5	62	35	27	62	35	27				
Laundries, steam	1	10	10		10	10					
Lumber and milling	3	37	36	1	37	36	1				
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	3	16	16		16	16					
Printing and binding	2	10	10		10	10					
Soda and mineral waters	1	5	5		5	5					
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	1	5	5		5	5					
Miscellaneous	2	29	28	1	29	28	1				
Totals	40	359	281	78	340	272	68	9	9	1	
<i>Wholesale and Retail—Stores and Offices.</i>											
Butcher shops and markets	6	30	29	1	30	29	1				
Clothing and furnishings, retail	1	5	5		5	5					
Feed and fuel	3	15	15		15	15					
Groceries, retail	1	4	4		4	4					
Hardware, retail	2	11	11		11	11					
Milk depots	2	11	10	1	11	10	1				

[illegible]

TABLE XIII. Inspection of Factories and Stores in MISCELLANEOUS TOWNS of the State, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.						
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.		12 to 14 years.		
								Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<i>Manufacturing.</i>														
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	17	89	88	1	86	85	1	3	3					
Bakery products, restaurants	27	192	145	47	188	143	45	4	2	2				
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	21	107	107		105	105		2	2					
Boots and shoes	3	240	183	57	198	157	41	42	11	5	15	11		
Boxes, paper	2	36	36	27	36	27	9	23						
Boxes, wood	6	233	210	23	228	205	23	5	4	1				
Brick and tile	8	816	816		776	776		40	26		14			
Carriages and wagons	5	37	36	1	37	36	1							
Cleaning and dyeing	6	49	29	20	48	28	20	1			1			
Clothing	4	67	18	49	67	18	49							
Confectionery	1	12	9	3	10	7	3	2	2					
Construction work, general contracting, etc.	21	314	313	1	314	313	1							
Drugs and chemicals	6	249	248	1	249	248	1							
Electrical goods and supplies	4	24	24		24	24								
Flouring mill products	5	153	147	6	153	147	6							
Foundry and machine shop products	11	233	232	1	232	231	1	1	1					
Glass and glassware	1	4	4		4	4								
Gloves	4	226	193	126	193	85	108	33	9	15	6	3		
Hats, caps, and furnishings	3	249	28	221	241	28	213	8		8				
Ice	8	1188	1188		1188	1188								
Iron, structural and architectural	1	57	57		57	57								
Laundries, hand	19	189	96	93	188	95	93	1	1					
Laundries, steam	23	449	442	257	442	187	255	7	5	2				
Leather and leather goods	13	719	712	7	707	701	6	12	9	1	1			
Liquors, malt	9	90	88	2	90	88	2							
Lumber and milling	55	1812	1772	40	1800	1760	40	12	11					
Machinery	6	324	330	4	312	308	4	22	14		6			
Paints, varnishes, etc.	1	191	178	13	170	164	6	21	14	7	2			
Paper	3	302	302		297	297		5	5					
Pastes, macaroni, etc.	1	5	5		5	5								

TABLE I. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in San Francisco.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	38	25	13	—	26	12	—
Awnings, tents, etc.	5	4	1	—	4	1	—
Bags, paper, and burlap	5	4	1	—	4	1	—
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	233	153	79	1	156	76	1
Bar and store fixtures, billiards, etc.	20	17	2	1	17	3	—
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	22	22	—	—	22	—	—
Boilers, engines, and tanks	9	9	—	—	9	—	—
Boots and shoes	8	7	1	—	7	1	—
Boxes, paper	9	9	—	—	9	—	—
Boxes, wood	4	4	—	—	4	—	—
Brick and tile	3	3	—	—	3	—	—
Canning	9	9	—	—	8	1	—
Carriages and wagons	31	31	—	—	31	—	—
Cigars and cigarettes	11	8	2	1	9	2	—
Cleaning and dyeing	17	15	2	—	15	2	—
Clothing	70	46	23	1	46	24	—
Coffees, spices, etc.	10	10	—	—	10	—	—
Coffins, etc.	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Confectionery	22	19	3	—	19	3	—
Construction work, general contracting, etc.	57	54	3	—	55	2	—
Cooperage	9	9	—	—	9	—	—
Copper and brass goods	14	14	—	—	14	—	—
Drugs and chemicals	9	9	—	—	9	—	—
Electrical goods and supplies	25	24	1	—	24	1	—
Elevators	6	6	—	—	6	—	—
Extracts and perfumes	4	4	—	—	4	—	—
Fixtures, gas and electric	6	6	—	—	6	—	—
Flouring mill products	10	9	1	—	9	1	—
Foundry and machine shop products	61	57	—	4	61	—	—
Furniture	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Glass and glassware	8	7	1	—	8	—	—
Gloves	6	5	1	—	5	1	—
Harness and saddlery	10	10	—	—	10	—	—
Hats, caps, and furnishings	25	21	4	—	21	4	—
Ice	3	3	—	—	3	—	—
Ink	3	3	—	—	3	—	—
Iron, structural and architectural	33	30	1	2	32	1	—
Jewelry and watches	7	6	1	—	6	1	—
Laundries, hand	44	25	19	—	24	20	—
Laundries, steam	29	24	5	—	24	5	—
Leather and leather goods	21	21	—	—	21	—	—
Liquors, malt	26	25	1	—	25	1	—
Lithographing	15	15	—	—	15	—	—
Lumber and milling	101	96	4	1	101	—	—
Machinery	34	30	1	3	33	1	—
Mattresses and pillows	11	10	1	—	10	1	—
Millinery	21	14	7	—	14	7	—
Moldings and frames	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Oils and grease	6	6	—	—	6	—	—
Paints, varnishes, etc.	4	4	—	—	4	—	—
Pastes, macaroni, etc.	6	6	—	—	6	—	—
Patterns and models	5	5	—	—	5	—	—
Photographs	3	3	—	—	3	—	—
Pickles, preserves, sauces, etc.	8	7	1	—	8	—	—
Plating	3	3	—	—	3	—	—
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	26	26	—	—	26	—	—
Printing and binding	99	95	3	1	97	2	—
Roofing	7	7	—	—	7	—	—
Rubber goods	3	3	—	—	3	—	—

TABLE I. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in San Francisco—Cont.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.—Continued.							
Safes and vaults	3	3			3		
Shipwrights, calkers, etc.	16	14		2	16		
Slaughtering and meat packing	22	21	1		21	1	
Smelting	3	3			3		
Soap, tallow, glue, etc.	13	12		1	13		
Soda and mineral waters	6	6			6		
Stencils and stamps	3	3			3		
Stone and marble	23	23			23		
Stoves and furnaces	4	4			4		
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	54	52	1	1	54		
Trunks, valises, etc.	3	3			3		
Miscellaneous	20	19		1	20		
Totals	1470	1266	184	20	1294	175	1
Wholesale.							
Boots and shoes	11	11			11		
Cigars and tobaccos	20	14	6		14	6	
Clothing and furnishings	21	17	4		17	4	
Commission merchants	91	88	3		88	3	
Drugs and chemicals	10	9	1		9	1	
Dry goods	14	7	7		7	7	
Furniture	9	9			9		
Gas and electric goods	14	14			14		
Groceries	42	36	6		37	5	
Hardware	35	34		1	35		
Household goods	7	6	1		5	2	
Importers	9	9			9		
Junk	7	7			7		
Leather	6	6			6		
Liquors	81	77	4		77	4	
Machinery and implements	19	19			19		
Meat	4	3	1		3	1	
Millinery	3	3			3		
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.	12	10	2		10	2	
Paper	7	6	1		6	1	
Rubber goods	15	15			15		
Stationery	2	2			2		
Miscellaneous	73	68	5		67	6	
Totals	512	470	41	1	470	42	
Retail.							
Boots and shoes	16	12	4		12	4	
Butcher shops and markets	104	59	45		59	45	
Clothing and furnishings	70	47	23		47	23	
Confectionery	5	5			5		
Department stores	10	10			10		
Dry goods	28	21	7		21	7	
Drug stores	50	31	19		31	19	
Florists and nurseries	15	13	2		15		
Furniture	25	21	4		21	4	
Groceries	62	28	34		28	34	
Hardware	37	24	12	1	25	12	
Household goods, crockery, glass-ware, etc.	9	5	4		5	4	
Jewelry	3	3			3		
Leather goods	7	4	3		4	3	
Music, musical instruments, etc.	9	6	3		6	3	
Stationery	18	9	9		9	9	
Miscellaneous	44	36	8		36	8	
Totals	512	334	177	1	337	175	

TABLE I. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in San Francisco—Cont.

Industry.	Number of es- tablishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
Banks	12	12			12		
Feed and fuel	48	44	3	1	45	3	
Lumber and shipping	28	28			28		
Milk depots	21	18	3		18	3	
Offices	177	173	4		173	4	
Teaming, livery, and storage	138	108	29	1	108	29	1
General	42	34	6	2	35	7	
Totals	466	417	45	4	419	46	1
<i>Recapitulation.</i>							
Manufacturing	1470	1266	184	20	1294	175	1
Wholesale	512	470	41	1	470	42	
Retail	512	334	177	1	337	175	
Miscellaneous	466	417	45	4	419	46	1
Grand totals	2960	2487	447	26	2520	438	2

TABLE II. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Los Angeles.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	71	62	9		71		
Awnings, tents, etc.	4	4			4		
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	158	147	11		152	6	
Bar and store fixtures, billiards, etc.	11	11			11		
Boilers, engines, and tanks.	3	3			3		
Boots and shoes	5	2	3		5		
Boxes, paper	3	3			3		
Boxes, wood	2	1	1		2		
Brick and tile	14	10	3	1	10	3	1
Brooms and brushes	3	2	1		3		
Canning	7	7			7		
Carriages and wagons	13	10	3		11	2	
Cigars and cigarettes	3	3			3		
Cleaning and dyeing	16	12	4		15	1	
Clothing	90	85	5		89	1	
Confectionery	25	24	1		25		
Construction work, general contract- ing, etc.	36	30	6		35	1	
Cooperage	2	2			2		
Copper and brass goods	4	4			4		
Drugs and chemicals	3	3			3		
Electric goods and supplies	14	12	2		14		
Fixtures, gas and electric	14	11	3		13	1	
Flouring mill products	8	8			8		
Foundry and machine shop products.	37	33	4		35	2	
Furniture	11	11			11		
Glass and glassware	7	6	1		7		
Harness and saddlery	5	2	3		4	1	
Hats, caps, and furnishings.	13	13			13		
Ice	5	5			5		
Iron, structural and architectural.	5	5			5		
Jewelry and watches.	20	19	1		20		
Laundries, hand	4	4			4		
Laundries, steam	22	14	8		13	8	1
Leather and leather goods	3	3			3		
Liquors, malt	8	8			8		
Lithographing	9	8	1		9		
Lumber and milling	55	50	5		54	1	
Machinery	22	19	3		21	1	
Mattresses and pillows	3	3			3		
Millinery	26	26			26		
Moldings	5	5			5		
Oil and grease	5	3	2		5		
Paints and varnishes	2	2			2		
Photographs	4	4			4		
Pickles, preserves, sauces, etc.	7	4	2	1	6	1	
Plating	2	1	1		2		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting.	19	17	2		19		
Printing and binding	58	34	24		57	1	
Rubber goods	8	6	1	1	7		1
Slaughtering and meat packing	11	9	2		10	1	
Soda and mineral waters	3	3			3		
Stencils and stamps	3	3			3		
Stone and marble	13	11	2		13		
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	22	21	1		22		
Trunks, valises, etc.	8	8			8		
Miscellaneous	26	21	5		25	1	
Totals	960	837	120	3	925	32	3

TABLE II. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Los Angeles—Cont.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Wholesale.							
Boots and shoes	4	4			3	1	
Cigars and Tobaccos	11	11			11		
Clothing and furnishings	7	7			7		
Commission merchants	12	11	1		12		
Drugs and chemicals	7	7			7		
Dry goods	2	2			2		
Furniture	3	3			3		
Gas and electric goods	5	5			5		
Groceries	32	31	1		31	1	
Hardware	24	23	1		23	1	
Jewelers	3	3			3		
Junk	3		2	1		2	1
Liquors	5	4	1		4	1	
Machinery and implements	22	22			22		
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.	11	7	4		11		
Paper	4	4			4		
Rubber goods	7	7			7		
Stationery	3		1		2	1	
Miscellaneous	36	33	3		35	1	
Totals	201	186	14	1	192	8	1
Retail.							
Boots and shoes	23	23			23		
Butcher shops and markets	15	14	1		14	1	
Clothing and furnishings	41	40	1		41		
Department stores	8	8			8		
Dry goods	8	8			8		
Drug stores	18	18			18		
Florists and nurseries	11	7	4		11		
Furniture	28	26	2		28		
Groceries	22	21	1		22		
Hardware	13	13			13		
Household goods, crockery, glass-ware, etc.	4	4			4		
Music, musical instruments, etc.	10	10			10		
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.	6	5	1		6		
Stationery	12	11	1		11	1	
Miscellaneous	25	23	2		24	1	
Totals	244	231	13		241	3	
Miscellaneous.							
Feed and fuel	11	10		1	11		
Milk depots	5	5			5		
Teaming, livery, and storage	31	23	7	1	31		
General	62	61	1		62		
Totals	109	99	8	2	109		
Recapitulation.							
Manufacturing	960	837	120	3	925	32	3
Wholesale	201	186	14	1	192	8	1
Retail	244	231	13		241	3	
Miscellaneous	109	99	8	2	109		
Grand totals	1514	1353	155	6	1467	43	4

TABLE III. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Oakland.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	20	20			20		
Awning, tents, etc.	2	2			2		
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	56	49	7		49	7	
Bar and store fixtures, billiards, etc.	4	4			4		
Boxes, wood	2	1	1		1	1	
Brick and tile	5	4	1		4	1	
Canning	3	3			3		
Carriages and wagons	5	4	1		4	1	
Cleaning and dyeing	4	4			4		
Clothing	10	10			10		
Confectionery	7	7			7		
Construction work, general contracting, etc.	13	13			13		
Copper and brass goods	2	1	1		1	1	
Drugs and chemicals	2	2			2		
Electrical goods and supplies	5	5			5		
Fixtures, gas and electric	3	3			3		
Flouring mill products, etc.	2	1	1		1	1	
Foundry and machine shop products	10	5	5		5	5	
Glass and glassware	3	3			3		
Gloves	3	3			3		
Harness and saddlery	3	3			3		
Hats, caps, and furnishings	2	2			2		
Iron, structural and architectural	3	3			3		
Jewelry and watches	7	7			7		
Laundries, hand	5	4	1		4	1	
Laundries, steam	11	11			11		
Liquors, malt	6	6			6		
Lithographing	2	2			2		
Lumber and milling	32	25	5	2	27	5	
Machinery	4	3	1		3	1	
Millinery	15	15			15		
Paints, varnishes, etc.	3	3			3		
Pastes, macaroni, etc.	2	1	1		1	1	
Pickles, preserves, sauces, etc.	4	4			4		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	3	3			3		
Printing and binding	14	13	1		13	1	
Rubber goods	2	2			2		
Soda and mineral waters	2	2			2		
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	3	2	1		2	1	
Miscellaneous	16	15	1		15	1	
Totals	300	270	28	2	272	28	
Wholesale.							
Commission merchants	20	18	2		19	1	
Drugs and chemicals	2	2			2		
Furniture	2	2			2		
Groceries	10	10			10		
Hardware	7	6	1		6	1	
Junk	4	2	2		2	2	
Liquors	5	5			5		
Machinery and implements	3	3			3		
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.	3	2	1		2	1	
Miscellaneous	11	9	2		9	2	
Totals	67	59	8		60	7	

TABLE III. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Oakland—Cont.

Industry.	Number of es- tablishments visited.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Retail.							
Boots and shoes.....	9	8	1	—	8	1	—
Butcher shops and markets.....	25	23	2	—	23	2	—
Clothing and furnishings.....	25	25	—	—	25	—	—
Department stores.....	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Dry goods.....	5	5	—	—	5	—	—
Drug stores.....	8	8	—	—	8	—	—
Florists and nurseries.....	5	5	—	—	5	—	—
Furniture.....	16	16	—	—	16	—	—
Groceries.....	20	20	—	—	20	—	—
Hardware.....	9	9	—	—	9	—	—
Household goods, crockery, glass- ware, etc.....	4	4	—	—	4	—	—
Jewelry.....	3	3	—	—	3	—	—
Mus. musical instruments, etc.....	9	8	1	—	9	—	—
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.....	3	3	—	—	3	—	—
Stationery.....	6	6	—	—	6	—	—
Miscellaneous.....	17	17	—	—	17	—	—
Totals.....	166	162	4	—	163	3	—
Miscellaneous.							
Feed and fuel.....	20	15	5	—	15	5	—
Milk depots.....	7	7	—	—	7	—	—
Teaming, livery, and storage.....	36	29	7	—	30	6	—
General.....	4	4	—	—	4	—	—
Totals.....	67	55	12	—	56	11	—
Recapitulation.							
Manufacturing.....	300	270	28	2	272	28	—
Wholesale.....	67	59	8	—	60	7	—
Retail.....	166	162	4	—	163	3	—
Miscellaneous.....	67	55	12	—	56	11	—
Totals.....	600	546	52	2	551	49	—

TABLE IV. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Sacramento.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	12	6	6		12		
Canning	4	4			4		
Carriages and wagons	4	4			4		
Cigars and cigarettes	3	3			2	1	
Clothing	4	4			4		
Confectionery	3	3			3		
Construction work, general contracting, etc.	2	2			2		
Drugs and chemicals	2	2			2		
Foundry and machine shop products	3	3			3		
Furniture	2	2			2		
Harness and saddlery	2	2			2		
Liquors, malt	2	2			2		
Lumber and milling	3	3			3		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	3	3			3		
Printing and binding	8	7	1		8		
Slaughtering and meat packing	3	3			3		
Soda and mineral waters	2	2			2		
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	2	2			2		
Miscellaneous	7	7			7		
Totals	71	64	7		70	1	
Wholesale.							
Commission merchants	4	4			4		
Groceries	4	4			4		
Hardware	4	4			4		
Liquors	6	6			6		
Machinery and implements	2	2			2		
Miscellaneous	4	3	1		4		
Totals	24	23	1		24		
Retail.							
Boots and shoes	2	2			2		
Butcher shops and markets	3	3			3		
Clothing and furnishings	3	3			3		
Department stores	4	4			4		
Dry goods	2	2			2		
Drug stores	19	19			19		
Furniture	5	5			5		
Groceries	7	6	1		7		
Hardware	2	1	1		1	1	
Jewelry	3	3			3		
Miscellaneous	11	11			11		
Totals	61	59	1	1	60	1	
Miscellaneous.							
Milk depots	2	2			2		
Teaming, livery and storage	7	7			7		
Totals	9	9			9		
Recapitulation.							
Manufacturing	71	64	7		70	1	
Wholesale	24	23		1	24		
Retail	61	59	1	1	60	1	
Miscellaneous	9	9			9		
Grand totals	165	155	8	2	163	2	

TABLE V. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in San Jose.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	7	7			7		
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	28	27	1		28		
Brick and tile	2	2			2		
Canning	4	4			4		
Carriages and wagons	5	5			5		
Cigars and cigarettes	3	3			3		
Cleaning and dyeing	3	3			3		
Confectionery	4	4			4		
Electrical goods and supplies	2	2			2		
Foundry and machine shop products	2	2			2		
Gloves	2	2			2		
Laundries, hand	2	2			2		
Laundries, steam	5	5			5		
Liquors, malt	3	3			3		
Lumber and milling	5	5			5		
Machinery	3	3			3		
Millinery	5	5			5		
Pastes, macaroni, etc.	2	1	1		2		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	4	4			4		
Printing and binding	9	9			9		
Soda and mineral waters	2	2			2		
Miscellaneous	9	8	1		9		
Totals	111	108	3		111		
Wholesale.							
Commission merchants	2	2			2		
Groceries	4	4			4		
Machinery and implements	4	4			4		
Miscellaneous	6	6			6		
Totals	16	16			16		
Retail.							
Boots and shoes	4	4			4		
Butcher shops and markets	8	8			8		
Clothing and furnishings	14	14			14		
Department stores	3	3			3		
Dry goods	3	3			3		
Furniture	4	4			4		
Groceries	10	10			10		
Hardware	2	2			2		
Music, musical instruments, etc.	2	2			2		
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.	2	2			2		
Miscellaneous	10	10			10		
Totals	62	62			62		
Miscellaneous.							
Banks	6	6			6		
Feed and fuel	5	5			5		
Teaming, livery, and storage	10	10			10		
Totals	21	21			21		
Recapitulation.							
Manufacturing	111	108	3		111		
Wholesale	16	16			16		
Retail	62	62			62		
Miscellaneous	21	21			21		
Grand totals	210	207	3		210		

TABLE VI. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Stockton.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.....	10	3	7	-----	5	5	-----
Clothing	4	4	-----	-----	4	-----	-----
Flouring mill products.....	4	-----	4	-----	4	-----	-----
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	4	-----	-----	4	-----	-----
Harness and saddlery.....	2	1	1	-----	1	1	-----
Laundries, steam	4	4	-----	-----	1	3	-----
Lumber and milling.....	5	5	-----	-----	5	-----	-----
Machinery	5	5	-----	-----	5	-----	-----
Millinery	2	1	1	-----	2	-----	-----
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting.....	2	2	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Miscellaneous	6	4	2	-----	5	1	-----
Totals	48	33	15	-----	38	10	-----
Wholesale.							
Miscellaneous	6	6	-----	-----	6	-----	-----
Totals	6	6	-----	-----	6	-----	-----
Retail.							
Boots and shoes.....	6	6	-----	-----	6	-----	-----
Butcher shops and markets.....	3	2	1	-----	2	1	-----
Clothing and furnishings.....	6	2	4	-----	6	-----	-----
Department stores	2	2	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Dry goods	4	1	3	-----	3	1	-----
Drug stores	14	11	2	-----	13	1	-----
Furniture	3	2	1	-----	3	-----	-----
Hardware	4	-----	4	-----	4	-----	-----
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.....	3	3	-----	-----	3	-----	-----
Miscellaneous	8	2	1	-----	3	-----	-----
Totals	48	31	17	-----	45	3	-----
Miscellaneous.							
Feed and fuel.....	2	2	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Teaming, livery, and storage.....	5	5	-----	-----	5	-----	-----
General	3	2	1	-----	3	-----	-----
Totals	10	9	1	-----	10	-----	-----
Recapitulation.							
Manufacturing	48	33	15	-----	38	10	-----
Wholesale	6	6	-----	-----	6	-----	-----
Retail	48	31	17	-----	45	3	-----
Miscellaneous	10	9	1	-----	10	-----	-----
Grand totals	112	79	33	-----	99	13	-----

TABLE VII. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in San Diego.

Industry.	Number of Establishments Inspected.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.....	12	10	2		7	5	
Cleaning and dyeing	2	1		1	1	1	
Confectionery	3	3			3		
Electrical goods and supplies	2	1	1		1	1	
Foundry and machine shop products	2	1	1		1		1
Laundries, steam	3	2	1		2	1	
Lumber and milling	3	3			2	1	
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	2	1	1		1	1	
Stone and marble	2	2			2		
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.....	3	3			3		
Miscellaneous	15	15			14	1	
Totals	49	42	6	1	37	11	1
Wholesale.							
Commission merchants	3	3			3		
Groceries	3	3			3		
Miscellaneous	3	2		1	2		1
Totals	9	8		1	8		1
Retail.							
Clothing and furnishings	5	4	1		4	1	
Department stores	2	2			2		
Dry goods	4	1	2	1	2		2
Drug stores	5	4	1		5		
Furniture	3	3			3		
Groceries	3	3			3		
Hardware	3	3			3		
Household goods, crockery, glass-ware, etc.	3	2	1		3		
Music, musical instruments, etc.	2	2			2		
Stationery	2	2			2		
Miscellaneous	8	7	1		7	1	
Totals	40	33	6	1	36	2	2
Recapitulation.							
Manufacturing	49	42	6	1	37	11	1
Wholesale	9	8		1	8		1
Retail	40	33	6	1	36	2	2
Grand totals	98	83	12	3	81	13	4

TABLE VIII. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Fresno.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	1	1			1		
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	3	2	1		3		
Confectionery	1	1			1		
Electrical goods and supplies	1	1			1		
Flouring mill products	1	1			1		
Foundry and machine shop products	1	1			1		
Harness and saddlery	2	2			2		
Laundries, steam	2	1	1		1	1	
Liquors, malt	1	1			1		
Lumber and milling	6	2	4		6		
Machinery and implements	2	1	1		2		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	2	2			2		
Printing and binding	3	2		1	3		
Slaughtering and meat packing	2	2			2		
Soda and mineral water	1		1			1	
Totals	29	20	8	1	27	2	
Wholesale and Retail.—Stores and Offices.							
Clothing and furnishings, retail	8	1	7		8		
Commission merchants	1	1			1		
Department stores	4	1	3		4		
Drug stores	2	2			2		
Feed and fuel	1	1				1	
Furniture, retail	2	1	1		2		
Groceries, retail	1		1		1		
Hardware, retail	2	1	1		2		
Liquors, wholesale	1	1			1		
Milk depots	1	1			1		
Teaming, livery, and storage	3		3		1	2	
Miscellaneous	1		1		1		
Totals	27	10	17		24	3	
Recapitulation.							
Factories	29	20	8	1	27	2	
Stores and offices	27	10	17		24	3	
Grand totals	56	30	25	1	51	5	

TABLE IX. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Berkeley.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	2	2			2		
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	2	2			2		
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing.	2	2			2		
Boilers, engines, and tanks.	1	1			1		
Canning	1	1			1		
Cleaning and dyeing	1	1			1		
Confectionery	1	1			1		
Construction work, general contracting, etc.	2	2			2		
Drugs and chemicals	2	2			2		
Elevators	1	1			1		
Flouring mill products	1	1			1		
Foundry and machine shop products.	1	1			1		
Hats, caps, and furnishings.	1	1			1		
Ink	1	1			1		
Iron, structural and architectural.	1	1			1		
Laundries, hand	1	1			1		
Laundries, steam	2	2			2		
Leather and leather goods	1	1			1		
Liquors, malt	1	1			1		
Lumber and milling	10	10			10		
Machinery	2	2			2		
Mattresses and pillows	1	1			1		
Oils and grease	2	2			2		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	2	2			2		
Printing and binding	4	4			4		
Slaughtering and meat packing.	6	6			6		
Soap, tallow, glue, etc.	2	2			2		
Miscellaneous	5	4	1		4	1	
Totals	59	58	1		58	1	
Wholesale and Retail.—Stores and Offices.							
Clothing and furnishings, retail.	1	1			1		
Dry goods, retail	8	8			3		
Feed and fuel	1	1			1		
Groceries, retail	1	1			1		
Teaming, livery, and storage.	7	6	1		7		
Totals	13	12	1		13		
Recapitulation.							
Factories	59	58	1		58	1	
Stores and offices.	13	12	1		13		
Grand totals	72	70	2		71	1	

TABLE X. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Alameda.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	1	1			1		
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	8	8			8		
Brick and tile	2	2			2		
Cleaning and dyeing	1	1			1		
Clothing	1	1			1		
Confectionery	2	2			2		
Construction work, general contracting, etc.	4	3	1		4		
Jewelry and watches	1	1			1		
Laundries	2	2			2		
Lumber and milling	2	2			2		
Machinery	1	1			1		
Paints, oils, varnishes, etc.	1	1			1		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	3	3			3		
Printing and binding	2	2			2		
Soap and borax	1	1			1		
Totals	32	31	1		32		
Wholesale and Retail.—Stores and Offices.							
Butcher shops and markets	8	8			8		
Clothing and furnishings, retail	1	1			1		
Drug stores	2	2			2		
Dry goods, retail	4	4			4		
Furniture, retail	1	1			1		
Groceries, retail	5	4	1		4	1	
Liquors, wholesale	3	3			3		
Milk depots	2	2			2		
Paints, varnishes, etc.	2	2			2		
Teaming, livery, and storage	3	3			3		
Miscellaneous	4	4			4		
Totals	35	34	1		34	1	
Recapitulation.							
Factories	32	31	1		32		
Stores and offices	35	34	1		34	1	
Grand totals	67	65	2		66	1	

TABLE XI. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Pasadena.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	6		6		6		
Awnings, tents, etc.	1		1		1		
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	15	13	2		14	1	
Bar and store fixtures, billiards, etc.	1	1			1		
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing.	1		1		1		
Brick and tile.	1	1			1		
Canning	1		1		1		
Carriages and wagons.	1		1		1		
Clothing	5	5			5		
Confectionery	1		1		1		
Construction work, general contracting, etc.	4	1	3		4		
Electrical goods and supplies.	4	3	1		4		
Fixtures, gas and electric.	1	1			1		
Flouring mill products.	1		1		1		
Foundry and machine shop products.	3	1	2		3		
Furniture	4	1	3		4		
Glass and glassware	1	1			1		
Ice	1	1			1		
Laundries, steam	3	2	1		3		
Lumber and milling	6	6			6		
Millinery	6	6			6		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	5	5			5		
Printing and binding.	5	4	1		5		
Stone and marble.	1		1		1		
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	1		1		1		
Miscellaneous	1		1		1		
Totals	80	52	28		79	1	
Wholesale and Retail.—Stores and Factories.							
Boots and shoes, retail.	2	2			2		
Butcher shops and markets.	4	3	1		4		
Clothing and furnishings, retail.	4	4			4		
Department stores	2	2			2		
Dry goods, retail.	6	6			6		
Drug stores	3	3			3		
Feed and fuel.	3	1	2		3		
Furniture, retail	3	3			3		
Groceries, retail	7	7			7		
Hardware, retail	4	4			4		
Jewelry, retail	2	2			2		
Music, musical instruments, etc.	1	1			1		
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc., retail.	1	1			1		
Stationery, retail	2	2			2		
Teaming, livery, and storage.	3	1	2		3		
Miscellaneous	6	5	1		6		
Totals	53	47	6		53		
Recapitulation.							
Factories	80	52	28		79	1	
Stores and offices	53	47	6		53		
Grand totals	133	99	34		132	1	

TABLE XII. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in San Rafael.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	3	3			3		
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	4	4			4		
Bar and store fixtures, billiards, etc.	1	1			1		
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	3	3			3		
Carriages and wagons	4	4			4		
Clothing	1	1			1		
Construction work, general contracting, etc.	3	3			3		
Electrical goods and supplies	2	2			2		
Gloves	1	1			1		
Laundries, hand	5	5			5		
Laundries, steam	1	1			1		
Lumber and milling	3	3			3		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	3	3			3		
Printing and binding	2	2			2		
Soda and mineral water	1	1			1		
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	1	1			1		
Miscellaneous	2	2			2		
Totals	40	40			40		
Wholesale and Retail.—Stores and Offices.							
Butcher shops and markets	6	6			6		
Clothing and furnishings, retail	1	1			1		
Feed and fuel	3	3			3		
Groceries, retail	1	1			1		
Hardware, retail	2	2			2		
Milk depots	2	2			2		
Teaming, livery, and storage	5	5			5		
Miscellaneous	1	1			1		
Totals	21	21			21		
Recapitulation.							
Factories	40	40			40		
Stores and offices	21	21			21		
Grand totals	61	61			61		

TABLE XIII. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Miscellaneous Towns of the State.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	17	17			17		
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	27	27			27		
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	21	21			21		
Boots and shoes	3	3			3		
Boxes, paper	2	2			2		
Boxes, wood	6	6			6		
Brick and tile	8	8			8		
Carriages and wagons	5	5			5		
Cleaning and dyeing	6	6			6		
Clothing	4	4			4		
Confectionery	1	1			1		
Construction work, general contract- ing, etc.	21	21			21		
Drugs and chemicals	6	6			6		
Electrical goods and supplies	4	3		1	3		1
Flouring mill products	5	5			5		
Foundry and machine shop products	11	9	2		10	1	
Glass and glassware	1	1			1		
Gloves	4	4			4		
Hats, caps, and furnishings	3	3			3		
Ice	8	8			8		
Iron, structural and architectural	1	1			1		
Laundries, hand	19	18	1		19		
Laundries, steam	23	22		1	22		1
Leather and leather goods	13	12	1		13		
Liquors, malt	9	9			9		
Lumber and milling	55	52	3		55		
Machinery	6	6			6		
Paints, varnishes, etc.	1	1			1		
Paper	3	3			3		
Pastes, macaroni, etc.	1	1			1		
Pickles, preserves, sauces, etc.	4	4			4		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	13	12	1		13		
Printing and binding	15	15			15		
Rubber goods	1	1			1		
Shipwrights, calkers, etc.	3	3			3		
Slaughtering, meat packing, etc.	3	3			3		
Soap, tallow, glue, etc.	3	3			2	1	
Soda and mineral waters	2	2			2		
Stone and marble	17	17			17		
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	3	3			3		
Miscellaneous	4	4			4		
Totals	362	352	8	2	358	2	2

TABLE XIII. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Miscellaneous Towns of the State—Continued.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
<i>Wholesale and Retail.—Stores and Offices.</i>							
Boots and shoes, retail	1	1			1		
Butcher shops and markets	22	19	3		22		
Clothing and furnishings, retail	11	7	4		11		
Commission merchants	3	3			3		
Confectionery, retail	1	1			1		
Department stores	21	20	1		20	1	
Drug stores	11	10	1		11		
Dry goods, retail	22	22			22		
Feed and fuel	22	22			22		
Florists and nurseries	8	8			8		
Furniture, retail	8	7	1		8		
Groceries, retail	26	21	5		26		
Hardware, retail	10	10			10		
Household goods, crockery, glass-ware, etc., retail	1	1			1		
Liquors, wholesale	1	1			1		
Machinery and implements	2		2		2		
Meat, wholesale	1	1			1		
Milk depots	24	24			24		
Paints, oils, wall papers, etc., retail	2	2			2		
Teaming, livery, and storage	32	30	2		31	1	
Miscellaneous	8	8			8		
Totals	237	218	19		235	2	
<i>Recapitulation.</i>							
Factories	362	352	8	2	358	2	2
Stores and offices	237	218	19		235	2	
Grand totals	599	570	27	2	593	4	2

TABLE XIV. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories, Summarized for the State, Fiscal Year 1909-10.

CITY.	Number of establishments visited.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
San Francisco	2960	2487	447	26	2520	438	2
Los Angeles	1514	1353	155	6	1467	43	4
Oakland	600	546	52	2	551	49	
Sacramento	165	155	8	2	163	2	
San Jose	210	207	3		210		
Stockton	112	79	33		99	13	
San Diego	98	83	12	3	81	13	4
Fresno	56	30	25	1	51	5	
Berkeley	72	70	2		71	1	
Alameda	67	65	2		66	1	
Pasadena	133	99	34		132	1	
San Rafael	61	61			61		
Miscellaneous towns	599	570	27	2	593	4	2
Totals	6647	5805	800	42	6065	570	12

AGRICULTURE

TABLE I. Distribution of Farms Visited in Farm Labor Investigation.

Farms operated by whites—	
Employing white labor only.....	1,135
Employing white and Japanese labor.....	1,105
Employing other kinds of labor.....	129
Total white farms.....	2,369
Farms operated by Japanese—	
Operated by owners.....	132
Operated by cash lessees.....	1,170
Operated by share lessees.....	431
Total Japanese farms.....	1,733
Grand total of all farms visited.....	4,102

TABLE II. Distribution of Farms Operated by Whites Employing White Labor Only and Those Employing White and Japanese Labor, According to Size of Farm.

Size of farms.	Farms employing white labor only.		Farms employing white and Japanese labor.		Total farms.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Under 10 acres	50	4.4	17	1.5	67	3.0
10 to 19 acres	137	12.1	42	3.8	179	8.0
20 to 49 acres	376	33.1	236	21.4	612	27.3
50 to 99 acres	225	19.8	283	25.6	508	22.6
100 to 249 acres	202	17.8	261	23.6	463	20.7
250 to 499 acres	82	7.2	116	10.5	198	8.8
500 to 999 acres	35	3.1	85	7.7	120	5.4
1,000 acres and over.....	28	2.5	65	5.9	93	4.2
Totals	1,135	100.0	1,105	100.0	2,240	100.0

TABLE III. Distribution of Farms Operated by Japanese, Cash and Share Lessees, According to Size of Farms.

Size of farms.	Farms operated by cash lessees.		Farms operated by share lessees.		Total farms.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Under 5 acres -----	172	14.7	20	4.6	192	12.0
5 to 9 acres -----	223	19.1	30	7.0	253	15.7
10 to 19 acres -----	205	17.5	34	7.9	239	14.9
20 to 29 acres -----	157	13.4	53	12.3	210	13.1
30 to 39 acres -----	92	7.9	36	8.4	128	8.0
40 to 49 acres -----	84	7.2	48	11.2	132	8.3
50 to 75 acres -----	82	7.0	65	15.1	147	9.2
75 to 99 acres -----	46	3.9	26	6.0	72	4.5
100 to 199 acres -----	70	6.0	80	18.5	150	9.4
200-acres and over -----	39	3.3	39	9.0	78	4.9
Totals -----	1,170	100.0	431	100.0	1,601	100.0

TABLE IV. Distribution of Farms Operated by Whites Employing White Labor Only and Those Employing White and Japanese Labor, According to Principal Crop Grown.

Principal crops grown.	Employing white labor only.		Employing white and Japanese labor.		Total farms.	
	Total number visited.	Percentage containing less than 100 acres.	Total number visited.	Percentage containing less than 100 acres.	Total number visited.	Percentage containing less than 100 acres.
Berries -----			36	91.7	36	91.7
Citrus fruits -----	34	73.5	58	60.3	92	65.2
Deciduous fruits -----	271	90.7	382	56.8	653	70.9
Grapes -----	287	89.5	235	57.0	522	74.9
Hay and grain -----	262	30.9	18	11.1	280	29.6
Hops -----	38	92.1	38	71.0	76	81.7
Miscellaneous -----	71	47.9	47	10.6	118	33.0
Nursery products -----			23	34.8	23	34.8
Sugar beets -----	5	40.0	100	36.0	105	36.2
Vegetables -----	167	64.7	168	48.2	335	56.4
Totals -----	1,135	69.4	1,105	52.3	2,240	60.9

TABLE V. Number, Acreage, and Value of Crops Grown on Farms Visited.

Principal crops.	Total for all farms.			Farms of white farmers employing white labor only.			Farms of white farmers employing white and Japanese labor.			Farms of Japanese farmers.		
	Number of farms	Acreage	Value of crop	Number of farms	Acreage	Value of crop	Number of farms	Acreage	Value of crop	Number of farms	Acreage	Value of crop
Berries	491	6,044	\$883,431	34	2,456	\$510,760	36	1,457	\$153,700	455	4,587	\$729,731
Citrus fruit	94	12,705	2,547,710	271	12,649	779,497	38	10,229	2,034,950	2	20	2,000
Deciduous fruit	1,057	100,235	6,169,625	271	12,649	779,497	382	64,467	3,688,918	404	28,119	1,751,210
Grapes	676	96,857	3,148,683	287	16,323	500,213	235	60,877	2,213,120	154	9,657	435,350
Hay and grain	294	118,174	1,945,307	262	96,938	1,670,282	18	20,326	246,495	14	910	28,530
Hops	78	7,083	1,252,541	38	1,908	318,281	38	4,902	888,260	2	273	46,000
Nursery products	87	8,090	1,350,920	5	2,524	134,700	23	7,438	1,144,150	64	652	206,770
Sugar beets	137	69,136	2,844,104	167	22,106	1,191,354	100	60,989	2,438,354	32	5,653	271,060
Vegetables	866	100,861	6,550,851	71	30,492	656,153	168	45,288	2,841,837	531	83,467	2,517,160
Miscellaneous	190	153,788	2,457,536	71	30,492	656,153	47	118,862	1,553,328	72	4,914	248,055
Totals	3,970	662,973	\$29,150,708	1,135	185,396	\$5,761,740	1,105	894,325	\$17,153,112	1,730	83,252	\$6,235,856

TABLE VI. Race of Labor Employed by White Farmers. (Showing Number and Sex, by Counties.)

Counties.	Number of farms.	Total acreage.	Races.									
			Totals.		Whites.		Japanese.		Chinese.		Mexicans.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Alameda	43	9807	1299	137	598	130	655	7	46			
Alpine												
Amador												
Butte	62	13057	1366	526	1238	526	24		5		12	
Calaveras												
Colusa												
Contra Costa	146	34579	1799	63	1031	61	672	2	39		57	
Del Norte												
El Dorado												
Fresno	153	34557	7224	522	1488	522	4912		354		101	40
Glenn												
Humboldt												
Imperial	96	21595	584	27	476	27	81		17		10	
Inyo												
Kern	1	640	123		13		50		60			
Kings	24	5531	1410	160	397	160	852		102		19	10
Lake												
Lassen												
Los Angeles	45	25924	1197	86	381	81	558	5	257			1
Madera												
Marin												
Mariposa												
Mendocino	82	1426	1981	982	1594	679	68	1	2		317	282
Merced												
Modoc												
Mono												
Monterey	72	34865	1809	9	481	1	1317	8	11			
Napa	196	17821	1534	230	1247	226	205	4	82			
Nevada												
Orange	58	10644	1074	34	333	32	682	2	7		49	3
Piacer	8	558	74	8	47	8	16				11	
Pumas												
Riverside	23	11071	264	30	179	30	61				24	

Sacramento	57	18718	19889	60	788	38	628	22	473					100					
San Benito	28	3355	427	33	106	83	321		32	368									5
San Bernardino	21	7067	850	30	270	30	175												
San Diego																			
San Francisco																			
San Joaquin	118	31054	2279	278	941	278	1312		7					19					
San Luis Obispo	4	3073	65		15		50												
San Mateo																			
Santa Barbara	164	67444	1651		854		781		16										
Santa Clara	159	16669	3214	562	1399	556	1512	6	303										
Santa Cruz	45	5400	764	66	171		544	66	49										
Shasta	26	16730	401	73	165		57		6							173	78		
Sierra																			
Slakiyou																			
Solano	79	9912	2736	653	964	653	1215		324	27				198					8
Sonoma	337	18461	6265	2172	5165	2019	857	58	1					9		233	95		
Stanislaus																			
Sutter	6	2187	527	40	401	40	114							12					
Tehama	29	84210	971	97	555	97	215		108					93					
Trinity																			
Tulare	58	19077	3333	246	1206	246	1702		12	351				15		32			15
Tuolumne																			
Ventura	240	76598	5146	854	1960	644	2530		15	623				18		210			
Yolo	44	11173	974	132	455	132	470		7					38			4		
Yuba	3	1029	1133	675	908	675	175		30							20			
Totals	2969	613652	54463	8735	25836	7924	22311	181	2091	1947				778	210	1033	420		82

TABLE VII. Race of Labor Employed by White Farmers. (Showing Number and Sex, by Principal Crops Grown.)

Principal crop.	Number of farms.	Total acreage.	Races.									
			Totals.		Whites.		Japanese.		Chinese.		Mexicans.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Berries	36	1457	544	75	18	465	75	48	48	13	281	10
Citrus fruits	98	13025	2642	212	1186	201	1088	1	21	281	10	7
Deciduous fruits	691	83118	14625	3742	6830	3479	6864	36	684	253	93	18
Grapes	557	81729	12345	488	4438	448	6627	12	581	160	322	27
Hay and grain	286	122598	2126	54	1942	54	144	20	10	8	426	29
Hops	96	7777	8011	3549	6417	8251	950	189	29	392	192	248
Miscellaneous	136	163609	3428	449	1980	331	758	2	106	508	116	116
Nursery products	23	7438	1477	4	365	4	848	2	247	232		
Sugar beets	105	63483	4663	2	991	3092	2	19	53	190		
Vegetables	341	68618	4602	159	1809	156	2175	3	186	1847	1033	82
Totals	2369	613852	54463	8735	25826	7924	22811	181	2091	210	420	

CHART I.

Race of Farm Labor Employed, According to Principal Crop Grown.

In this chart there is presented the percentage of farm labor of different races employed, according to the principal crop grown. These percentages are based on a record of 2,369 farms operated by white farmers. These farms were located in practically all the important agricultural and horticultural sections of the State. They contained 613,852 acres, on which were raised crops to the value of \$23,000,000. On these farms there were employed during the year a total of 63,198 persons. The chart shows at a glance the crops which are dependent upon either white or Japanese labor.

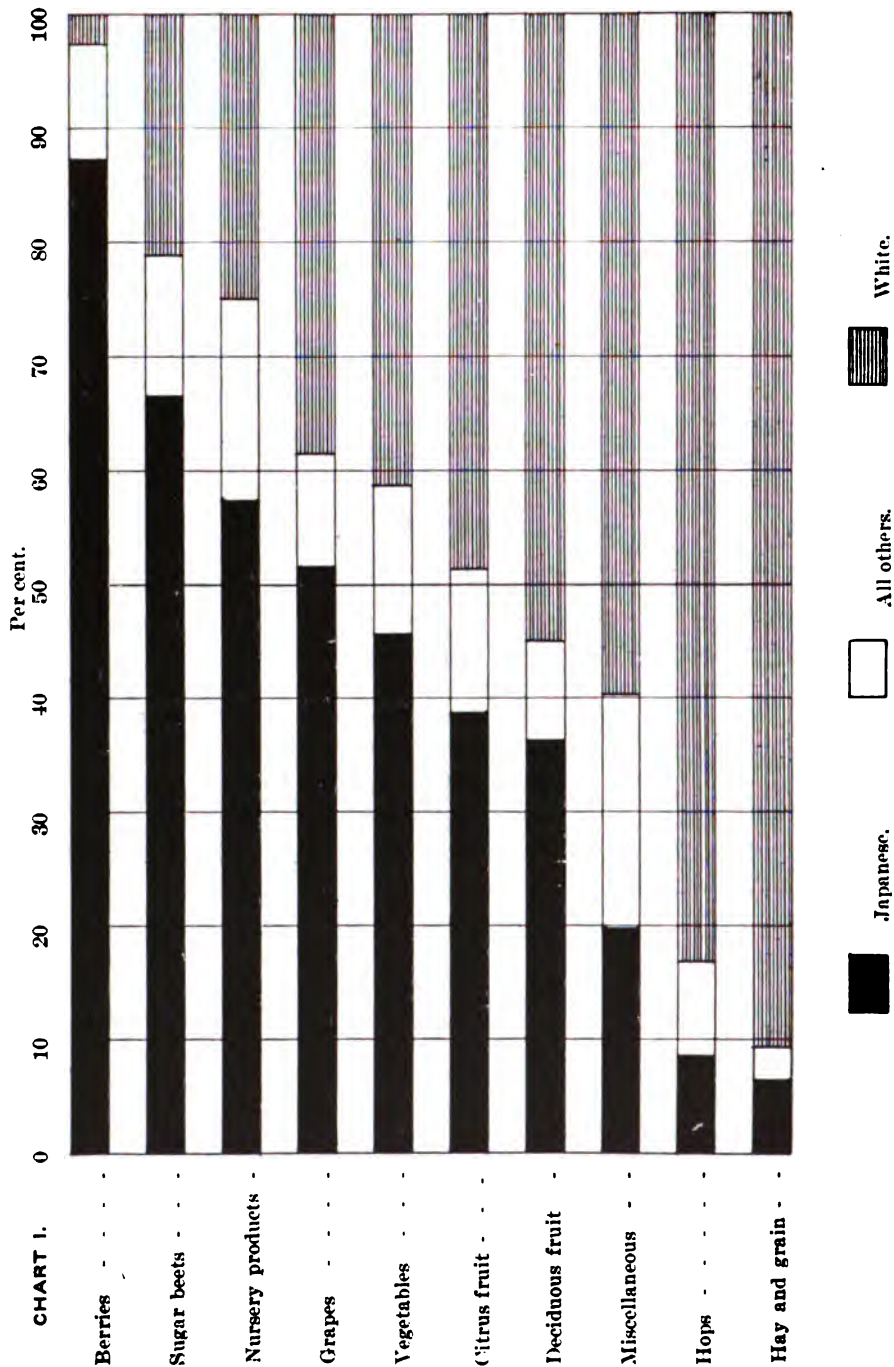
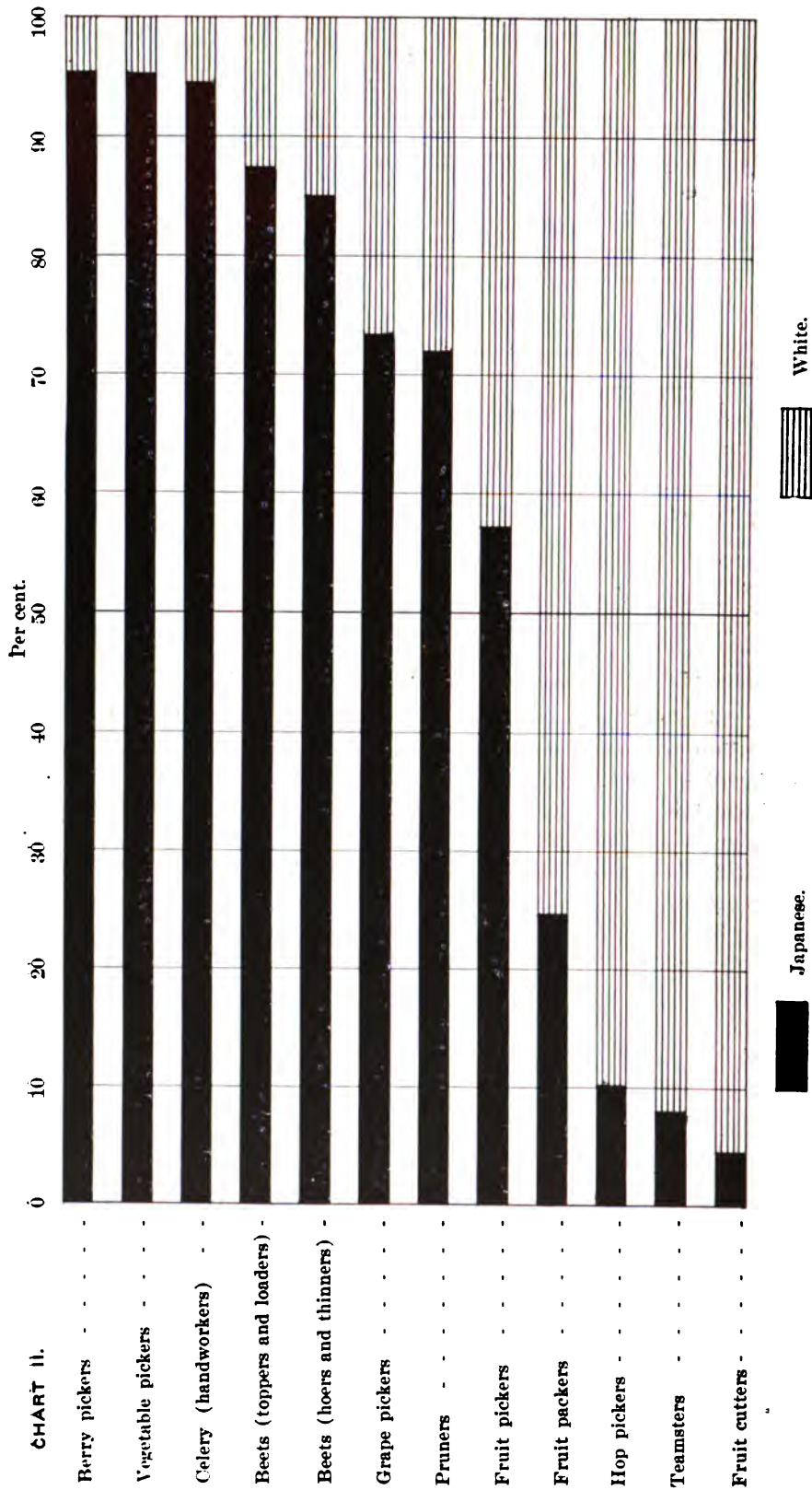


CHART II.

Race of Farm Labor Employed, According to Principal Occupations.

In this chart the percentage of white and Japanese labor is shown according to the various occupations. Reading down the list of occupations it shows the class of work which the white farm laborer dislikes and which is now performed by the Japanese, while reading up it shows the class of work which is still congenial to the white farm laborer, and in which the Japanese have been unable to gain a foothold. The white fruit packers and fruit cutters are practically all female.



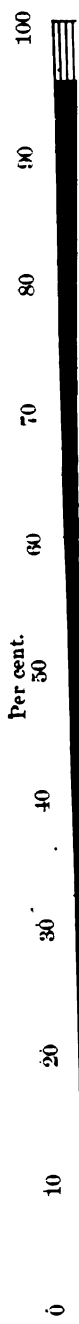


TABLE VII. Comparison of Wavelengths and Intensities of the

Wavelength, Å.		Intensity, %	
4000	4000	100	100
4050	4050	100	100
4100	4100	100	100
4150	4150	100	100
4200	4200	100	100
4250	4250	100	100
4300	4300	100	100
4350	4350	100	100
4400	4400	100	100
4450	4450	100	100
4500	4500	100	100
4550	4550	100	100
4600	4600	100	100
4650	4650	100	100
4700	4700	100	100
4750	4750	100	100
4800	4800	100	100
4850	4850	100	100
4900	4900	100	100
4950	4950	100	100
5000	5000	100	100
5050	5050	100	100
5100	5100	100	100
5150	5150	100	100
5200	5200	100	100
5250	5250	100	100
5300	5300	100	100
5350	5350	100	100
5400	5400	100	100
5450	5450	100	100
5500	5500	100	100
5550	5550	100	100
5600	5600	100	100
5650	5650	100	100
5700	5700	100	100
5750	5750	100	100
5800	5800	100	100
5850	5850	100	100
5900	5900	100	100
5950	5950	100	100
6000	6000	100	100
6050	6050	100	100
6100	6100	100	100
6150	6150	100	100
6200	6200	100	100
6250	6250	100	100
6300	6300	100	100
6350	6350	100	100
6400	6400	100	100
6450	6450	100	100
6500	6500	100	100
6550	6550	100	100
6600	6600	100	100
6650	6650	100	100
6700	6700	100	100
6750	6750	100	100
6800	6800	100	100
6850	6850	100	100
6900	6900	100	100
6950	6950	100	100
7000	7000	100	100
7050	7050	100	100
7100	7100	100	100
7150	7150	100	100
7200	7200	100	100
7250	7250	100	100
7300	7300	100	100
7350	7350	100	100
7400	7400	100	100
7450	7450	100	100
7500	7500	100	100
7550	7550	100	100
7600	7600	100	100
7650	7650	100	100
7700	7700	100	100
7750	7750	100	100
7800	7800	100	100
7850	7850	100	100
7900	7900	100	100
7950	7950	100	100
8000	8000	100	100
8050	8050	100	100
8100	8100	100	100
8150	8150	100	100
8200	8200	100	100
8250	8250	100	100
8300	8300	100	100
8350	8350	100	100
8400	8400	100	100
8450	8450	100	100
8500	8500	100	100
8550	8550	100	100
8600	8600	100	100
8650	8650	100	100
8700	8700	100	100
8750	8750	100	100
8800	8800	100	100
8850	8850	100	100
8900	8900	100	100
8950	8950	100	100
9000	9000	100	100
9050	9050	100	100
9100	9100	100	100
9150	9150	100	100
9200	9200	100	100
9250	9250	100	100
9300	9300	100	100
9350	9350	100	100
9400	9400	100	100
9450	9450	100	100
9500	9500	100	100
9550	9550	100	100
9600	9600	100	100
9650	9650	100	100
9700	9700	100	100
9750	9750	100	100
9800	9800	100	100
9850	9850	100	100
9900	9900	100	100
9950	9950	100	100
10000	10000	100	100

TABLE IX. White and Japanese Labor Employed by White and Japanese Farmers, Showing Percentage Employed on Fixed Wage and on Contract.

OCCUPATIONS.	White farmers employing whites only.			White farmers employing whites and Japanese.			Japanese farmers employing Japanese.		
	White employees.			Japanese employees.					
	Number of employees	Percentage on fixed wage	Percentage on contract	Number of employees	Percentage on fixed wage	Percentage on contract	Number of employees	Percentage on fixed wage	Percentage on contract
Berry pickers	19	47.4	52.6	291	32.6	67.4	290	95.3	4.7
Berry pickers (F.)	80		100.0	53	47.2	58.8	116	96.6	3.4
Box makers							31	100.0	
Celery cutters	20	100.0		111	100.0		153	100.0	
Cotton pickers							15		100.0
Cultivators	536	99.4	0.6	137	97.1	2.9	1197	99.8	0.2
Curers							24	100.0	
Dryers	218	96.0	5.0	15	100.0		33	100.0	
Farmhands	2703	99.0	1.0	2748	79.2	20.8	2489	95.0	5.0
Firemen	32	100.0							
Foremen	144	99.3	0.7	22	100.0		1	100.0	
Fruit cutters	350	28.9	71.1	29	27.8	72.4	57	68.4	31.6
Fruit cutters (F.)	725	7.2	92.8	1594	11.0	88.0	48	94.5	5.5
Fruit pickers	2910	52.2	47.8	2262	83.1	16.9	2381	100.0	
Fruit pickers (F.)	134	15.7	84.3	18	100.0		6	100.0	
Gardeners							270	100.0	
Grape pickers	1598	28.2	71.8	666	37.2	62.8	2028	33.4	66.6
Grape pickers (F.)	65	7.7	92.3	29					
Harvest hands	365	95.1	4.9	150	84.6	100.0			
Hoers	409	83.9	16.1	719	2.5	61.9	225	98.2	1.8
Hoers and thinners	12	41.7	58.3	1064	6.3	93.7	146	85.6	14.4
Hop pickers	1770	100.0	100.0	689	100.0	100.0	153	2.0	98.0
Hop pickers (F.)	876	1277	100.0	52					
Irrigators	10	100.0		48	100.0				
Kilnmen	5	100.0							
Labourers	41	100.0		1344			158	100.0	
Meion pickers	116	94.8	5.2		79.5	20.5	915	100.0	
Miscellaneous	181	96.7	3.3	401	86.5	13.5	32	100.0	

TABLE IX. White and Japanese Labor Employed by White and Japanese Farmers, Showing Percentage Employed on Fixed Wage and on Contract.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	White farmers employing whites only.			White farmers employing whites and Japanese.			Japanese farmers employing Japanese.		
	White employees.			Japanese employees.			Japanese employees.		
	Number of employees	Percentage on fixed wage	Percentage on contract	Number of employees	Percentage on fixed wage	Percentage on contract	Number of employees	Percentage on fixed wage	Percentage on contract
Packers	57	70.2	28.8	194	92.3	7.7	602	93.2	6.8
Packers (F.)	52	100.0	—	603	49.4	50.6	21	42.9	57.1
Pickers	606	—	100.0	849	1.1	98.9	—	—	—
Pickers (F.)	—	—	—	210	7.1	92.9	—	—	—
Planters	224	58.9	41.1	498	90.9	9.1	145	100.0	—
Pruners	—	—	—	1889	—	—	398	87.2	12.8
Pullers and setters	—	—	—	181	100.0	—	192	100.0	—
Sub-bosses	340	99.4	0.6	36	100.0	—	—	—	—
Teamsters	16	12.5	87.5	1749	99.4	0.6	147	94.6	5.4
Toppers and loaders	34	100.0	—	16	—	100.0	125	88.8	11.2
Vegetable pickers	—	—	—	77	92.2	7.8	2053	99.0	1.0
Weeders	—	—	—	4	100.0	—	126	100.0	—
Totals	13161	46.3	53.7	17464	57.2	42.8	17280	87.5	12.5
Males	10708	55.8	44.2	13680	69.5	30.5	16866	87.7	12.3
Females	2458	5.3	94.7	3784	12.9	87.1	284	75.8	24.2

CHART III.

Seasonal Employment of White and Japanese Farm Labor.

In this chart there is shown the season or period of employment of both white and Japanese farm labor. The numbers employed have been reduced to a percentage basis, and each column shows for the month the percentage to the total number employed during the year. The data used in compiling is the same as that in Chart I. It will be noticed that during the month of September the greatest number of both white and Japanese laborers are employed. In the case of the white farm laborer, about twelve times as many were required in the month of September as in the month of January. It will also be noted that the Japanese labor is more evenly distributed throughout the year than the white labor. This is due in a large measure to the mobility of the Japanese laborer, that is, his ability to travel from one district to another with the ripening of the various crops, thus spreading his labor over a greater period of time. The chart brings out very plainly the important fact that the bulk of farm labor is required only for a few months of the year, namely, from July to October.

CHART III.

Per cent
employed
each month.

WHITE.

JAPANESE.

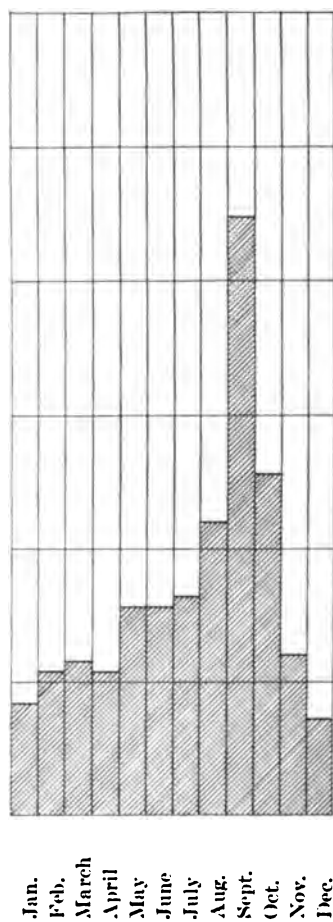
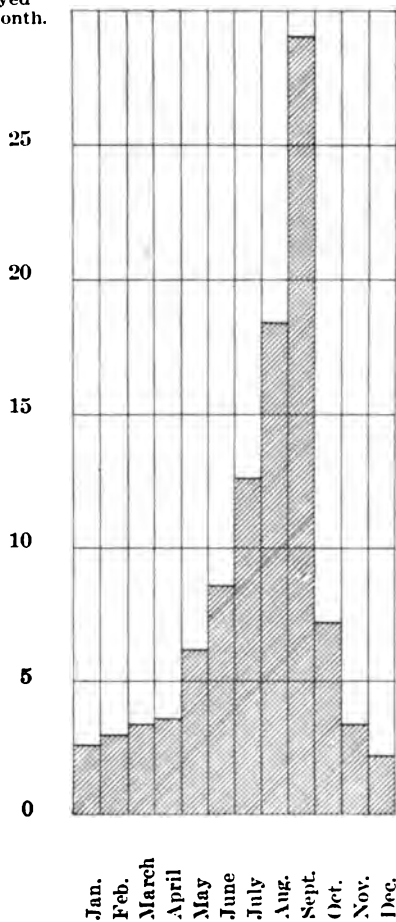


TABLE X. Temporary Help Employed by White Farmers.
(Showing Average Duration of Employment.)

Average duration of employment.	White.			Japanese.		
	Total Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Total Male and Female.	Male.	Female.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Less than 1 week.....	0.96	1.15	0.27	4.53	4.57	-----
1 week to 2 weeks.....	7.49	6.97	9.32	5.42	5.31	18.71
2 weeks to 3 weeks.....	12.90	11.03	19.59	6.16	6.11	11.70
3 weeks to 1 month.....	13.00	11.70	17.65	5.16	5.08	16.37
1 month to 2 months.....	22.64	18.92	35.99	17.88	17.96	7.60
2 months to 3 months.....	11.26	11.63	9.95	22.51	22.53	19.30
3 months to 4 months.....	5.56	6.18	3.37	11.27	11.33	2.98
4 months to 5 months.....	4.26	5.13	1.14	10.21	10.21	9.94
5 months to 6 months.....	2.43	2.90	0.78	2.01	1.98	5.85
6 months to 1 year.....	2.85	3.26	1.37	4.20	4.23	1.17
Permanent.....	16.65	21.13	0.57	10.65	10.69	6.48
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE XI. Temporary Help Employed by White Farmers.
(Showing Percentage Employed Each Month of the Year.)

Months.	White.			Japanese.		
	Total Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Total Male and Female.	Male.	Female.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January.....	2.52	3.23	0.06	4.22	4.24	-----
February.....	2.99	3.85	-----	5.43	5.45	-----
March.....	3.33	4.30	-----	5.71	5.74	-----
April.....	3.51	4.32	0.75	5.32	5.34	-----
May.....	6.18	6.73	4.25	7.70	7.71	4.69
June.....	8.72	8.04	11.05	7.74	7.73	9.86
July.....	12.50	10.58	19.09	8.14	8.11	16.43
August.....	18.41	15.60	28.13	11.04	11.02	15.96
September.....	29.09	28.10	32.54	22.33	22.21	46.96
October.....	7.28	8.49	3.12	12.83	12.87	4.69
November.....	3.35	4.11	0.74	5.99	6.01	1.41
December.....	2.12	2.65	0.27	3.55	3.57	-----
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE XII. Total Production of Sugar Beets in California, 1909.
(Showing Race of Farmer, Number of Farms, Acres Planted, Total and Average Production, and Value of Crops.)

Race of farmer.	Total number of farms.	Total acreage planted to beets.	Average acres per farm.	Total tons of beets produced.	Average production per acre.	Total value of beets.
White	†1,180	71,218	*44.1	864,975	12.2	\$4,324,875
Japanese	94	5,200	55.3	51,401	9.9	257,005
Ohinese	16	904	56.5	12,071	13.3	60,855
Totals	1,290	77,317	*45.0	928,447	12.0	\$4,642,735

†In addition 6,000 acres were planted and about 3,500 harvested by a Sugar Company, producing 20,000 tons, valued at \$100,000.

*Holdings of Sugar Companies (19,570 acres) included in total, but not in average acreage.

TABLE II. Wages Paid in Dredge Mining.

Occupations.	Wages per day.											
	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.75	Over \$4.00
Total number of employees considered												
Foremen	37									1		36
Dredgemasters	32											2
Engineers	40							16	3			21
Oilers	288					178	6	104				
Blacksmiths	88				1	21	18	15	2	19	7	1
Carpenters	41					7		17	2	23	6	4
Machinists	45					8		5	2	19	5	
Winchmen	124							124				
Amalgamators	9				7	2		1	3			2
Oilers	35							9		9		1
Labors	218	4	4	22	30	88	28					7
Miscellaneous	58			4	1	10	1	5		6		31
Totals	1015	4	4	22	34	51	53	286	12	77	18	87
						307						110

TABLE III. Wages Paid in Smelters and Refineries.

Occupations.	Wages per day.											Over \$4.00
	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$4.00			
Total number of employees con- sidered												
Office	30					1					6	23
Foremen	53				1	3	4	1	4			40
Mechanics	56			3	4	16	9	1	11	8		4
Engineers	7							2	2	1		2
Firemen	6					3	2		1			
Electricians	9				5				4			
Refiners	44				22	1		11	4	4		2
Furnace men	483	12			79	15	151		182	5	39	2
Converter men	133	5			63	35			24	2		4
Miscellaneous	165	1	22	74	35	7	16	1	9			
Totals	986	1	39	77	209	45	218	16	191	26		114

OIL

TABLE I. Wages Paid in the Oil Fields of California.

Occupations.	Total number of employees considered.	Number receiving wages with board.	Wages with board.												Over \$6.00				
			Under \$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00		\$6.00			
Superintendents	132	49								2		2			2	13	7	2	23
Foremen	141	85							7	1	20		19			21	10	1	6
Gaugers	58	43		2	2	10	13		15		1					6			
Engineers	51	24			1		1		37	2	8		5			2			
Firemen	81	59		1					22	7	20		21			12			
Machinists	129	105	1				7		12	2	7		5			2	6		
Blacksmiths	69	49	1	1		2			12	1	10		3			8		1	
Steamfitters	58	30					3		12	1	35		37			49	3		
Carpenters	235	189				7	8		44	4			46			32	81	38	222
Well drillers	637	369											20			27	1	1	
Toolies	594	298				2			38	5	204								
Oilers	158	50				1	42		8		4								
Pumpers	489	185	9	14		66	40	30	7	12		7							
Wellmen	423	302			1	50	143	15	57	26		9				1			
Drivers	353	234			17	114	57	16	8										
Laborers	1503	622	9	11	257	172	72	22	27	38		2							
Miscellaneous	654	314	92	23	42	30	36	42	8	25	3	9				9			1
Totals	5755	3007	128	54	384	454	422	316	130	420	31	194	162	64	45				253

TABLE I. Wages Paid in the Oil Fields of California—Continued.

Occupations.	Number receiving wages without board.	Wages without board.													
		Under \$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$6.00	Over \$6.00
Superintendents	83							1			7	7	10	12	47
Foremen	56				1				9	1	5	4	17	5	18
Gaugers	15				2		4		6			1	2		
Engineers	27						3	3	12		3	4	1	1	
Firemen	22						2		20						
Machinists	24						1		4	1	3	1	14		
Blacksmiths	20						1	1	4		4	7	8		
Steamfitters	28				1			9	7		2	8	1		
Carpenters	46								2		21	15	6		2
Well drillers	268										33	4	8	123	100
Toolies	285				2				142	6	25	85	8		
Oilers	108				1		12	11	10						
Plumbers	304				24		17	2	89	9	5				
Wellmen	171				5		18	41	27	2	13	17	1		
Drivers	119				5		22	21	43		6	3			
Laborers	881		11	18	454	136	118	18	63	48	13	1	1		
Miscellaneous	340	7	4	11	104	36	73	28	28	2	27	15	1	2	2
Totals	2748	7	15	32	599	297	405	189	471	69	167	172	68	143	164

TABLE II. Oil Fields of California.
 (Showing Location and Number of Wells of Companies Reporting.)

Fields.	Total number of companies report- ing.	Total number of wells.	Wells.		
			Pumping	Flowing	Drilling
Coalinga -----	42	315	235	3	77
Kern River -----	51	663	621		42
Los Angeles -----	5	169	145	3	21
Midway -----	19	98	35	7	56
McKittrick -----	8	110	96		14
Santa Maria -----	13	214	181	1	32
Santa Paula -----	7	203	191	1	11
Sunset -----	8	71	40	4	27
Miscellaneous -----	7	8		1	7
Totals -----	160	1851	1544	20	287

TABLE III. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid on Oil Pipe Lines.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per day.												\$4.00 Over						
	Total number of employees con- sidered.				8	9	10	Over 10	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75		\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$4.00	
Superintendents	16	3	11	2																			16
Foremen	68		64	4																			16
Clerks	87	66	15	6							1			1		24	14	8	4	1	15		
Engineers	105		46																		51	18	
Pumpers	38																						
Firemen	120																						
Machinists	42	18	24																				
Machinists, helpers	15	5	10								5					2	1	3	16	2	5	10	4
Blacksmiths	5		5																				
Brick masons	12		2																				
Boilermakers	15	8	7													1	2	2	2		3		11
Teamsters	45		44	1												33	9						1
Carpenters	63	30	33								1												7
Line riders	23		21	2												2	6	14	2	1	2	31	
Pipe fitters	19		19																				
Inspectors	14		14																				
Laborers	774	10	705	59												2							8
Miscellaneous	114	11	89	5	9											95	241	320	60	6	2		1
																4							8
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1
																							1

TABLE IV. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Oil Refineries.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per week.								
	8	9	10	Over 10	Less than \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$5.00	\$5.00 to \$6.00	\$6.00 to \$11.00	\$12.00 to \$14.00	\$15.00 to \$17.00	\$18.00 to \$20.00	\$21.00 to \$24.00	\$25.00 and over
Foremen	10	4	2	4									8
Office help	18	13	7	2									9
Fillers and shippers	90	46	7	37									2
Engineers	7	1	2	4									1
Mechanics	290	73	7	72									26
Acid makers	115	42	1	43									6
Stillmen	43												7
Teamsters	35	34	1	1									1
Oil treaters	107	26	6	59									11
Laborers	152	141	5	6									3
Miscellaneous	44	11	2	31									4
Totals	911	396	33	259			6	31	209	215	80	292	78

SELECTED INDUSTRIES

TABLE 1. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Fruit Canning Industry of California.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per week.									
	Number of employees considered.				Less than \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$5.00	\$5.00 to \$8.00	\$8.00 to \$11.00	\$12.00 to \$14.00	\$15.00 to \$17.00	\$18.00 to \$20.00	\$21.00 to \$24.00	\$25.00 and over.	
	8	9	10	Over 10										
<i>Male Employees.</i>	17			1				1	1					17
Superintendents and managers	26	16		3					5				4	8
Office help	43	15	37	6									4	9
Foremen	9													
Shipping clerks	10	1	7	1				1					4	
Receiving clerks	20			1									4	
Engineers	31	13		7					3				2	
Boxmakers	31	25		6					2				7	8
Boxloaders	33													
Truckers	152	81		2				2	21				10	
Truckers	14	137		15				55	87				6	
Welders	14	2		2					2				7	
Graders	65	55		10				40	18				1	1
Car loaders	14	14		4				10	10				4	
Syrup loaders	17	14		3				1	6				1	
Syrup makers	31	22		9				11	12				4	
Syrupers	107	72		35				12	42				18	
Cookers	130	152		38				8	55				23	2
Warehousemen	190	162		56				10	107				7	1
Soldiers	119	63		56				1	16				83	17
Outfitters	198	96		97				27	50				14	
Canners	70								115				1	
Labors	979	603		376				8	315				5	
Miscellaneous	112	80		32					486				2	
Totals	2252	5	4	700		8	73	654	981	283	149	39	2	65

TABLE I. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Fruit Canning Industry of California—Continued.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per week.									
	8	9	10	Over 10	Less than \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$5.00	\$6.00 to \$8.00	\$9.00 to \$11.00	\$12.00 to \$14.00	\$15.00 to \$17.00	\$18.00 to \$20.00	\$21.00 to \$24.00	\$25.00 and over.	
<i>Female Employees.</i>	21	2	1	1				3	5	7	5		1	
Office help	51		17	29					15	18	7		4	
Foreladies	3456	200	2185	1071	8	128	629	1175	887	434	164	12	19	
Cutters	1136		781	355		30	284	210	348	196	113	5		
Canners	93		73	20			6	55	24	8				
Labelers			111	12		2	20	80	21					
Miscellaneous	123													
Totals	4880	202	3189	1488	8	160	896	1523	1300	668	289	17	24	

TABLE II. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Fruit Packing Houses of California.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per week.														
					Number of employees considered.	8	9	10	Over 10	Less than \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$5.99	\$6.00 to \$8.99	\$9.00 to \$11.99	\$12.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$17.99	\$18.00 to \$20.99	\$21.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 and over.	
<i>Male Employees.</i>																			
Superintendents and managers	144	1	1	117	25												4	2	138
Foremen	160			148	11												34	30	72
Office help	168	2	5	140	21	1											44	23	66
Engineers	72		1	68	3												23	14	7
Boxmakers	326		8	308	10												155	64	41
Boxloaders	145		2	138	5												36	17	6
Truckers	563		4	508	51												45		
Doormen and weighers	274		3	255	16												21		
Graders	339		16	316	7												30	7	11
Sorters	112		9	103	1												80		
Dumpers	31		1	29	1												3		
Cutters	74		9	65													4		
Oar loaders	163			120	43														
Packers	200		10	190													47	28	2
Stemmers	265			265													21	33	80
Dippers	96			92	4												42	30	1
Pressmen	135			133	2												5	1	
Labors	1908		74	1683	51												9	14	
Miscellaneous	295		1	272	22												202	4	
						1											1322	212	
																	186	55	
																	16	6	11
Totals	5370	3	145	4950	272	2	21	101	451	2796	815	570	280						384

TABLE II. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Fruit Packing Houses of California—Continued.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per week.								
	8	9	10	Over 10	Less than \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$5.00	\$5.00 to \$8.00	\$8.00 to \$11.00	\$12.00 to \$14.00	\$15.00 to \$17.00	\$18.00 to \$20.00	\$25.00 and over	\$21.00 to \$24.00
<i>Female Employees.</i>	78	5	6	50	17	1	3	7	17	21	19	4	6
Office help	91	13	13	77	1	84	1	9	27	34	19	4	1
Foreladies	4632	411	4008	185	12	258	741	1056	1138	741	742	78	40
Packers	424	38	386	81	11	28	28	30	15	1	1	1	1
Sorters	105	24	81	72	1	10	60	28	6	7	1	25	4
Carton makers	77	5	5	544	5	2	40	122	71	6	1	1	1
Labelers	549	5	5	214	5	2	40	122	71	6	1	1	1
Cutters	246	27	214	5	5	2	40	122	71	6	1	1	1
Miscellaneous	6202	529	5432	208	13	98	1837	1556	1397	861	782	107	51
Totals													

TABLE III. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid to Employees in the Wineries of California.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per week.									
	8	9	10	Over 10	Less than \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$5.00	\$5.00 to \$8.00	\$8.00 to \$11.00	\$12.00 to \$14.00	\$15.00 to \$17.00	\$18.00 to \$20.00	\$21.00 to \$24.00	\$25.00 and over	
Superintendents and managers	38	3	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bookkeepers	20	2	1	12	5	—	—	3	4	5	4	3	25	
Winemakers	22	1	—	13	8	—	1	—	5	5	5	—	5	
Distillers	27	—	—	23	4	—	—	—	5	9	8	1	8	
Engineers	37	1	1	29	6	—	—	1	5	7	12	8	4	
Crushermen	32	2	—	25	5	—	—	16	8	8	—	—	—	
Cellarmen	193	—	37	126	30	—	21	44	89	22	7	6	2	
Laborers	371	—	16	288	67	2	41	116	199	9	1	3	2	
Miscellaneous	50	1	7	41	1	—	1	15	14	13	1	5	1	
Totals	790	10	64	588	128	2	64	195	331	79	39	31	49	

TABLE V. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid by Light and Power Companies.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per day.														Over \$4.00
	8	9	10	Over 10	Under \$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$4.00		
Number of employees considered.	21	70	430	550	149	182	106	55	23	5	25	30	18	20	5	33	21	137	55
General officers	21	70	430	550	149	182	106	55	23	5	25	30	18	20	5	33	21	137	55
Managers and superintendents	1	13	88	31	1	12	8	27	13	26	23	93	46	107	27	52	28	53	76
Office help (M.)	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Office help (F.)	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Foremen	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Inspectors	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Engineers	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Firemen	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Oilers	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Mechanics	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Electricians	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Dynamo and switch-board men	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Linemen	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Groundmen	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Meter readers	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Lamp trimmers	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Ditch and patrol men	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Collectors	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Solicitors	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Gasmakers	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Servicemen	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Painters	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Laborers	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Miscellaneous	1	31	17	23	8	8	9	27	13	26	22	17	9	11	11	2	1	3	36
Totals	5581	3496	1120	953	13	49	24	60	63	586	581	1353	629	690	196	378	225	417	361

TABLE VII. Wages of Employees in Lumber Woods and Sawmills.

Occupations.	Number of employees considered.	Wages per week.						
		\$5.00 to \$8.99	\$9.00 to \$11.99	\$12.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$17.99	\$18.00 to \$20.99	\$21.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 and over.
Foremen	159	1	1	7	11	21	16	111
Clerks	148	4	7	59	30	41	22	46
Mechanics	661				221	217	118	40
Blacksmiths	71				10	31	29	1
Filers	67				19	24	11	5
Sawyers	150	1	4	81	25	29	7	53
Setters	20				7	1	12	
Edgermen	56				8	24	22	
Millhands	1392	68	254	543	257	164	71	35
Engineers	147		2	5	14	59	41	26
Donkeymen	66		16		29	12	8	1
Firemen	147			33	71	42	1	
Trainmen	180			41	10	81	27	21
Timekeepers	12			6	6		5	4
Tallymen	25			3		7	2	
Teamsters	233			81	138	12	2	
Loaders	1206		63	429	620	87	7	
Fallers	438		145	150	119	24		
Loggers	1171	70	223	383	325	118	28	24
Offbearers	28			16	12			
Swampers	180			14	112	48	4	2
Hooktenders	33				7	4	22	
Labors	2801	53	273	1672	708	70	25	
Cooks	46			9	23	12	2	
Walters	20		6	14				
Miscellaneous	250	1	54	80	41	17	28	29
Totals	9707	198	1048	8615	2812	1141	496	898

TABLE VIII. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid at Powder Factories.

Occupations.	Hours per day.			Wages per day.																Over \$4.00		
	Number of employees considered			8	9	10	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$4.00			
Superintendents and managers	16	5	3	8	2													3	1	3	1	13
Office help (M.)	22	9	5	8	1																	11
Office help (F.)	4	3			1																	
Foremen	43		80	13								1	4	1	6	1	3	3	7	2	4	15
Engineers	15	3	4	8														3	5			4
Firemen	9		3	6														1				
Mechanics	92	21	55	16				3			1	7	9	6	7	2	10	14		17	12	
Acid men	53	4	1	48								1	8	7	12	8	6	8				
Mill men	43	31	2	10							1	18	3	3	1	14	6					15
Box and keg makers	41		40	1	2			1	9		8	1	3	9	5	2						4
Laborers	299		182	167				2			188	32	39	60	22			1	1			7
Miscellaneous (M.)	25		7	18				2	2		4	2	5	6	2							
Miscellaneous (F.)	21		12	9					10	2	2	3	4									
Totals	683	76	294	313	6	6	22	4	178	56	79	96	72	34	36	7	22					65

TABLE IX. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid at Cement Works.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per week.									
	Number of employees considered.				Less than \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$5.00	\$5.00 to \$8.00	\$8.00 to \$11.00	\$12.00 to \$14.00	\$15.00 to \$17.00	\$18.00 to \$20.00	\$21.00 to \$24.00	\$25.00 and over.	
	8	9	10	Over 10										
Superintendents and managers	13		13	6				1	3		5	8	3	13
Office help	56	6	44	6										36
Foremen	50		44	6						10	11	7	22	5
Chemists	30	4	26				3	5	1	5	6	5	5	5
Engineers	28		19	9						7	7	3	11	
Firemen	4		2	2								4		
Oilers	56			56						50		6		
Mechanics	190		159	31					10	12	25	113	30	
Burners and helpers	113			113					57	14	31	7	4	
Millers	40			40					8	32				
Drillers	13		13						4	9				
Laborers	1711		1195	516					1391	216	88	15	1	
Packers	45		18	27						5	40			
Miscellaneous	81	4	63	14				3	34	13	10	6	15	
Totals	2430	14	1596	820			4	11	1497	354	262	165	137	

TABLE X. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Hotels of San Francisco.

Occupations.	Hours per day.			Wages per month.																	
	8	9	10	Over 10.																	
				Over 10.	\$15.00 and under	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$55.00	\$60.00	\$65.00	\$70.00	\$80.00	\$90.00	\$100.00	Over \$100.00.	
<i>Male Employees.</i>																					
Clerks	114	39	42	63	1	1	6	5	8	14	8	27	1	54	5	26	25	7	26	44	
Bookkeepers	27	12	15	2	2	2	30	2	2	2	1	7	1	1	1	1	4	18	14	11	
Bell boys	205	84	15	33	3	21	92	6	18	32	2	1	5	1	3	3	4	34	4	2	
Elevator operators	55	19	15	12	9	5	5	2	3	28	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Engineers	65	44	9	5	7	3	13	19	8	30	40	28	8	10	3	1	4	39	10	36	
Porters	160	37	55	29	1	3	13	2	5	33	1	4	3	2	8	49	39	10	36		
Cooks	191	33	54	104	2	3	20	23	37	37	11	11	1	139	2	2	2	4	4		
Dishwashers	91	20	33	38	2	3	5	1	2	29	23	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	
Pantrymen	61	8	23	30	4	2	6	3	3	2	46	76	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Waiters	277	42	8	227	4	2	3	6	3	4	2	2	2	4	9	18	30	21	4	2	
Bedmakers	12	5	1	2	4	2	2	54	69	11	5	7	4	9	18	30	21	4	4	2	
Miscellaneous	240	77	10	142	11	33	118	154	140	225	128	171	17	219	30	66	105	102	60	96	
Totals	1671	510	332	671	183	7	33	118	154	225	128	171	17	219	30	66	105	102	60	96	
<i>Female Employees.</i>																					
Clerks	25	17	6	2	1	6	136	64	1	3	1	5	2	1	2	2	2	1	5	1	
Chambermaids	342	235	46	3	4	1	3	2	21	76	2	28	1	1	1	1	4	4	1		
Housekeepers	33	15	5	10	1	1	3	7	3	2	7	7	1	6	2	1	1	1	1		
Waitresses	180	165	6	8	1	16	43	3	102	16	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1		
Miscellaneous	98	74	8	11	3	2	18	5	22	11	34	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1		
Totals	676	506	81	9	5	9	171	115	148	113	39	45	2	9	3	3	2	5	6	1	

TABLE XI. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Hotels of Los Angeles.

Occupations.	Hours per day.			Wages per month.																		
	8	9	10	Over 10.	\$15.00 and under	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$55.00	\$60.00	\$65.00	\$70.00	\$80.00	\$90.00	\$100.00	Over \$100.00.		
Male Employees.																						
Clerks	108	32	21	29	7	21	2	2	3	8	7	5	10	2	14	3	8	11	5	7	16	
Bartenders	31	10	14	7		3	27	24	6	2	9				1			2	3	21	5	
Bus boys	105	39	38	25	5	35			3	6												
Elevator operators	45	40							42	3												
Engineers	43	15	12	14		2	2	3	3	6	20	7										
Porters	60	3	18	22	4	1		1		6	19	9	2	2	4	8	2	3	4	9	2	
Cooks	112	21	3	78	10	1		5	6	12	6	6	5	2	2	4	1	15	16	8	10	
Dishwashers	66	8	9	40	9		2	2	43	14	4	1										
Pantrymen	40	6	10	20	4			3	16	13	4	3	1									
Waiters	159	100	7	51	1		3	3	4	38	62	24	2	2			4	4	6	2	5	
Bedmakers	7	2	3	2							5											
Miscellaneous	146	63	34	42	7		4	4	12	17	6	21	13		19	1	21	11	8	6	3	
Totals	960	343	183	360	75	38	40	48	143	132	133	80	52	11	44	11	46	46	42	53	41	
Female Employees.																						
Clerks	44	23	9	11		1			1	10	13		4		4	1	6	3	1			
Chambermaids	205	63	71	71		57	23	28	42	50	15	18										
Housekeepers	29	10	5	10	4		1	2	3	6	3	6	2		2	3						
Waitresses	205	96	86	23			38	70	54	3	33	33								1		
Miscellaneous	91	31	17	35	8	2	12	16	16	5	21	7	3	2	5		2					
Totals	574	223	188	150	13	8	71	84	131	122	55	64	9	2	11	4	8	3	1	1		

TABLE XII. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Hotels of Miscellaneous Cities.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per month.															
	Number of employees considered.				Over 10.															
	8	9	10		18	13	7	42	12	12	42	18								
<i>Male Employees.</i>																				
Clerks	84	12	12		18															
Bar-tenders	7																			
Bell boys	134	26	49	46	13															
Elevator operators	19	3	3																	
Engineers	38	6			9	6														
Porters	59	4			49	6														
Cooks	112	22			81	9														
Dishwashers	66	6	8		50	2														
Pantrymen	18				17	1														
Waiters	176	70	59	44	3															
Miscellaneous	178	38	46	87	7															
Totals	891	187	177	459	68	93	45	102	168	68	100	17	39	11	58	13	65	20	80	26
<i>Female Employees.</i>																				
Clerks	18	3	1	8	6															
Chambermaids	162	82	23	57																
Housekeepers	12	1	1		3															
Waitresses	401	160	102	126	13															
Miscellaneous	105	54	15	86																
Totals	698	300	142	234	22	3	157	299	148	28	32	1	12	1	9	2	4			2

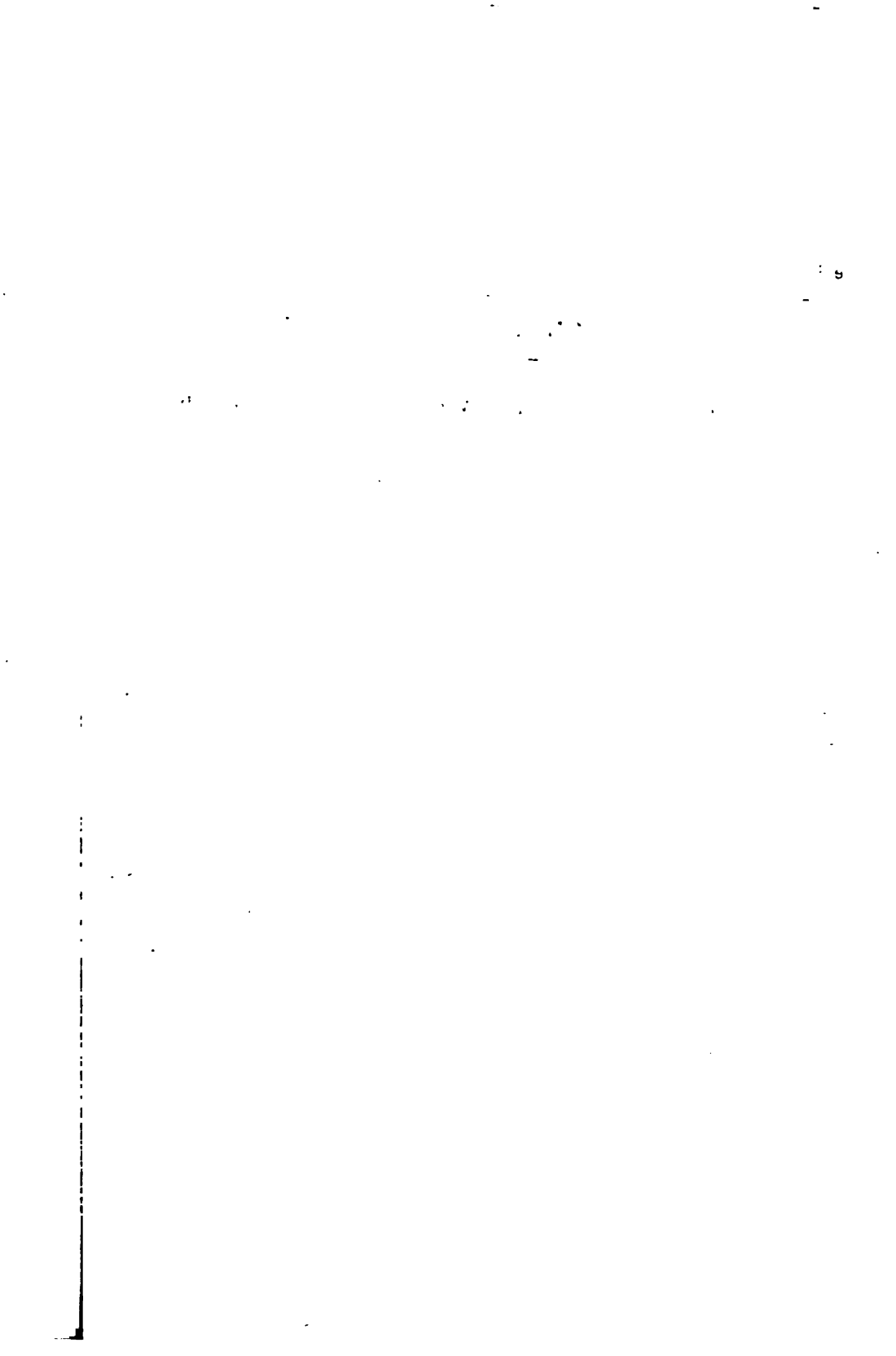


TABLE 1. *Wages and Prices* White

TABLE III. Wages Paid Japanese and Chinese Employees on American Vessels Engaged in the Shipping of the Port of San Francisco.
(Tabulated by Occupations.)

Occupations.	Number of employees	Wages per month.*														No salary	
		\$25.00	\$22.50	\$20.00	\$17.50	\$15.00	\$12.50	\$11.00	\$10.00	\$9.00	\$8.00	\$7.00	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$4.00		\$2.50
Freight clerks	13					3	2		10								
Carpenters	2																
Sailmakers	7						2		5								
Boatswains	15					7	5		2		1						
Seamen	171											171					
Oilers	84						12			72							
Firemen	232							5	5	7	181	84					
Coal passers	197											197					
Bakers	21	2	5									9					5
Butchers	4											4					
Bartenders	7					5						2					
Storekeepers	10								2	5		3					
Watchmen	2											2					
Porters	85								3			25		2			5
Cooks	57								4			25					
Galley help	7											7					
Pantrymen	37								4			31					
Waiters	241						5		2			222	6			6	
Mess boys	86											18	39		4		80
Interpreters	7			4	1		2										
Totals	1235	2	10	6	15	17	35	5	37	84	182	745	45	2	4	6	40

*Japanese and Chinese are paid in Mexican silver. Wages in this table have been reduced to equivalent in United States gold coin.

TABLE IV. Steam Railroad Employees in California, Fiscal Year 1909-1910.

Occupations.	Number of employees.	Average daily wage.	Lowest average daily wage.	Highest average daily wage.
General officers	211	\$18.75	\$0.83	\$22.04
Other officers	236	6.96	1.67	8.25
General office clerks	2834	2.55	1.83	3.77
Station agents	1116	2.64	82	3.50
Other station men	3903	2.42	1.09	3.09
Engineers	1821	4.66	2.26	6.83
Firemen	1741	2.84	2.09	4.77
Conductors	1163	4.44	1.88	5.62
Other trainmen	3763	3.19	2.00	4.86
Machinists	1194	3.92	2.24	4.62
Carpenters	1761	3.15	2.18	4.04
Other shopmen	7880	2.67	2.13	3.42
Section foremen	1215	2.72	1.83	3.25
Other trackmen	11763	1.40	1.07	2.47
Switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen	803	1.94	86	2.89
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	926	3.04	2.51	4.69
Employees (floating equipment)	928	2.80	2	3.08
Other employees and laborers	6752	2.52	95	4.03
Total employees	49970			

TABLE V. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid to Employees of Electric Railroads.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per day.														Over \$4.00
	8	9	10	Over 10	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$4.00		
Total number of employees considered.	74	37	21	16					1				1	1		1		1	
General officers																		69	
Managers and superintendents	64	28	8	28								1						59	
Clerks (M.)	545	311	92	142	12	10	12	23	57	26	86	95	83	33	54		23	31	
Clerks (F.)	142	100	23	19	10	33	27	15	19	4	18	28	9	3	1		6	60	
Foremen	225		140	85			3		8	3	23	28	55	18	21	5	1		
Inspectors	42		20	22															
Conductors	3181		530	2851					2	212	1071	673	640	170	90	219	85	19	
Motormen	2681		531	2160					3	267	972	584	506	186	66	32	55	20	
Starters	78	4	10	64					1	4	3	5	18		38			4	
Station men	228		124	104	20	21	14	34	72	10	13	25	7	6	4			2	
Switchmen	141	75	2	64			23	8	61	4	16	23	5						
Watchmen	45		23	17					30	7	2			6					
Road and track men	3653		2617	1086	141	1645	571	298	334	331	154	84	127		17	3	2		
Linemen	263		172	91					2	43	62	21	43		32	1	13		
Electricians	149		51	98			2	8	9	17	82	24	20	12	16	3	1	1	
Dynamo and switchboard men	154	19	73	47					34	23	37	15	30	1	2		1	11	
Engineers	29	5	14	6					2			2	4	3	4	1	2	11	
Mechanics	2015	23	1221	771	9	4	66	84	155	389	400	185	380	124	137	40	31	11	
Draughtsmen	13		3	10					1		6	1	1	2		1	1		
Civil engineers	55	26	29				1	11	11	5	6	6	5	2	2	8		1	
Painters	67								3		11	12	12	14	8	6	1		
Car cleaners	120		67						57	15	14	2	23		1				
Stevadores	137		110																
Miscellaneous	261	59	39	144	27		53	12	61	27	23	8	5	3	2	8	1	15	
Totals	14372	687	5955	7660	70	217	1739	778	969	1859	2944	1847	1984	591	506	321	249	352	

TABLE VI. Wages Paid in Telephone Companies.

Occupations.	Number of em- ployees considered	Wages per month.														
		\$20.00 and under.....	Over \$20.00 to \$25.00.....	Over \$25.00 to \$30.00.....	Over \$30.00 to \$35.00.....	Over \$35.00 to \$40.00.....	Over \$40.00 to \$45.00.....	Over \$45.00 to \$50.00.....	Over \$50.00 to \$55.00.....	Over \$55.00 to \$60.00.....	Over \$60.00 to \$70.00.....	Over \$70.00 to \$80.00.....	Over \$80.00 to \$90.00.....	Over \$90.00 to \$100.00.....	Over \$100.00 to \$125.00.....	Over \$125.00...
Males—																
Adjusters.....	40															
Agents.....	61			1		1										
Cable splicers.....	295			1	1											
Canvassers.....	36			12	4	26	8	26	37	30	106	149	83	43	41	
Clerks.....	565			10	2	7	11	15	5	8	66	27	23	16	22	
Collectors.....	212															
Engineering department.....	53															
Foremen.....	373															
Inspectors.....	64							1								
Installers.....	481							4	4	1						
Janitors.....	15			2				2	282	285	398	51	26	482	24	
Laborers.....	1059			28	1	12	1	1	1							
Linemen.....	567							12	4	3	4	8	10	14	23	
Managers.....	107															
Messengers.....	73			68		1										
Repairmen.....	220			2	4	24	2	5	17	4	6	12	19	120	5	
Storekeepers.....	8															
Switchboard men.....	257					3		4	5	7	1	1	108	41		
Switchboard men, helpers.....	23						1		3	2	2	2	13	1		
Testers.....	68							2	3	10	18	17	2	16	5	
Wire chiefs.....	72												4	22	43	
General helpers.....	50							5	6	9	3	28	2	2		
Miscellaneous.....	324			28	2	11	5	19	31	24	31	28	23	38	86	
Totals.....	5023		152	19	86	29	91	363	442	855	530	292	1288	848	28	

Females—

Clerks	400			50	100	69	57	59	29	10	16	5	4	1	2	
Managers	2								1							
Matrons	1								12	10	18	16	5	1		
Operators, chief	167			21	21	28	17	18	70	25	38	9	1	1	1	
Operators	2942		1	1495	374	413	328	186								
Recorders	1								23	20	20	7	5	1	1	
Stenographers	179			7	16	28	8	29	2	2		3				
Miscellaneous	57			27	10	4	22	1								
Totals	3749		1	1600	521	542	432	238	137	67	92	40	15	4	5	
<i>Males and Females—</i>																
Totals	8772		1	1752	540	628	461	384	500	509	947	570	307	1292	853	28

ORGANIZED LABOR

TABLE I. Building Trades and Affiliating Organizations in the State of California—1909-10.

Trade and location.	Membership of union reporting.	Occupation.	Hours per day.	Wages.		
				Unit.	Minimum rate.	Bulding rate.
<i>Asbestos Workers.</i>						
San Francisco	25	Asbestos workers	8	Day	\$4 00	\$4 00
<i>Bricklayers and Masons.</i>						
Bakersfield	42	Bricklayers	8	Hour	75	75
Long Beach	23	Bricklayers	8	Hour	75	75
Los Angeles	170	Bricklayers	8	Day	†	5 00
Oakland	146	Bricklayers	8	Hour	87½	87½
Pasadena	31	Bricklayers	8	Hour	62½	62½
Sacramento	38	Bricklayers	8	Day	7 00	7 00
San Diego	30	Bricklayers	8	Day	6 00	6 00
San Francisco	400	Bricklayers	8	Day	7 00	7 00
San Jose	18	Bricklayers	8	Day	6 00	6 00
Stockton	26	Bricklayers	8	Day	6 00	6 00
<i>Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.</i>						
Los Angeles	63	Structural iron workers	8	Day	2 50	3 00
San Francisco	500	Structural iron workers	8	Hour	†	†
San Francisco	600	Housesmiths, shop	8	Day	4 00	4 00
		Housesmiths, outside	8	Day	5 00	5 00
		Housesmiths, apprentices	8 to 9	Day	3 00	3 00
		Pile drivers	8	Day	†	4 00
San Francisco	†	Bridge builders	8	Day	†	4 50
<i>Carpenters and Joiners.</i>						
Alameda	132	Carpenters	8	Day	†	4 00
Bakersfield	160	Carpenters	8	Day	4 00	4 00
Berkeley (8 unions)	385	Carpenters	8	Day	4 00	4 00
Elmhurst	52	Carpenters	8	Day	3 00	4 00
Eureka	75	Carpenters	8	Day	4 00	†
Fresno	160	Millmen	8	Day	3 25	†
Gilroy	16	Carpenters	8	Day	4 00	4 00
		Carpenters	8	Day	3 50	3 50

Hanford	71	Carpenters	8	Day	3 50
Hayward	86	Carpenters and millmen	8	Day	4 00
Lindsay	24	Carpenters	8	Day	3 50
Lodi	50	Carpenters and millmen	8	Day	3 50
Long Beach	69	Carpenters	8	Day	3 50
Los Angeles (3 unions)	171	Carpenters	8	Day	3 50
Mill Valley	75	Carpenters	8	Day	5 00
Mountain View	25	Carpenters	8	Day	4 80
Oakland (4 unions)	1848	Carpenters	8	Day	4 00
Oakland	650	Millmen	8	Day	3 25 to 5 00
Oroville	55	Carpenters	8	Day	3 00
Pacific Grove	43	Carpenters and millmen	8	Day	4 00
Palo Alto	117	Carpenters	8	Day	4 80
Redlands	70	Carpenters	8	Day	3 50
Redwood City	52	Carpenters	8	Day	4 00
Sacramento	550	Carpenters	8	Day	4 00
Sacramento	140	Mill hands	8	Day	3 00 to 4 00
San Diego	285	Carpenters	8	Day	3 50
San Francisco (10 unions)	5501	Carpenters	8	Day	5 00
San Francisco	550	Cabinetmakers	8	Day	4 50
San Francisco	56	Machine hands	8	Day	3 25
San Francisco	77	Millwrights	8	Day	5 00
San Jose	325	Stairbuilders	8	Day	5 50
San Jose	438	Carpenters	8	Day	4 80
San Luis Obispo	30	Millmen	8	Day	3 25 to 5 00
San Mateo	195	Carpenters	8	Day	3 00 to 3 50
San Pedro	45	Carpenters and millmen	8	Day	5 00
Santa Barbara	85	Carpenters	8	Day	3 50
Santa Rosa	300	Carpenters	8	Day	3 50 to 4 50
Stockton	116	Carpenters	8	Day	3 50
Sunnyvale	116	Carpenters	8	Day	4 00
Vallejo	74	Carpenters	8	Day	4 00 to 4 50
Visalia	67	Carpenters	8	Day	4 50
Watsonville	67	Carpenters and millmen	8	Day	3 50
Carpet and Shade Workers.					†
San Francisco	132	Carpet and shade workers	9	Day	5 00
Cement Workers.					
Los Angeles	79	Finishers	8	Day	5 00
Sacramento	120	Finishers, helpers	8	Day	4 00
San Francisco	865	Laborers	8	Day	2 75
San Francisco	865	Cement workers	8	Day	5 00
San Francisco	865	Finishers	8	Day	6 00
San Francisco	865	Finishers, helpers	8	Day	84 00

†Not stated.

TABLE I. Building Trades and Affiliated Organizations in the State of California, 1909-10—Continued.

Trade and location.	Membership of unions reporting.	Occupation.	Hours per day.	Wages.		
				Unit.	Minimum rate.	Rating rate.
<i>Electrical Workers.</i>						
Fresno	44	{ Linemen, electric light.	8	Day	\$3 00	\$3 50
Los Angeles	27	{ Linemen, telephone	8	Day	2 00	3 50
Los Angeles	104	{ Wiremen	8	Day	2 50	3 50
Los Angeles	60	{ Electrical workers	8	Day	3 00	3 50
Los Angeles	180	{ Inside wiremen	8	Day	3 50	†
Oakland	350	{ Inside wiremen, telephone	8	Day	2 50	3 50
Oakland (2 unions)	255	{ Linemen	8	Day	3 50	3 50
Pasadena	58	{ Cable splicers	8	Day	4 00	4 00
Sacramento	325	{ Electrical workers	8	Day	3 75	4 00
San Bernardino	59	{ Inside wiremen	8	Day	5 00	5 00
San Diego	113	{ Inside wiremen, apprentices	8	Day	1 50 to 3 00	1 50 to 3 00
San Francisco	109	{ Linemen	8	Day	3 25	3 50
San Francisco	400	{ Construction men	8	Month	75 00	85 00
San Francisco (2 unions)	925	{ Linemen	8 to 9	Day	3 50	4 00
San Jose	120	{ Electrical workers	8 to 9	Day	3 00	3 60
Santa Barbara	34	{ Inside wiremen	8 to 9	Day	3 50	3 50
Stockton	25	{ Assemblers and installers	8	Day	4 50	†
Vallejo	72	{ Electrical workers	8	Day	3 50	4 00
<i>Elevator Constructors.</i>						
San Francisco	145	{ Wiremen	8	Day	5 00	5 00
		{ Wiremen, apprentices	8	Day	2 00 to 4 00	2 00 to 4 00
		{ Inside wiremen	8	Day	4 00	4 00
		{ Inside wiremen	8	Day	3 50 to 4 00	3 50 to 4 00
		{ Inside wiremen	8	Day	3 50	†
		{ Electrical workers	8	Day	4 00	4 00
		{ Elevator constructors	8	Hour	37½	62½

<i>Elevator Conductors and Starters.</i>											
San Francisco											
200	Elevator conductors	-----	9	Month	-----	75 00					
	Elevator starters	-----	9	Month	-----	80 00					
<i>Engineers, Stationary.</i>											
196	Stationary engineers	-----	8	Day	-----	4 00					
	Hoisting engineers	-----	8	Day	-----	6 00					
17	Stationary engineers	-----	8	Day	-----	3 75					
189	Stationary engineers	-----	8	Day	-----	6 00					
65	Stationary engineers	-----	8	Day	-----	5 00					
8	Stationary engineers	-----	9	Day	-----	3 50					
22	Stationary engineers	-----	8	Day	-----	3 00					
<i>Excavators, Street Concrete, and Asphalt Workers.</i>											
500	Excavators, street concrete, and asphalt workers	-----	8	Day	-----	2 50					
<i>Firemen, Stationary.</i>											
241	Stationary firemen	-----	8	Day	-----	2 75					
12	Stationary firemen	-----	8	Day	-----	3 28					
<i>Hod Carriers.</i>											
61	Hod carriers	-----	8	Day	-----	4 00					
700	Hod carriers	-----	8	Day	-----	5 00					
31	Hod carriers	-----	8	Day	-----	4 00					
<i>House Razers and Movers.</i>											
12	House razers and movers	-----	8	Day	-----	4 00					
65	House razers and movers	-----	8	Day	-----	5 00					
<i>Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers.</i>											
54	Iron and steel workers	-----	†	Piece work	-----	5 00					
<i>Lathers.</i>											
7	Lathers	-----	8	Piece work	-----						
92	Lathers	-----	8	Piece work	-----						
80	Lathers	-----	8	Piece work	-----						
82	Lathers	-----	8	Day	-----	6 00					
300	Lathers	-----	8	Day	-----	6 00					
20	Lathers	-----	8	Piece work	-----						
12	Lathers	-----	8	Piece work	-----						

4 00 av. per day.

†Not stated.

TABLE I. Building Trades and Affiliating Organizations in the State of California, 1909-10—Continued.

Trade and location.	Membership of unions reporting	Occupation.	Hours per day.	Wages.		
				Unit.	Minimum rate.	Rating rate.
<i>Marble and Stone Workers.</i>						
Los Angeles	12	Marble cutters and setters	8	Day	\$4 50	\$4 50
Los Angeles	85	Stone cutters	8	Day	†	4 50
San Francisco	230	Marble workers	8	Day	3 50 to 5 00	3 50 to 5 00
San Francisco	150	Marble cutters, helpers	8	Day	3 00	3 00
San Francisco	182	Stone cutters	10	Day	5 00	5 00
San Francisco	15	Stone sawyers	8	Day	5 00	5 00
San Francisco	150	Mosaic and terrazzo workers	8	Day	4 00	†
		Mosaic and terrazzo workers, helpers	8	Day	3 00	†
<i>Metal Polishers.</i>						
San Francisco	42	Brass finishers	8½	Day	3 50	3 50
		Chandeller workers	9	Day	4 00	4 00
<i>Metal Workers, Sheet.</i>						
Los Angeles	17	Coppersmiths, tinnerns, and pipe fitters	9	Hour	37½	37½
Los Angeles	99	Sheet metal workers	8	Day	4 00	4 00
Sacramento	38	Sheet metal workers	8	Day	4 00	4 50
San Diego	23	Sheet metal workers	8	Day	4 00	4 00
San Francisco	540	Sheet metal workers	8	Day	5 50	5 50
San Jose	27	Sheet metal workers	8	Day	4 50	5 00
<i>Painters, Paper hangers, and Decorators.</i>						
Eureka	32	Painters and paper hangers	8	Day	3 50	4 00
Fresno	79	Painters and paper hangers	8	Day	4 00	†
Glroy	10	Painters and paper hangers	8	Day	4 00	†
Los Angeles	42	Painters and paper hangers	8	Day	3 00	3 00
Los Angeles	40	Sign painters	8	Day	4 50	5 00
Los Gatos	14	Painters and paper hangers	8	Day	3 50	3 50
Monterey	28	Painters and paper hangers	8	Day	4 00	4 00
Oakland	600	Painters and paper hangers	8	Day	4 50	4 50
Oakland	50	Carriage painters	8	Day	3 00 to 4 00	3 00 to 4 00

TABLE II. Organizations Other Than Building Trades in the State of California—1909-10.

Trade and location.	Membership of unions report- ing.	Occupation.	Hours per day.	Wages.		
				Unit.	Minimum rate.	Regulating rate.
<i>Bakers and Confectioners.</i>						
Fresno -----	37	Bakers, bread and cake -----	10	Week -----	\$18 00 to 35 00	†
Los Angeles -----	90	Bakers, bread and cake -----		Day -----	8 00 to 4 00	†
Oakland -----	156	Bakers -----	9	Week -----	21 00	\$21 00
Sacramento -----	110	Foremen -----	9	Week -----	20 00	†
San Francisco -----	760	Bakers -----	9	Week -----	25 00	†
San Francisco -----	65	Bakers, cracker -----	9	Week -----	20 00	20 00
San Francisco -----	13	Bakers, pie -----	8	Day -----	2 25	4 00
San Francisco -----	100	Salesmen -----	11	Week -----	18 00	18 00
				Week -----	21 00	21 00
<i>Barbers.</i>						
Bakersfield -----	44	Barbers -----	11	Week -----	18 00	18 00
Eureka -----	30	Barbers -----	8 to 9	Week -----	18 00	18 00
Hanford -----	6	Barbers -----	12	Week -----	Percentage	
Los Angeles (2 unions) -----	496	Barbers -----	12	Week -----	14 00	14 00
Richmond -----	10	Barbers -----	11	Week -----	18 00	14 00
Riverside -----	7	Barbers -----	11	Week -----	15 00	15 00
San Bernardino -----	40	Barbers -----	12	Week -----	15 00	15 00
San Diego -----	63	Barbers -----	12	Week -----	12 00	15 00
San Francisco -----	635	Barbers -----	10½	Week -----	16 00	16 00
San Jose -----	83	Barbers -----	11½	Week -----	12 00	12 00
Santa Barbara -----	10	Barbers -----	11	Week -----	†	15 00
Santa Rosa -----	21	Barbers -----	10	Week -----	15 00	16 00
Vallejo -----	42	Barbers -----	12½	Week -----	16 00	20 00
<i>Blacksmiths and Helpers.</i>						
Sacramento -----	170	Blacksmiths -----	9	Hour -----	32½	40
San Francisco -----	110	Blacksmiths -----	8½	Day -----	4 00	4 50
<i>Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders.</i>						
Los Angeles -----	72	Boiler makers -----	9	Hour -----	45½	45½
Sacramento -----	106	Boiler makers -----	9	Hour -----	45½	54½
San Francisco -----	100	Iron ship builders -----	8½	Day -----	4 00	4 00

TABLE II. Organizations Other Than Building Trades in the State of California, 1909-10—Continued.

Trade and location.	Membership of unions reporting.	Occupation.	Hours per day.	Wages.		
				Unit.	Minimum rate.	Rating rate.
<i>Engineers and Firemen, Locomotive.</i>						
Dunsaulr -----	101	Locomotive engineers -----			Mileage basis	
Kern -----	147	Locomotive engineers -----			Mileage basis	
Los Angeles -----	85	Locomotive engineers -----			Mileage basis	
Oakland (2 unions) -----	470	Locomotive firemen -----			Mileage basis	
Sacramento -----	100	Locomotive engineers -----			Mileage basis	
San Francisco -----	120	Locomotive firemen -----			Mileage basis	
<i>Engineers, Marine.</i>						
San Francisco -----	1300	Marine engineers -----		Month ----	\$70 00 to 130 00	
<i>Engineers, Steam.</i>						
Los Angeles -----	65	Steam engineers, brewery -----	8	Day -----	4 00	\$4 00
		Steam engineers, laundry -----	8	Day -----	3 50	3 50
		Steam engineers, miscellaneous -----	10 to 12	Day -----	2 50	3 00
San Francisco -----	445	Steam engineers -----	8½	Month ----	90 00	110 00
<i>Garment Workers.</i>						
Los Angeles -----	325	Garment workers† -----	8	Piece work		2 50 av. per day.
<i>Gas Workers.</i>						
Oakland -----	140	Gas workers -----	8	Day -----	2 50 to 4 00	2 50 to 4 00
Sacramento -----	63	Gas makers -----	8	Month ----	100 00	100 00
		Gas workers -----	8	Day -----	2 50 to 3 50	2 50 to 3 50
		Meter men -----	8	Month ----	80 00	90 00
San Francisco -----	325	Gas workers -----	8	Day -----	2 50	3 25
<i>Horseshoers.</i>						
Oakland -----	29	Horseshoers -----	9	Day -----	4 00	4 00
San Francisco -----	98	Horseshoers -----	9	Day -----	5 00	5 00

Hotel and Restaurant Employees, and Bartenders.

[illegible]

†Not stated.

TABLE II. Organizations Other Than Building Trades in the State of California, 1909-10—Continued.

Trade and location.	Membership of unions report- ing	Occupation.	Hours per day.	Wages.		
				Unit.	Minimum rate.	Rolling rate.
<i>Machinists.</i>						
Dunsmuir	52	Machinists, railroad	9	Hour	\$0 43	\$0 43
Los Angeles	320	Machinists, contract	9 1/4	Hour	32	35
		Machinists, railroad	9	Hour	43	43
Oakland	650	Machinists	8 1/4	Day	3 50	3 75
Oakland	144	Machinists, railroad	9	Hour	43	43
Sacramento	200	Machinists, railroad	9	Hour	43	43
San Diego	32	Machinists	9	Day	3 25	3 75
San Francisco	1400	Machinists	9	Day	3 50	3 75
San Francisco	125	Machinists, railroad	8 1/4	Hour	43	43
		Machinists, apprentices, 1st year	8 1/4	Week	4 00	
		Machinists, apprentices, 2d year	8 1/4	Week	5 00	
		Machinists, apprentices, 3d year	8 1/4	Week	6 00	
		Machinists, apprentices, 4th year	8 1/4	Week	7 00	
San Francisco	50	Machinists	8 1/4	Day	\$2 75	\$2 75 to \$3 50
San Jose	34	Machine hands	8	Day	3 50	†
Vallejo	200	Machinists	8	Hour	52	52
<i>Meat Cutters and Butchers.</i>						
Bakersfield	35	Meat cutters and butchers	10	Week	18 00	20 00
		Delivery men	10	Week	15 00	15 00
San Francisco	680	Meat cutters and butchers	10	Week	20 00	†
<i>Miners.</i>						
Big Oak Flat	8	Miners	8	Day	3 00	3 00
Bodie	80	Miners	8	Day	4 00	4 00
Delamar	150	Miners	8	Day	3 00	3 00
Grass Valley	580	Miners	8	Day	2 00	3 00
Randsburg	97	Miners	8	Day	3 50	3 50
Mojave	60	Millmen	8	Day	4 00 to 4 50	4 00 to 4 50
		Millmen	8	Day	3 00	3 00
Stent	4	Millmen	8	Day	4 00	4 00
		Miners	8	Day	2 50	2 50

TABLE II. Organizations Other Than Building Trades in the State of California, 1909-10—Continued.

Trade and location.	Membership of unions reporting	Occupation.	Hours per day.	Wages.		
				Unit.	Minimum rate.	Rating rate.
<i>Railroad Trainmen—Continued.</i>						
San Francisco	131	Railroad trainmen	6 to 12			
San Francisco	107	Railroad yardmen	10			
San Jose	46	Switchmen	10 to 12			
<i>Railway Conductors.</i>						
Fresno	70	Conductors and brakemen	10			
Los Angeles	155	Conductors	†			
Needles	96	Conductors	12			
Sacramento	124	Conductors	8			
San Luis Obispo	47	Conductors	8			
<i>Riggers and Stevedores.</i>						
San Francisco	1800	Riggers and stevedores	9	Hour	\$0 50	†
		Riggers and stevedores, lumber	9	Hour	55	†
San Francisco	20	Riggers	8	Day	†	\$5 00
<i>Street and Electric Railway Employees.</i>						
Oakland	800	Motormen and conductors	10	Hour	30 to 42	30 to 42
Richmond	32	Motormen and conductors	10	Hour	27	27
Sacramento	165	Motormen and conductors	9 to 10	Hour	27 to 30	†
Stockton	82	Motormen and conductors	8 to 9½	Hour	25	25
<i>Seamen.</i>						
San Francisco	†	Seamen, sail		Month	†	45 00
San Francisco (Pacific Coast)		Seamen, steam		Month	†	50 00
San Francisco (Pacific Coast)	2200	Fishermen		Season		400 00 av. per season
San Francisco (Pacific Coast)	2300	Marine firemen and water tenders.	9	Month	55 00	
San Francisco (Pacific Coast)		Marine oilers	9	Month	45 00	†
San Francisco (Pacific Coast)		Marine cooks and stewards, cooks.	12	Month	60 00	70 00
San Francisco (Pacific Coast)	1200	Marine cooks and stewards, waiters	12	Month	30 00	30 00

San Francisco	925	Compositors†	7½ to 8	Day	4 00 to 5 33	4 00 to 5 33
San Francisco	72	Mallers	7½ to 8	Day	3 41%	3 41%
San Jose	88	Job printers	7½ to 8	Day	3 50 to 4 00	3 50 to 4 00
		Newspaper printers, day	7½ to 8	Day	4 00	4 00
		Newspaper printers, night	7½ to 8	Day	4 50	4 50
San Luis Obispo	11	Compositors†	8	Day	2 50	2 50
San Mateo	12	Compositors	8	Week	18 00	18 00
Sanua Rosa	20	Compositors	8	Week	3 75 to 4 25	3 75 to 4 25
Stockton	36	Newspaper printers, day	8	Day	4 25 to 4 75	4 25 to 4 75
		Newspaper printers, night	8	Day	4 25 to 4 75	4 25 to 4 75
Visalia	13	Compositors	9	Week	18 00	18 00
Woodworkers.						
Oakland	30	Boxmakers and sawyers	9	Day	3 00 to 3 25	3 00
San Francisco	173	Boxmakers and sawyers	9	Day	2 50	2 50
Miscellaneous.						
Los Angeles	28	Art glass workers	8	Day	3 00	3 50
Los Angeles	14	Tile setters	8	Day	4 00	4 00
Los Angeles	100	Cemetery workers	8	Day	3 00	3 00
San Francisco	25	Baggage messengers and transfer men	12	Week	20 00	20 00
San Francisco	275	Bootblacks	13 to 15	Week	10 00	12 00
San Francisco	65	Oasters	8	Day	4 00	4 00
San Francisco	35	Oasting chippers	8½	Day	3 00	3 00
San Francisco	50	Furniture handlers	8	Day	3 00	3 00
San Francisco	155	Glass bottle blowers	8½	Piece work	5 00 av. per day	5 00 av. per day
San Francisco	20	Hatters	9	Piece work	22 50 av. per week	22 50 av. per week
San Francisco	60	Metal polishers, buffers, and platers	9	Day	3 50	3 50
San Francisco	175	Milkers and can washers	10	Month	75 00	75 00
San Francisco	50	Pavers	8	Day	6 00	6 00
San Francisco	40	Ramermen	8	Day	5 00	5 00
San Francisco	182	Pattern makers	8½	Day	5 00	5 00
San Francisco	40	Shade makers and hangers	8	Day	4 00	4 00
San Francisco	36	Soap makers	9	Day	5 00	5 00
San Francisco		Soap workers	9	Day	2 50	2 75
		Soap wrappers*	9	Day	1 50	1 50
San Francisco	35	Soda and mineral water bottlers	9	Day	2 50	3 50
San Francisco	150	Sugar workers	10	Day	2 50	2 50
San Francisco	50	Undertakers	†	Month	80 00	80 00
San Francisco	140	Upholsters	8	Day	3 50	4 00
San Francisco	30	Waterworks employees	8	Day	3 50	3 25

*Female. †Both sexes. ‡Not stated.

TABLE IV. Employment
(Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various

Occupations.	Total number of persons given employment.	Number of persons given employment in Oakland.	Number of persons given employment outside Oakland.	Wages per day.										\$5.00 and over.
				\$1.00.	\$1.25.	\$1.50.	\$1.75.	\$2.00.	\$2.25.	\$2.50.	\$3.00.	\$3.50.	\$4.00.	
Bakers	8	4	4											
Blacksmiths	12	1	11					1	2	7	1			
Carpenters	13	11	2						7	4	2			
Choremen	7	3	4											
Cooks	42	32	10											
Dairymen	2		2											
Gardeners	12	3	9					1						
Help, general	52	30	22						1	9	10			2
Help, hotel	2													
Help, kitchen	51	48	3	1		5								
Laborers	316	121	195	3		19	106	74	50	38		10	1	
Mechanics														
Miners														
Painters	7	6	1							1	5			
Porters	9	7	2			2								
Ranch hands	27	1	26	16	3	1								
Stablemen	4	1	3											
Teamsters	82	15	67		9	1	6	22	39	3				
Walters	10	7	3											
Totals	656	292	364	20	12	28	112	97	90	52	25	23	1	2

TABLE V. Employment
(Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various

Occupations.	Total number of persons given employment.	Number of persons given employment in Oakland.	Number of persons given employment outside Oakland.	Wages per day.										\$5.00 and over.
				\$1.00.	\$1.25.	\$1.50.	\$1.75.	\$2.00.	\$2.25.	\$2.50.	\$3.00.	\$3.50.	\$4.00.	
Bakers	1	1												
Blacksmiths	9	3	6							3	5	1		
Carpenters	9	4	5			1				1	4	2	1	
Choremen	15	8	7	1										
Cooks	49	34	15	1						1		1	1	
Dairymen	1		1											
Gardeners	10	8	2	1			1	3						
Help, general	16	10	6					1						
Help, hotel	11	11												
Help, kitchen	70	62	8	5		1		4			1			
Laborers	292	96	196		15	15	63	80	51	37	5	3		1
Mechanics	9	1	8						1		2		2	3
Miners	4		4							2	1	1		
Painters	8	3	5			1					7			
Porters	9	8	1											
Ranch hands	26	1	25	9	1	6		1						
Stablemen	2	1	1											
Teamsters	28	22	6		2	2		2	17	1				
Walters	26	13	13		1			2		4				
Totals	595	286	309	17	19	26	64	93	69	49	25	8	4	4

Agencies in Oakland.

Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1909.)

Wages per month.										Fees.									
\$15.00 and under..	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$60.00	\$70.00	\$75.00 and over..	Under \$1.00.	\$1.00.	\$1.50.	\$2.00.	\$2.50.	\$3.00.	\$4.00.	\$5.00.	\$6.00 and over..
1		2	3		1	3	1		1				3	2	1	4	1		
2	2	3			1	1	1	1			1	1	2	3	3				
	2	2	5	5	5	4	2	3	2	12		3	4	15	7	10	3		
		4	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	5	3	5	1	2	1		
1		6	5	6	3	2							9	6	19	10		1	
2	7	6	9	9	8	3			1				1	1					
	1	3	10	1							80	40	52	140	1	3			
									1				3	4					
		2	4		2	1							1	6	2		1		
			3		3	1					1	9	13	3		1			
		2	1	1								7	29	46					
		2	4		3	1							3	5	1	1			
6	10	29	46	24	31	17	5	6	6	14	88	79	146	263	40	33	6	6	

Agencies in Oakland.

Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1910.)

Wages per month.										Fees.									
\$15.00 and under..	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$60.00	\$70.00	\$75.00 and over..	Under \$1.00.	\$1.00.	\$1.50.	\$2.00.	\$2.50.	\$3.00.	\$4.00.	\$5.00.	\$6.00 and over..
							1						1	3	2	3			
2	1	1	9	2	3	2	10	1	3	6	7	5	4	1	6	1	4	2	2
1		2	9	1	1								1	14	12	4	4		
		2	5	2	1	1	1					5	2	2	2	1			
			3	4	2								7	1	1	1	2		
2	2	7	19	16	6	5						8	18	19	5	3	3		
	1	1	12	4	3		1				62	21	52	1	1	1			
											2	2	1	1	1	3			
											1	2	2	5	3				
		4	4	2	1		1						16	5	2	1	2		
			3					1	1				1	1					
		1	1		1			1					4	16					
	2	6	7	2	2						6	2	2	10	7	1			
5	8	27	75	33	19	7	14	13	8	8	92	138	121	179	25	24	12	2	2

TABLE VI. Employment
(Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various

Occupations.	Total number of persons given employment.	Number of persons given employment in Sacramento.	Number of persons outside Sacramento -	Wages per day.										
				\$1.00.	\$1.25.	\$1.50.	\$1.75.	\$2.00.	\$2.25.	\$2.50.	\$3.00.	\$3.50.	\$4.00.	\$5.00 and over.
Bakers	2		2											
Blacksmiths	16	1	15							2	5	5		
Carpenters	15		15							2	3	9	1	
Choremnen	2	1	1											
Cooks	54	9	45				1							
Dairymen	43	4	39											
Gardeners														
Help, general	20	2	18		2	1		1	1	6	2	2		
Help, hotel	2		2											
Help, kitchen	22	14	8	1	2									
Laborers	1006	20	986	4	19	79	498	274	119	7				
Mechanics	27	1	26						2		18	1	1	
Miners	18		18								10	8		
Painters	1		1					1						
Porters	6	3	3											
Ranch hands	565	15	550	3	254	108	90	46						
Stablemen	3		3											
Teamsters	108	3	105		6	6		1	73	15	1			
Waiters	6	2	4											
Totals	1916	75	1841	8	283	194	589	323	195	32	39	25	2	

TABLE VII. Employment
(Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various

Occupations.	Total number of persons given employment.	Number of persons given employment in Stockton.	Number of persons given employment outside Stockton.	Wages per day.										
				\$1.00.	\$1.25.	\$1.50.	\$1.75.	\$2.00.	\$2.25.	\$2.50.	\$3.00.	\$3.50.	\$4.00.	\$5.00 and over.
Bakers														
Blacksmiths	13	8	5					1		3	1	2		
Carpenters	8	2	6					1			1	2		
Choremnen	28	2	24											
Cooks	90	14	76	1	2	1								
Dairymen	22	4	18											
Gardeners	2	1	1					1						
Help, general	36	15	21					1		7				
Help, hotel	1	1												
Help, kitchen	15	10	5	2										
Laborers	90	32	58		7	5	17	12	6	4				
Mechanics	19	7	12	1		2		1	1	1	6			
Miners	1		1											
Painters														
Porters	3		3											
Ranch hands	452	5	447		243	72		2						
Stablemen	2	1	1											
Teamsters	98	16	82		29	14		3	6	1				
Walters	8	5	3	3										
Totals	886	123	763	7	281	94	17	22	13	17	8	4		

Agencies in Sacramento.

Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1910.)

Wages per month.										Fees.									
\$15.00 and under--	\$20.00--	\$25.00--	\$30.00--	\$35.00--	\$40.00--	\$45.00--	\$50.00--	\$60.00--	\$70.00--	\$75.00 and over--	Under \$1.00--	\$1.00--	\$1.50--	\$2.00--	\$2.50--	\$3.00--	\$4.00--	\$5.00--	\$5.00 and over--
				1	1	3	1						1	1	4	1			
			1	2	13	7	10	11	2	4	2	1	9	14	12	9	3	4	
			2	2	34	6						2	2	37	2	2			
	2		2	2	1							7	1	7	5				
	1	5	6	6	1	4					1	15	6						
	1				1			1	1	2	1	289	181	533	5	19		2	
														15	2	1			
		5		1								5	1						
1	2	3	25	29	1	1	1	1			75	396	88	4	2				
		1		2	2	2	1					1	27	2					
			2	2	2	1						39	3	42					
1	7	16	39	48	58	22	13	13	3	6	79	758	320	673	36	41	3	6	

Agencies in Stockton.

Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1910.)

Wages per month.										Fees.									
\$15.00 and under--	\$20.00--	\$25.00--	\$30.00--	\$35.00--	\$40.00--	\$45.00--	\$50.00--	\$60.00--	\$70.00--	\$75.00 and over--	Under \$1.00--	\$1.00--	\$1.50--	\$2.00--	\$2.50--	\$3.00--	\$4.00--	\$5.00--	\$5.00 and over--
				1	1	1	1	2		1			1	5	4	3			
6	7	7	6	21	15	1	9	1			6	11	9	2	2	2			
2	2	6	21	5	16		1	9	1		1	11	31	30	8	7	2		
					1	4	9	3	2	2	1	4	1	7	13	10	1		
1	2	1	3	1							1	1	7						
1																			
		5	5	2							1	5	7	2	2				
		8	22		9	3	2	2			4	38	25	21	8	3			
											1		4	3					
													1						
		2	1										2						
1	1	15	68	83	12		6	4			7	180	242	11	7	1	2	2	
				2									1						
	1	1	15	17	11							16	67	13	2				
		2	1	2								4	3	1					
12	13	47	137	84	69	14	22	21	3	1	22	272	407	119	43	17	4	2	

TABLE VIII. Employment
(Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various

Occupations.	Total number of persons given employment.	Number of persons given employment in San Diego.	Number of persons given employment outside San Diego.	Wages per day.											
				\$1.00.	\$1.25.	\$1.50.	\$1.75.	\$2.00.	\$2.25.	\$2.50.	\$3.00.	\$3.50.	\$4.00.	\$5.00 and over.	
Bakers	2	1	1									1			
Blacksmiths	10		10							5	4	1			
Carpenters	7	3	4							1	5	1			
Choremen	1	1													
Cooks	22	3	19					3							
Dairymen	10	7	3												
Gardeners															
Help, general	8	4	4				4			1					
Help, hotel	4	3	1												
Help, kitchen	14	10	4	1											
Laborers	229	16	213	30	8		5	44	122	9		1			
Mechanics	15	1	14					1		13	1				
Miners															
Painters															
Porters	3	2	1												
Ranch hands	41	4	37	1	2	5				2					
Stablemen	1		1												
Teamsters	14		14						10	2					
Waiters	3		3												
Totals	384	55	329	32	10	5	9	48	132	33	11	3			

TABLE IX. Female Employment
(Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various

Occupations.	Total number of persons given employment.	Number of persons given employment in San Francisco.	Number of persons given employment outside San Francisco.	Wages		
				\$15.00 and under.	\$20.00.	\$25.00.
Chambermaids	33	22	11		2	19
Cooks	33	31	52	1	1	12
House girls	61	38	23	1	6	22
Housework, general	73	46	27	3	4	21
Laundry workers	8	1	7			1
Linen workers	1		1			
Nurse girls	16	9	7		1	1
Saleswomen	16	16				
Waitresses	126	45	81	2		44
Totals	417	208	209	7	14	120

Agencies in San Diego.

Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1910.)

Wages per month.											Fees.										
\$15.00 and under--	\$20.00-----	\$25.00-----	\$30.00-----	\$35.00-----	\$40.00-----	\$45.00-----	\$50.00-----	\$60.00-----	\$70.00-----	\$75.00 and over--	Under \$1.00-----	\$1.00-----	\$1.50-----	\$2.00-----	\$2.50-----	\$3.00-----	\$4.00-----	\$5.00-----	\$6.00 and over--		
									1				1		1	5		1	1		
1												1	1			2	5				
2			2	1	4	6	3	1	2			2		2	4	7	7	1	1		
1		1										4			4						
1	2	1		1								1		3							
	1	2		2	1	4	3					3	5	12	1	11	2	2			
			5	3		2								52	154	3					
1							1	1				1	1	2							
		2	13	8	3	3	2	1				1	1	7	10	16	4	2			
		1	1	1	2										11	1	2				
															2	1					
6	3	7	27	18	14	14	7	2	3			11	10	85	206	47	16	7	2		

Agencies in San Francisco.

Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1909.)

per month.						Fees.									
\$30.00	\$25.00	\$20.00	\$15.00	\$10.00	\$5.00 and over.	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$5.00 and over.		
4	1	5	---	2	---	2	3	20	4	2	---	2	---		
11	21	22	---	14	1	3	1	16	7	22	1	19	14		
15	13	4	---	---	---	1	7	24	18	14	---	2	---		
32	8	2	---	2	1	3	6	21	29	9	---	2	3		
3	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	2	---	1	1		
---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---		
7	7	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	7	6	---	---	---		
1	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	1	---	---	---		
51	27	---	---	2	---	4	8	41	61	12	---	---	---		
124	95	35	---	20	2	14	25	125	139	69	1	26	18		

TABLE X. Female Employment
(Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various

Occupations.	Total number of persons given employment.	Number of persons given employment in San Francisco	Number of persons given employment outside San Francisco	Wages		
				\$15.00 and under	\$20.00	\$25.00
Chambermaids	44	27	17		6	24
Cooks	58	17	41	1	2	4
House girls	58	49	9	1	7	17
Housework, general	47	28	19	1	4	9
Laundry workers	7	3	4	1		
Linen workers	1	1				
Nurse girls	4	1	3		2	
Saleswomen	16	16				
Waitresses	107	41	66	2		49
Totals	342	183	159	6	21	103

TABLE XI. Oriental Employment
(Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various

Occupations.	Total number of persons given employment.	Number of persons given employment in San Francisco	Number of persons given employment outside San Francisco	Wages per week.			
				\$5.00 and under	Over \$5.00 to \$7.50	Over \$7.50 to \$10.00	\$10.00 and over
Bedmakers	16	14	2				
Cooks	101	73	28		2	5	
Help, kitchen	24	22	2				
Help, laundry	11	7	4				
House servants	43	37	6		1	1	
Pantrymen	3	2	1				
Porters	11	9	2				
School boys	21	20	1	8			
Waiters	31	21	10		1		
Totals	261	205	56	8	4	6	

Agencies in San Francisco.

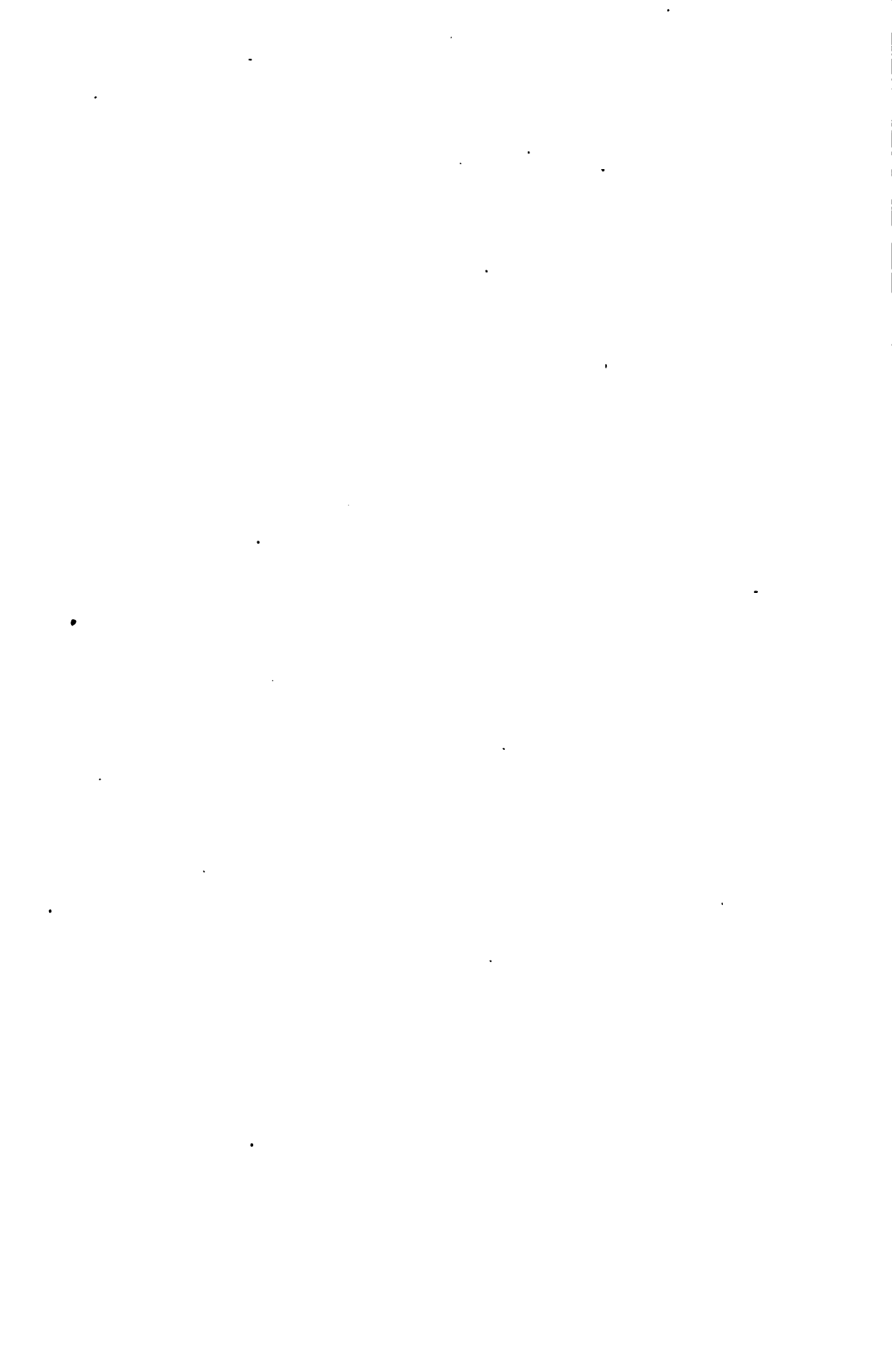
Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1910.)

per month.						Fees.							
\$0.00	\$.05	\$.10	\$.15	\$.20	\$.25 and over	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$5.00 and over
3	6	2	3				4	25	10	5			
15	6	11	2	9	8	1	2	5	15	7	2	10	16
15	8	7	1	1	1		5	22	19	7		8	2
19	7	6		1		3	8	10	18	12	1		
	2	4				1			1	3		2	
1									1				
	2					1	1			1	1		
	16								16				
32	21	3				4	2	51	45	4	1		
85	68	83	6	11	9	10	17	113	125	39	5	15	18

Agencies in San Francisco.

Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1910.)

Wages per month.									Fees.										
\$10.00 and under.	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$50.00 and over.	\$0.25.	\$0.50.	\$1.00.	\$1.50.	\$2.00.	\$2.50.	\$3.00.	\$3.50.	\$4.00.	\$5.00 and over.
		1	13	26	2	1					2	1		1	2	9	1		
		2	8	17	10	25	11	7	6	5	6	11	8	1	5	23	7	18	10
			2	3	4	5	1			1		1	1		2	12	3	4	
		3	11	21	5			1			3	2	3	5	8	1	4	5	1
					2	2						1	1			17	3	1	
				4	1	5						5	1	1		2	1	1	
2	2	2	2	4	1					2	2	8	4	2	1	2	2		
			2	14	8	4	2				3	1	5	5	3	9	2	3	
2	2	6	18	88	50	46	16	8	7	8	16	30	22	22	21	73	22	34	13



EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 1. EMPLOYMENT DATA

Showing number of persons furnished positions in various occupations

Occupation	1940		1950		1960	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1. Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,234,567	12.3	1,567,890	13.5	1,890,123	14.2
2. Professional and technical	987,654	9.8	1,234,567	10.7	1,567,890	12.1
3. Clerical and sales	2,345,678	23.4	2,678,901	23.1	2,901,234	22.5
4. Service	3,456,789	34.5	3,789,012	32.8	4,012,345	30.9
5. Laborer	4,567,890	45.6	4,890,123	42.3	5,123,456	39.4
6. Unemployed	1,234,567	12.3	1,567,890	13.5	1,890,123	14.2
7. Retired	567,890	5.6	678,901	5.8	789,012	6.0
8. Homemaker	1,234,567	12.3	1,567,890	13.5	1,890,123	14.2
9. Student	234,567	2.3	267,890	2.3	290,123	2.2
10. Military	123,456	1.2	156,789	1.3	189,012	1.4
11. Prisoner	12,345	0.1	15,678	0.1	18,901	0.1
12. Deceased	56,789	0.5	67,890	0.6	78,901	0.6
13. Other	123,456	1.2	156,789	1.3	189,012	1.4
Total	10,000,000	100.0	11,500,000	100.0	13,000,000	100.0

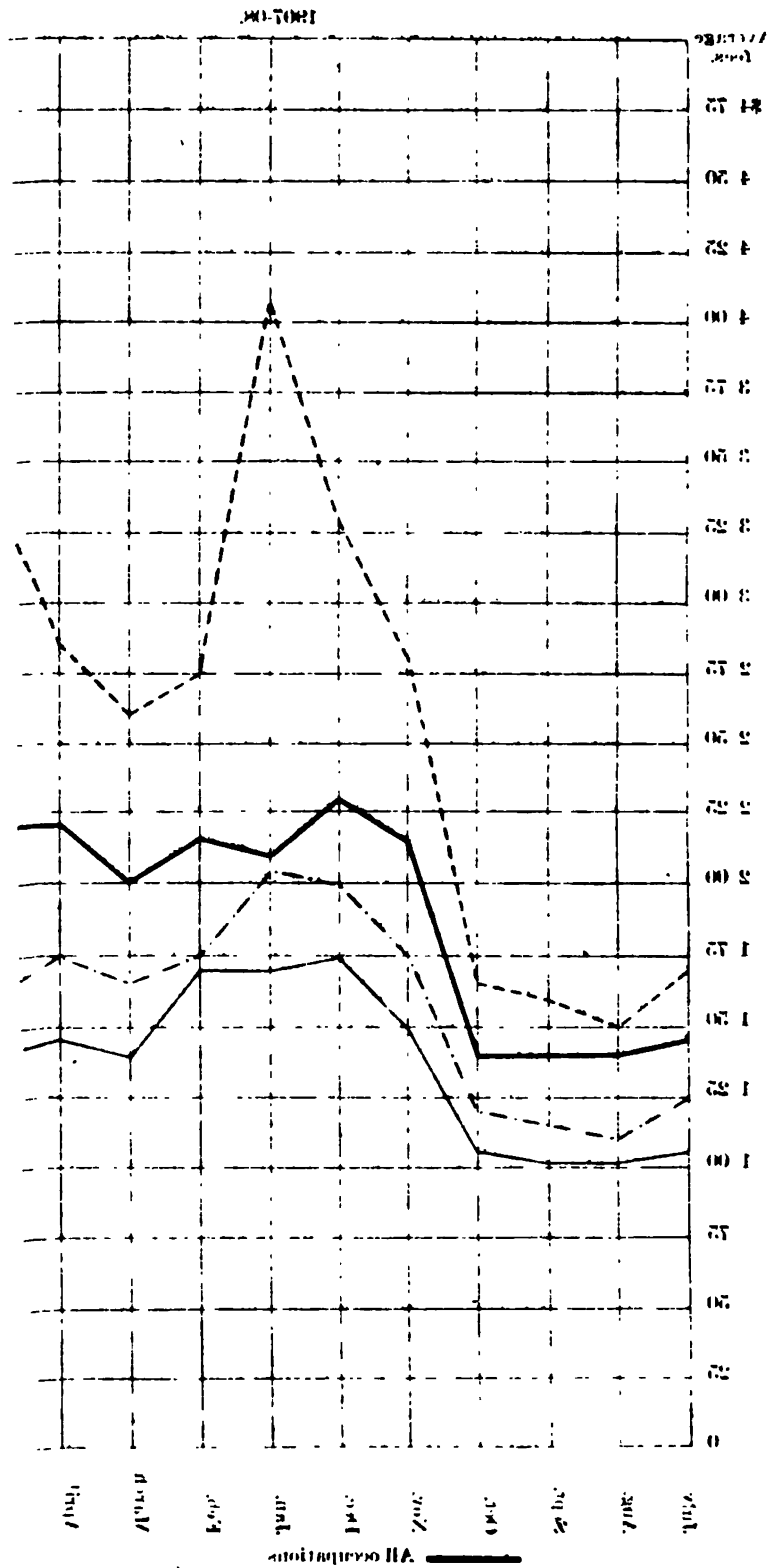
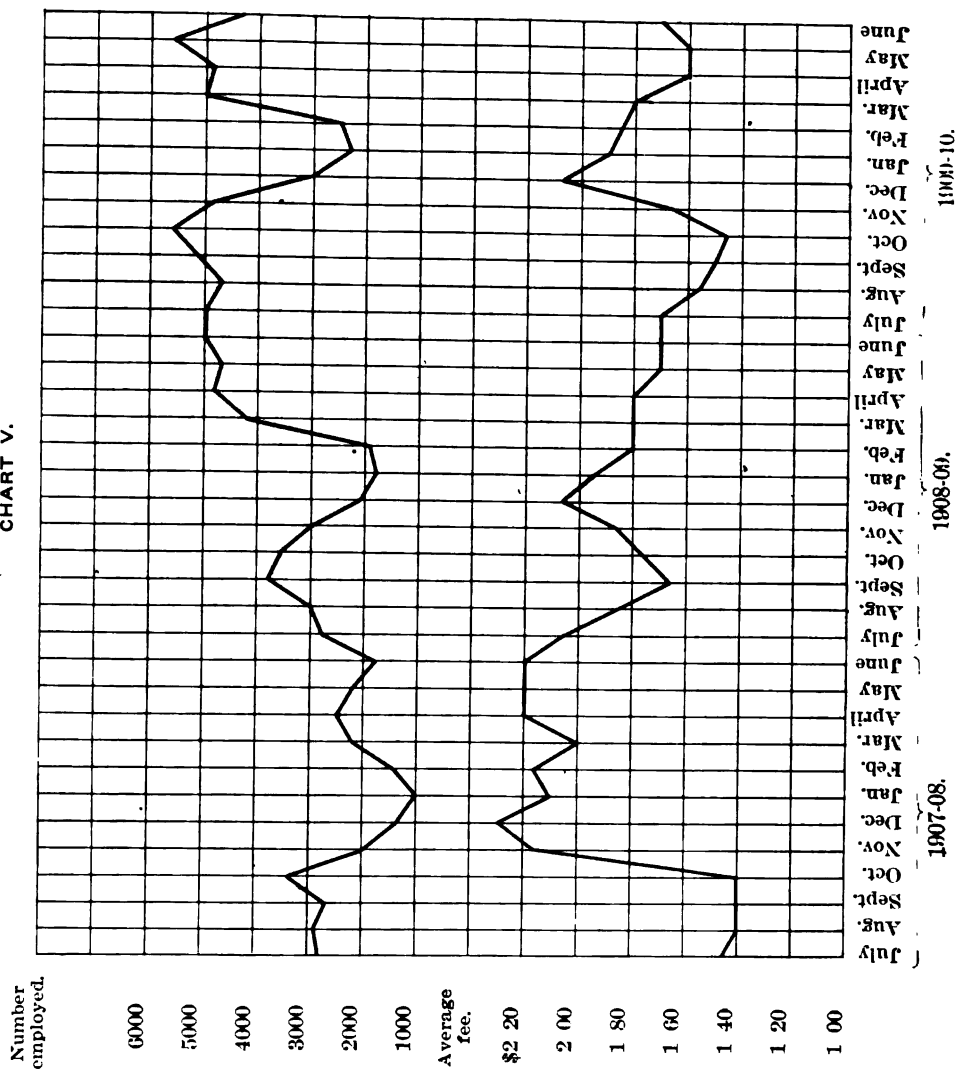


CHART V.

Relation of Average Fees to Number Employed, 1907-08 to 1909-10.

The upper curve represents the total number of persons to whom employment was furnished in each month during the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1910. The lower curve represents the average fees paid by these persons. It will be noticed that as the number of persons employed increased, the average fee decreased. The chart brings out clearly the relation between the supply and demand of labor and the fee charged by employment agents. During the winter months when the supply of labor was greater than the demand, the fees were high, while during the summer months when the supply of labor was equal to or less than the demand, the fees were small.

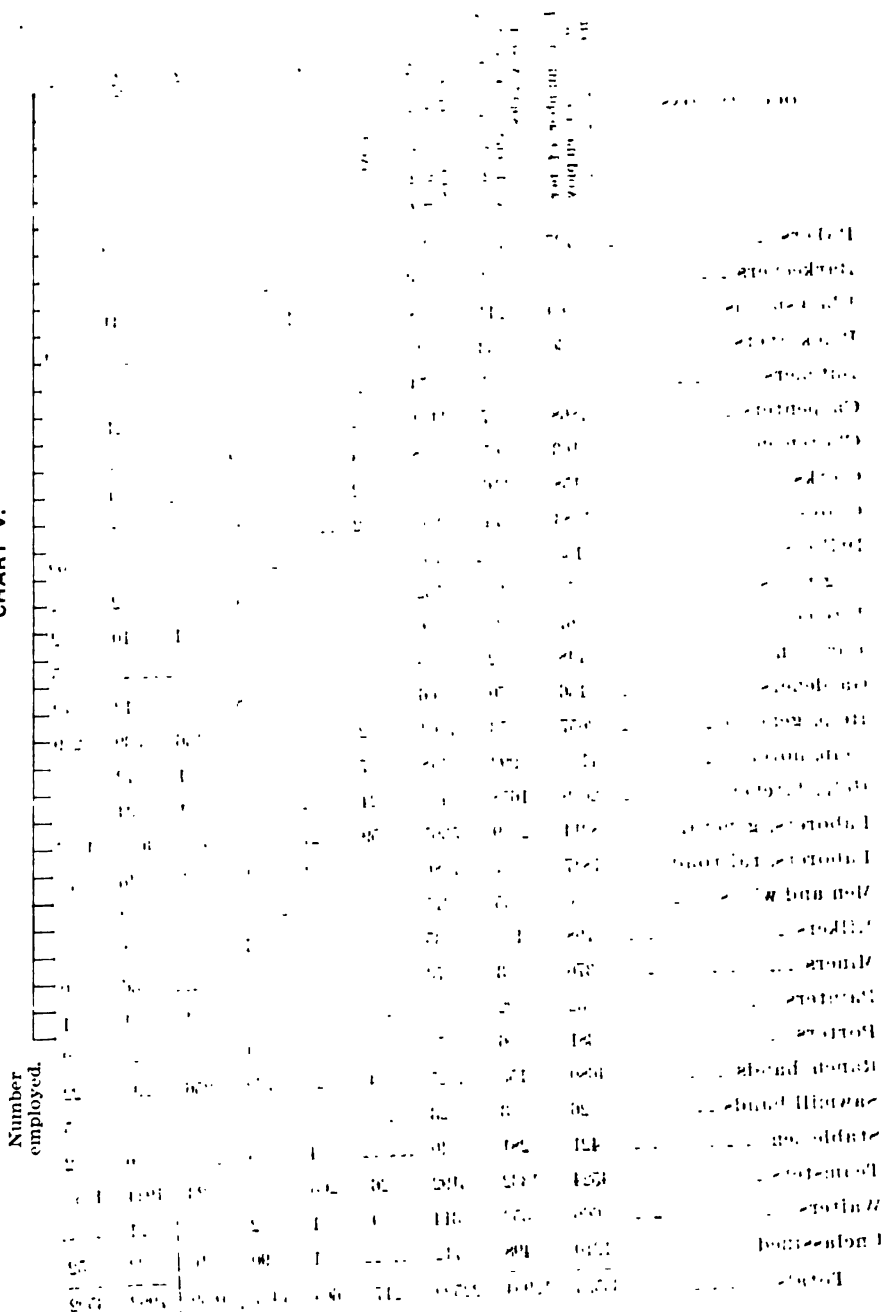
CHART V.



(Showing number of persons furnished positions in various offices)

[illegible]

CHART V.



CHILD LABOR

CHILD LABOR

Table I.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, 2,527 age and schooling certificates were issued in the State. Of this number 1,375 were issued to literate males and 870 to literate females, making a total of 2,245 certificates issued to literates. 179 certificates were issued to illiterate males and 103 to illiterate females, making a total of 282 certificates issued to illiterates.

In the county of San Francisco 808 certificates were issued. Of this number 765 were issued to literates, and 43 to illiterates. In the county of Los Angeles 1,077 certificates were issued, of which 954 were issued to literates and 123 to illiterates. In the county of Alameda 404 certificates were issued, of which 295 were issued to literates and 109 to illiterates.

Ninety and six-tenths per cent of the total number of certificates were issued to the counties of San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Alameda.

Table III.

Of the total number of certificates issued to literates, 47.6 per cent were born in California, 40.2 per cent were born in the United States, exclusive of California, and the remaining 12.2 per cent in foreign countries. Of the total number issued to illiterates, 24.1 per cent were born in California, 16.7 per cent in the United States, exclusive of California, 20.0 per cent in Russia, 13.1 per cent in Hawaii, 10.0 per cent in Italy, and 16.1 per cent in other foreign countries.

Table II.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, 2,723 age and schooling certificates were issued in the State. Of this number 1,503 were issued to literate males and 922 to literate females, making a total of 2,425 certificates issued to literates. 219 certificates were issued to illiterate males and 79 to illiterate females, making a total of 298 certificates issued to illiterates.

In the county of San Francisco 737 certificates were issued, of which 718 were issued to literates and 19 to illiterates. In the county of Los Angeles 1,298 certificates were issued of which 1,088 were issued to literates, and 210 to illiterates. In the county of Alameda 415 certificates were issued, of which 352 were issued to literates and 63 to illiterates. The certificates issued in these three counties make up 90.0 per cent of the total issued in the State.

Table IV.

Of the total number of certificates issued to literates, 47.2 per cent were born in California, 41.8 per cent in the United States, exclusive of California, and the remaining 11.0 per cent in foreign countries.

Of those issued to illiterates, 21.1 per cent were born in California, 36.9 per cent in the United States, exclusive of California, 15.5 per cent in Russia, 8.1 per cent in Hawaii, 4.4 per cent in Italy, the remaining 14.0 per cent being born in other foreign countries.

Table V.

In the investigation of stores and factories throughout the State, a record was kept of the number and ages of minors employed. In the establishments investigated there were employed a total of 157,886, of which 296, or 0.2 per cent, were minors from twelve to fourteen years of age, 2,184, or 1.4 per cent, were minors between fourteen and sixteen years of age, and 7,230, or 4.5 per cent, were minors from sixteen to eighteen years of age, making a total of 9,710 minors employed. These minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 6.1 per cent of the total number of persons employed, which shows a slight decrease when compared with the figures compiled in the last report of this Bureau, in which the number of minors under eighteen years of age constituted 7.0 per cent of the total number of persons employed. In the city of San Francisco minors constituted 5.6 per cent of the total number of persons employed; in the city of Los Angeles 5.2 per cent, and in the city of Oakland 10.5 per cent. A marked decrease in the percentage of minors employed in stores and offices in San Francisco was shown. In this investigation they amounted to 6.7 per cent of the total number of persons employed, whereas, in the previous investigation, they amounted to 13.8 per cent. The percentage employed in factories remains about the same, namely, 4.9 per cent.

Table VI.

Some of the principal industries employing minors were canneries, drug stores, department stores, dry goods stores, confectionery, and printing and binding.

In canneries, minors under 18 years constituted 22.3 per cent, in drug stores 16.8 per cent, in department stores 15.5 per cent, in dry goods stores 15.1 per cent, in confectionery 13.9 per cent, and in printing and binding establishments 12.2 per cent.

TABLE I. Age and Schooling Certificates Issued in State
(Showing Age, Sex and Literacy)

Counties.	Total certificates issued	Total.					
		Male.			Female.		
		Total	14 years	15 years	Total	14 years	15 years
Alameda	404	242	156	86	162	92	70
Alpine	None issued						
Amador	None issued						
Butte	11	4	2	2	7	3	4
Calaveras	None issued						
Colusa	None issued						
Contra Costa	None issued						
Del Norte	None issued						
El Dorado	None issued						
Fresno	32	14	8	6	18	10	8
Glenn	None issued						
Humboldt	None issued						
Imperial	None issued						
Inyo	None issued						
Kern	2	2	2				
Kings	6	4		4	2	2	
Lake	None issued						
Lassen	None issued						
Los Angeles	1077	682	454	228	395	227	168
Madera	None issued						
Marin	1	1	1				
Mariposa	None issued						
Mendocino	None issued						
Merced	None issued						
Modoc	None issued						
Mono	None issued						
Monterey	None issued						
Napa	16	9	3	6	7	3	4
Nevada	None issued						
Orange	None issued						
Placer	None issued						
Plumas	None issued						
Riverside	None issued						
Sacramento	62	24	14	10	38	25	13
San Benito	None issued						
San Bernardino	10	3	3		7	4	3
San Diego	22	21	18	3	1	1	
San Francisco	808	487	354	133	321	188	133
San Joaquin	33	20	15	5	13	5	8
San Luis Obispo	None issued						
San Mateo	None issued						
Santa Barbara	None issued						
Santa Clara	9	8	4	4	1	1	
Santa Cruz	None issued						
Shasta	None issued						
Sierra	None issued						
Siskiyou	10	10	4	6			
Solano	8	7	5	2	1	1	
Sonoma	None issued						
Stanislaus	None issued						
Sutter	None issued						
Tehama	14	14	4	10			
Trinity	None issued						
Tulare	None issued						
Tuolumne	2	2	2				
Ventura	None issued						
Yolo	None issued						
Yuba	None issued						
Totals	2527	1554	1049	505	973	562	411

of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.
of Applicants, by Counties.)

Total.	Literate.						Total.	Illiterate.					
	Male.			Female.				Male.			Female.		
	Total.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	14 years.	15 years.		Total.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	14 years.	15 years.
295	179	115	64	116	64	52	109	63	41	22	46	28	18
11	4	2	2	7	3	4							
32	14	8	6	18	10	8							
26	24	2	4	2	2								
954	598	396	202	356	209	147	123	84	58	26	39	18	21
1	1	1											
16	9	3	6	7	3	4							
59	23	13	10	36	25	11	3	1	1		2		2
1022	321	318	3	71	41	3							
76538	46020	33615	1245	30513	1785	1278	43	27	18	8	16	10	6
9	8	4	4	1	1								
68	67	35	32	1	1		4	4	1	3			
14	14	4	10										
2	2	2											
2245	1375	930	445	870	506	364	282	179	119	60	103	56	47

TABLE II. Age and Schooling Certificates Issued in State
(Showing Sex, Age and Literacy)

Counties.	Total certificates issued	Total.					
		Male.			Female.		
		Total.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	14 years.	15 years.
Alameda	415	246	152	94	169	102	67
Alpine	None	issue d.					
Amador	None	issue d.					
Butte	17	10	9	1	7	3	4
Calaveras	None	issue d.					
Colusa	None	issue d.					
Contra Costa	2	2	1	1			
Del Norte	None	issue d.					
El Dorado	None	issue d.					
Fresno	49	24	13	11	25	14	11
Glenn	1	1	1				
Humboldt	No record.						
Imperial	None	issue d.					
Inyo	None	issue d.					
Kern	None	issue d.					
Kings	3	2	2		1		1
Lake	None	issue d.					
Lassen	None	issue d.					
Los Angeles	1298	827	544	283	471	296	175
Madera	None	issue d.					
Marin	5	3	2	1	2	2	
Mariposa	None	issue d.					
Mendocino	None	issue d.					
Merced	3	1		1	2		2
Modoc	None	issue d.					
Mono	None	issue d.					
Monterey	None	issue d.					
Napa	25	18	10	8	7	2	5
Nevada	None	issue d.					
Orange	None	issue d.					
Placer	None	issue d.					
Plumas	None	issue d.					
Riverside	None	issue d.					
Sacramento	87	30	15	15	57	30	27
San Benito	None	issue d.					
San Bernardino	None	issue d.					
San Diego	23	21	16	5	2	2	
San Francisco	737	483	314	169	254	174	80
San Joaquin	10	9	6	3	1	1	
San Luis Obispo	None	issue d.					
San Mateo	None	issue d.					
Santa Barbara	None	issue d.					
Santa Clara	28	25	14	11	3	1	2
Santa Cruz	None	issue d.					
Shasta	None	issue d.					
Sierra	None	issue d.					
Siskiyou	7	6	1	5	1		1
Solano	4	4	3	1			
Sonoma	1	1		1			
Stanislaus	None	issue d.					
Sutter	None	issue d.					
Tehama	8	8	5	3			
Trinity	None	issue d.					
Tulare	None	issue d.					
Tuolumne	None	issue d.					
Ventura	None	issue d.					
Yolo	None	issue d.					
Yuba	None	issue d.					
Totals	2723	1721	1108	613	1002	627	375

of California during Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.
of Applicants, by Counties.)

Total.	Literate.						Total.	Illiterate.					
	Male.			Female.				Male.			Female.		
	Total.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	14 years.	15 years.		Total.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	14 years.	15 years.
352	204	125	79	148	84	64	63	42	27	15	21	18	3
17	10	9	1	7	3	4							
2	2	1	1										
49	24	13	11	25	14	11							
1	1	1											
8	2	2		1		1							
1088	660	417	243	428	260	168	210	167	127	40	43	36	7
5	3	2	1	2	2								
3	1		1	2		2							
25	18	10	8	7	2	5							
82	28	14	14	54	29	25	5	2	1	1	3	1	2
23	21	16	5	2	2								
718	476	310	166	242	165	77	19	7	4	3	12	9	3
10	9	6	8	1	1								
28	25	14	11	3	1	2							
6	6	1	5				1	1		1			
4	4	3	1										
1	1		1										
8	8	5	3										
2425	1503	949	554	922	563	359	298	219	159	60	79	64	15

TABLE III. Age and Schooling Certificates Issued in State of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing sex and literacy of applicants by countries of birth.)

Country of birth.	Total literate and illiterate.			Literate.			Illiterate.		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
California	1136	678	458	1068	630	438	68	48	20
Rest of the United States..	949	632	317	902	587	315	47	45	2
Austria-Hungary	12	4	8	8	3	5	4	1	3
British Isles	47	25	22	46	25	21	1		1
Canada	27	17	10	27	17	10			
France	11	8	3	9	7	2	2	1	1
Germany	24	16	8	21	13	8	3	3	
Hawaii	58	34	24	21	14	7	37	20	17
Italy	92	56	36	64	37	27	28	19	9
Mexico	11	4	7	8	3	5	3	1	2
Portugal	19	9	10	9	3	6	10	6	4
Russia	80	34	46	24	12	12	56	22	34
Scandinavia	7	6	1	7	6	1			
Spain	21	10	11	5	2	3	16	8	8
Miscellaneous	33	21	12	26	16	10	7	5	2
Totals	2527	1554	973	2245	1375	870	282	179	103

TABLE IV. Age and Schooling Certificates Issued in State of California for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing sex and literacy of applicants by countries of birth.)

Country of birth.	Total literate and illiterate.			Literate.			Illiterate.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
California	1207	784	423	1144	731	413	63	53	10
Rest of the United States..	1124	721	403	1014	622	392	110	99	11
Austria-Hungary	10	6	4	6	3	3	4	3	1
British Isles	36	22	14	35	21	14	1	1	---
Canada	22	14	8	19	11	8	3	3	---
France	5	3	2	5	3	2	---	---	---
Germany	8	6	2	6	4	2	2	2	---
Hawaii	46	26	20	22	12	10	24	14	10
Italy	82	41	41	69	33	36	13	8	5
Mexico	26	18	8	20	12	8	6	6	---
Portugal	12	5	7	6	1	5	6	4	2
Russia	74	33	41	28	15	13	46	18	28
Scandinavia	6	3	3	5	2	3	1	1	---
Spain	26	13	13	12	10	2	14	3	11
Miscellaneous	39	27	12	34	23	11	5	4	1
Totals	2723	1722	1001	2425	1503	922	298	219	79

TABLE V. Minors Employed in Stores and Factories in Different Localities in California.

Locality.	Total number of employees	Total number of minors	Minors. 16 to 18 years.			Minors. 14 to 16 years.			Minors. 12 to 14 years.		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
San Francisco:											
Factories	33333	1864	1532	1021	561	280	189	91	2	2	---
Stores and offices	26761	1719	1190	836	354	523	298	225	6	6	---
Totals	64114	3583	2772	1857	915	803	487	316	8	8	---
Los Angeles:											
Factories	20445	1364	1123	790	333	171	129	42	70	70	---
Stores and offices	19333	1197	792	416	376	395	182	213	10	7	8
Totals	49378	2561	1915	1206	709	566	311	255	80	77	3
Oakland:											
Factories	8540	967	738	234	504	161	51	110	68	33	35
Stores and offices	4709	428	297	171	126	126	72	54	---	---	---
Totals	13249	1390	1035	405	630	287	123	164	68	33	35
Sacramento:											
Factories	2380	332	198	110	88	135	80	55	49	34	15
Stores and offices	2575	338	260	93	167	64	17	47	14	14	---
Totals	4955	720	458	203	255	199	97	102	63	48	15
San Jose:											
Factories	2875	405	240	134	106	114	56	58	51	51	---
Stores and offices	1288	64	59	43	16	4	4	---	1	1	---
Totals	4163	469	299	177	122	118	60	58	52	52	---
Stockton:											
Factories	1396	81	59	25	34	17	7	10	5	2	8
Stores and offices	653	54	49	38	11	5	4	1	---	---	---
Totals	2049	135	108	63	45	22	11	11	5	2	3

†Not stated.

[illegible]

TABLE VI. Minors Employed in Selected Industries in California.

Industries. (Selected.)	Total number of employees	Total number of minors	Percentage of minors			Minors. Under 16 years.			Minors. 16 to 18 years.		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Canneries	12788	2852	22.3	1010	866	644	1842	1387	455	60	1387
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing	712	90	12.6	23	9	14	67	7	7	7	60
Clothing and furnishings manufacturing	5096	231	4.5	34	19	15	197	84	84	113	113
Confectioners	2929	407	13.9	47	18	29	360	96	96	264	264
Department stores	8050	1245	15.5	484	164	320	761	171	171	590	590
Dry goods stores	4976	733	15.1	357	157	200	386	135	135	251	251
Drug stores	201	201	16.8	40	38	2	161	161	161	7	7
Glass manufacturing	1198	43	4.3	6	3	5	37	30	30	48	48
Laundries	6580	105	1.6	8	3	5	97	37	37	315	315
Machinery manufacturing and foundries	9461	340	3.8	16	16	18	324	49	49	9	9
Printers and binders	6522	796	12.2	311	283	18	485	419	419	66	66

ORIENTAL

ORIENTAL**Table II.**

In the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid to Chinese by Chinese employers, in stores and factories in the city of San Francisco, a record was obtained from 154 establishments, employing a total of 1,622 persons, of whom 569, or 34.2 per cent, were classified as copartners. 1,014, or 62.5 per cent of the total number considered, worked 10 hours per day; 106, or 6.6 per cent, worked 11 hours; 361, or 22.2 per cent, worked 12 hours, and 141, or 8.7 per cent, worked over 12 hours. Wages paid to employees, excluding those paid to copartners (who share in the profits of the business), ranged from \$3 to \$21 per week. 2.0 per cent received from \$3 to \$6 per week; 20.2 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 53.4 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 20.9 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 3.0 per cent received from \$15 to \$18, while 0.5 per cent received from \$18 to \$21.

Table III.

In the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid to Chinese by Chinese employers, in stores and factories in the city of Oakland, data was secured from 58 establishments, employing a total of 648 persons, of whom 403, or 62.2 per cent, were copartners. Of the total number of persons considered, 84.9 per cent worked 10 hours per day; 8.9 per cent worked 11 hours, and 6.2 per cent worked 12 hours. The wages paid to employees, excluding copartners, ranged from less than \$3 to \$15 per week. 0.8 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 0.8 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 29.0 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 57.6 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 11.8 per cent received from \$12 to \$15.

Table IV.

In a total of 154 Chinese establishments inspected in the city of San Francisco, the sanitation in 72, or 46.8 per cent, was reported as "good"; 75, or 48.7 per cent, as "fair," and in 7, or 4.5 per cent, as "bad." Ventilation in 76 establishments, or 49.3 per cent, was reported as "good"; 75, or 48.7 per cent, as "fair," and in 3, or 2.0 per cent, as "bad."

Table V.

Fifty-eight Chinese establishments were inspected in the city of Oakland. Of this number, in 36, or 62.1 per cent, the sanitary condition was reported as "good," and in 22, or 37.9 per cent, as "bad." The same report was made on ventilation.

TABLE I. Arrivals and Departures of Orientals, Port of San Francisco, during the Two Years ending September 30, 1910.

Race and year.	Asia.				Hawaiian Islands and Tahiti.				Net increase.	Net decrease.
	Arrivals.	Departures.	Increase.	Decrease.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Increase.	Decrease.		
Oct. 1, 1908, to Oct. 1, 1909:										
Japanese	589	2774		2185	45	24	21			2164
Chinese	7109	5461	1648		52	41	11		1659	
Koreans	9	12		8	5		5		2	
Totals	7707	8247		540	102	65	37			508
Oct. 1, 1909, to Oct. 1, 1910:										
Japanese	995	2850		1855	54	39	15			1840
Chinese	4979	5483		504	85	119		34		538
Koreans		8		8		1		1		9
Totals	5974	8341		2367	139	159		20		2387
Totals for two years:										
Japanese	1584	5624		4040	99	63	36			4004
Chinese	12088	10944	1144		137	160		23	1121	
Koreans	9	20		11	5	1	4			7
Totals	13681	16588		2907	241	224	17			2890

TABLE II. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid to Chinese by Chinese Employers in Stores and Factories in the City of San Francisco during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.

(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

Industry and occupation.	Number of copartners	Number of employees	Hours per day.				Wages per week.								
			10	11	12	Over 12	Less than \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$5.99	\$6.00 to \$8.99	\$9.00 to \$11.99	\$12.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$17.99	\$18.00 to \$20.99	\$21.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 and over
<i>Broom Manufacturing (3 establishments).</i>															
Managers	2	2	2												
Bookkeepers	1	1	1												
Salesmen	18	18	18												
Broom makers		34	34					14	10		10				
Cooks		2	2					1	1		1				
Totals	21	57	57					14	11		11				
<i>Cigar Manufacturing (7 establishments).</i>															
Managers	5	5	3	2											
Bookkeepers	4	4	3		1										
Salesmen	6	6	3	3											
Packers and shippers		3	3												
Cigar makers		68	55	13					12	22	29	5			
Cooks		5	2	1					1	3	1				
Totals	15	91	69	20	2				13	28	30	5			
<i>Clothing Manufacturing (10 establishments).</i>															
Managers	9	9	9												
Bookkeepers	8	8	7				1								
Cutters	4	4		3											
Tailors		48	33		11	4					4				
Operators		40	40						40		1	21			
Salesmen	24	30	24		4	2				6					
Cooks		6	5		1					6					
Totals	41	145	118	19	8				40	38	5	21			

<i>Drug Stores (2 establishments).</i>												
Managers	4	4	4									
Clerks	8	8	8									
Porters	1	1	1							1	1	
Cooks	2	2	2									
Totals	12	15	15							2	1	
<i>General Merchandise (43 establishments).</i>												
Managers	48	48	32	8	7	1						
Bookkeepers	45	45	32	4	8	1						
Salesmen	165	213	162	3	32	16			1	47		
Porters and packers	3	59	36		15	8			21	30	5	
Cooks	7	34	24		4	6			2	15	9	1
Totals	268	389	286	15	66	32			24	92	14	1
<i>Hardware, etc. (4 establishments).</i>												
Managers	4	4	1	1	2							
Bookkeepers	4	4	1	1	2							
Salesmen	7	7			7					7		
Packers	11	11			6	5			2	9		
Cooks	2	2			1	1				2		
Totals	8	28	2	2	18	6			2	18		
<i>Jewellers (5 establishments).</i>												
Managers	5	5			5							
Bookkeepers	5	5			5							
Salesmen	8	8			6	2			1	7		
Jewelers	19	19	7		12					19		
Cooks	5	5			1	4			2	3		
Totals	10	42	7		29	6			3	29		
<i>Ladies furnishings (13 establishments).*</i>												
Managers	10	10	8	1	1							
Bookkeepers	15	15	10	1	3	1						
Salesmen	42	42	33		6	3			10	19	8	5
Operators	72	72	55		12	5			11	55	6	
Packers	8	8	4		2	2			2	3		
Totals	25	147	110	2	24	11			2	24	14	5

*8 female whites.

TABLE II. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid to Chinese by Chinese Employers in Stores and Factories in the City of San Francisco during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Continued.
(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

Industry and occupation.	Hours per day.				Wages per week.								
	10	11	12	Over 12	Less than \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$5.00	\$5.00 to \$8.00	\$8.00 to \$11.00	\$12.00 to \$14.00	\$15.00 to \$17.00	\$18.00 to \$20.00	\$21.00 to \$24.00	\$25.00 and over
<i>Laundries (33 establishments).</i>													
Managers	3			1									
Bookkeepers	7		2	4									
Markers	2			1									
Washers	63	12	20	12			1	27	37	2			
Ironers	177	34	76	20		4	16	92	65				
Drivers	11	6	8	1				1	8	1			
Cooks	9	2	1	4		1	6	2					
Totals	21	81	54	43		5	25	123	110	3			
<i>Liquors (3 establishments).</i>													
Managers	5		2										
Bookkeepers	4												
Salesmen	10		3										
Cooks	1							1					
Totals	20	16	5					1					
<i>Markets—Meat, Fish, etc. (15 establishments).</i>													
Managers	16	8	5										
Bookkeepers	21	7	10						1				
Salesmen	5	5	3				5	10					
Butchers	43	6	14				11	28	9				
Cooks	13	8	33	3			5	7	1				
Totals	42	38	66	7			21	45	11				

TABLE III. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid to Chinese by Chinese Employers in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF OAKLAND during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.

(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

Industry and occupation.	Number of employers	Hours per day.				Wages per week.								
		10	11	12	Over 12	Less than \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$5.99	\$6.00 to \$8.99	\$9.00 to \$11.99	\$12.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$17.99	\$18.00 to \$20.99	\$21.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 and over
<i>Cigar Manufacturing</i> (5 establishments).														
Managers	7	7												
Bookkeepers	5	5												
Salesmen	14	14												
Cigar makers	48	48						37	11					
Cooks	5	5								5				
Totals	26	79						37	11	5				
<i>General Merchandise</i> (27 establishments).														
Managers	35	33	2											
Bookkeepers	27	26	1											
Salesmen	137	131	22						11	5				
Porters and packers	7	31	9			2		11	11					
Cooks	3	23	5						11	14				
Totals	209	235	39			2		11	33	19				
<i>Laundries</i> (2 establishments).														
Managers	3	2		1										
Ironers	18	9		9					18					
Washers	4	2		2					4					
Drivers	1	1		1					1					
Cooks	2	1		1					2					
Totals	4	15		14					25					

TABLE IV. Inspection of Chinese Stores and Factories in San Francisco.

Industry.	Number of establishments considered.	Total number of persons employed.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
			Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Broom manufacturing	3	57	3	---	---	3	---	---
Olgar manufacturing	7	91	4	3	---	4	3	---
Drugs	2	15	2	---	---	2	---	---
Clothing manufacturing	10	145	5	5	---	5	5	---
General merchandise	43	399	28	20	---	28	20	---
Hardware, etc.	4	28	---	4	---	---	4	---
Jewelry	5	42	---	5	---	---	5	---
Ladies' furnishings	13	147	2	7	4	2	11	---
Laundries	33	287	20	10	8	24	6	3
Liquors	3	21	3	---	---	3	---	---
Markets, meat, etc.	15	119	3	12	---	3	12	---
Newspapers and printing	3	37	3	---	---	3	---	---
Oriental bazaars	6	131	2	4	---	2	4	---
Restaurants	3	38	---	3	---	---	3	---
Shoe manufacturing	4	65	2	2	---	2	2	---
Totals	154	1622	72	75	7	76	75	3

TABLE V. Inspection of Chinese Stores and Factories in Oakland.

Industry.	Number of establishments considered.	Total number of persons employed.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
			Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Olgar manufacturing	5	79	4	1	---	4	1	---
General merchandise	27	274	17	10	---	17	10	---
Laundries	2	29	1	1	---	1	1	---
Markets, meat, etc.	10	89	3	7	---	3	7	---
Restaurants	6	57	3	3	---	3	3	---
Tailors	5	88	5	---	---	5	---	---
Miscellaneous	3	32	3	---	---	3	---	---
Totals	58	648	36	22	---	36	22	---

SOCIAL STATISTICS

SOCIAL STATISTICS

MISDEMEANORS.

Table I.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, 51,169 convictions for misdemeanors were reported in the State. Complete data on ages was only furnished in 28,223 instances. The latter figure has been used as a basis in drawing percentages. Of this number considered, 43, or 0.2 per cent, were under 15 years of age; 1,313, or 4.6 per cent, were between 15 and 20 years; 9,005, or 31.9 per cent, were between 20 and 30 years; 7,695, or 27.3 per cent, were between 30 and 40 years; 5,515, or 19.5 per cent, were between 40 and 50 years; and 4,652, or 16.5 per cent, were 50 years of age or over. Of the total number convicted, 49,277, or 96.3 per cent, were males, and 1,892, or 3.7 per cent, were females.

Table II.

Complete data on occupations was reported in 29,792 instances. Of the total number considered, 10,147, or 34.0 per cent, gave their occupations as laborers, 1,296, or 4.4 per cent, as sailors; and 1,179, or 4.0 per cent, were teamsters. Some of the other occupations which stand out prominently are cooks, 3.8 per cent; clerks, 3.1 per cent; carpenters, 2.5 per cent; housewives, 2.4 per cent; merchants, 2.1 per cent; painters, 2.0 per cent; domestics, 1.7 per cent; waiters, 1.7 per cent; and miners, 1.4 per cent. The twelve occupations enumerated above constituted 63.1 per cent of the total.

Table III.

The data on the nature of offense committed by persons convicted of misdemeanors is complete. 29,565, or 57.8 per cent, were convicted for drunkenness; 5,334, or 10.4 per cent, for vagrancy; 3,196, or 6.3 per cent, for disturbing the peace; 1,856, or 3.6 per cent, for petit larceny; 1,184, or 2.3 per cent, for gambling; and 774, or 1.5 per cent, for battery. These six offenses constituted 81.9 per cent of the total.

Table IV.

Data on the length of sentence was complete in 38,392 instances. Of this number, 511, or 1.3 per cent, were sentenced to serve 3 days or less; 896, or 2.3 per cent, from 4 to 5 days; 2,314, or 4.5 per cent, from 6 to 10 days; 3,351, or 8.7 per cent, from 11 to 30 days; 880, or 2.3 per cent, from 31 to 60 days; 1,826, or 4.8 per cent, over 60 days; 5,212, or 13.6 per cent, were fined; 2,910, or 7.6 per cent, forfeited their bail and in 20,475 instances, or 53.4 per cent, sentence was suspended.

Table V.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, 50,777 convictions for misdemeanors were reported in the State. Complete data on ages was furnished in 28,438 instances. Of this number, 976, or 3.4 per cent, were between 15 and 20 years of age; 8,482, or 29.8 per cent, between 20 and 30 years; 7,803, or 27.5 per cent, between 30 and 40 years; 5,993, or 21.1 per cent, between 40 and 50 years; and 5,178, or 18.2 per cent, were 50 years of age and over. Of the total number convicted, 48,382, or 95.3 per cent, were males, and 2,395, or 4.7 per cent, were females.

Table VI.

Complete data on occupations was secured in 28,772 instances. Of this number, 10,379, or 36.1 per cent, gave their occupation as laborers; 1,292, or 4.5 per cent, as cooks; 1,190, or 4.1 per cent, as sailors; and 1,085, or 3.8 per cent, as teamsters. Some of the other occupations which stand out prominently are: Carpenters, 2.5 per cent; clerks, 2.4 per cent; housewives, 2.1 per cent; waiters, 2.0 per cent; painters, 2.0 per cent; miners, 1.9 per cent; domestics, 1.9 per cent, and merchants, 1.5 per cent. The twelve occupations enumerated above constituted 64.8 per cent of the total.

Table VII.

The data on nature of offense committed by persons convicted of misdemeanors is complete. 29,792, or 58.7 per cent, were convicted for drunkenness; 4,803, or 9.4 per cent, for vagrancy; 3,315, or 6.5 per cent, for disturbing the peace; 1,669, or 3.3 per cent, for petit larceny; 1,158 or 2.3 per cent for gambling, and 739, or 1.5 per cent, for battery. The convictions for these six offenses make up 81.7 per cent of the total convictions.

Table VIII.

Data on the length of sentence is complete in 37,700 instances. Of this number, 711, or 1.9 per cent, were sentenced to serve 3 days or less; 1,056, or 2.8 per cent, from 4 to 5 days; 2,668, or 7.1 per cent, from 6 to 10 days; 3,485, or 9.3 per cent, from 11 to 30 days; 1,014, or 2.7 per cent, from 31 to 60 days; 1,724, or 4.6 per cent, over 60 days; 3,968, or 10.5 per cent, were fined; 3,061, or 8.1 per cent, forfeited their bail, and in 19,997 instances, or 53.1 per cent, sentence was suspended.

The total number of convictions for misdemeanors decreased from 53,400 for the fiscal year 1906-07, to 50,777 for the fiscal year 1909-10. Persons 30 years of age and over made up 65.3 per cent of the total for the fiscal year 1906-07; 62.8 per cent for the fiscal year 1907-08; 63.3

per cent for the fiscal year 1908-09; 66.8 per cent for the fiscal year 1909-10. In occupations, laborers constituted 38.0 per cent for the fiscal year 1906-07; 37.2 per cent for the fiscal year 1907-08; 34.0 per cent for the fiscal year 1908-09; 36.1 per cent for the fiscal year 1909-10. The twelve occupations—laborers, cooks, sailors, teamsters, carpenters, clerks, housewives, waiters, painters, miners, domestics, and merchants—made up 65.4 per cent of the total for the fiscal year 1906-07; 63.7 per cent for the fiscal year 1907-08; 63.1 per cent for the fiscal year 1908-09; 64.8 per cent for the fiscal year 1909-10. The most common offense was drunkenness. During the fiscal year 1906-07, 65.0 per cent of the total convictions was for drunkenness. For the fiscal year 1907-08, 58.0 per cent; for the fiscal year 1908-09, 57.8 per cent; for the fiscal year 1909-10, 58.7 per cent. The six offenses—drunkenness, vagrancy, disturbing the peace, petit larceny, gambling, and battery—made up 86.2 per cent of the total in the fiscal year 1906-07; 87.7 per cent in the fiscal year 1907-08; 81.9 per cent in the fiscal year 1908-09; 81.7 per cent in the fiscal year 1909-10.

FELONIES.

Table I.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, 1,017 convictions for felonies were reported. These represent only those persons convicted of felonies, and committed to the state penitentiaries. Those sent to reform schools and those admitted to probation are treated in separate tables. Of the total number under consideration, 73, or 7.2 per cent, were between 15 and 20 years of age; 497, or 48.9 per cent, were between 20 and 30 years; 255, or 25.1 per cent, were between 30 and 40 years; 129, or 12.7 per cent, were between 40 and 50 years; 62, or 6.1 per cent, were 50 years or over. Only 6 females were convicted of felonies.

Table II.

Two hundred and forty, or 23.6 per cent, of the persons convicted gave their occupation as laborers. Some of the other occupations that stand out prominently are cooks, 7.3 per cent; carpenters, 4.5 per cent; teamsters, 4.5 per cent; waiters, 4.0 per cent; farmers, 3.0 per cent; miners, 2.8 per cent; machinists, 2.8 per cent; painters, 3.8 per cent; clerks, 2.6 per cent. These ten occupations constituted 57.9 per cent of the total.

Table III.

The most common offense was burglary, 368 persons, or 36.2 per cent, being convicted of this crime. 143, or 14.1 per cent, were convicted of grand larceny; 91, or 9.0 per cent, of forgery; 67, or 6.6 per cent, of robbery; 58, or 5.7 per cent, of assault; 41, or 4.0 per

cent, of murder; and 41, or 4.0 per cent, of rape. The persons convicted of these seven offenses made up 79.6 per cent of the total.

Table IV.

Of the total number of persons convicted, 186, or 18.3 per cent, were sentenced to serve less than 2 years; 519, or 51.0 per cent, to serve from 2 to 5 years; 183, or 18.0 per cent, from 6 to 10 years; 66, or 6.5 per cent, from 11 to 20 years; 24, or 2.4 per cent, over 20 years, while 32, or 3.1 per cent, were given life sentences, and 7 were condemned to death.

Table V.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, 978 convictions for felonies were reported. Of this number, 71, or 7.3 per cent, were between 15 and 20 years of age; 421, or 43.0 per cent, were between 20 and 30 years; 260, or 26.6 per cent, were between 30 and 40 years; 138, or 14.1 per cent, were between 40 and 50 years, and 88, or 9.0 per cent, were 50 years or over.

Table VI.

Two hundred and seven persons, or 21.2 per cent of the total, gave their occupations as laborers; 68, or 6.9 per cent, as cooks; 46, or 4.7 per cent, as carpenters; 42, or 4.3 per cent, as waiters; 39, or 3.9 per cent, as teamsters; 35, or 3.6 per cent, as clerks; 28, or 2.9 per cent, as machinists; 28, or 2.9 per cent, as miners; 26, or 2.7 per cent as painters, and 26, or 2.7 per cent, as bookkeepers. These ten occupations made up 55.8 per cent of the total.

Table VII.

The most common offense was burglary. 363, or 37.1 per cent of the total, were convicted of this crime; 130, or 13.3 per cent, were convicted of grand larceny; 84, or 8.6 per cent, for forgery; 77, or 7.9 per cent, for robbery; 56, or 5.7 per cent, for assault; 39, or 4.0 per cent, for murder; 26, or 2.7 per cent, of rape. These seven offenses constitute 79.3 per cent of the total.

Table VIII.

Of the total number of persons convicted, 179, or 18.3 per cent, were sentenced to serve less than 2 years; 532, or 54.4 per cent, to serve from 2 to 5 years; 156, or 16.0 per cent, from 6 to 10 years; 57, or 5.8 per cent, from 11 to 20 years; 21, or 2.1 per cent, over 20 years, while 28, or 2.9 per cent, were given life sentences, and 5 were condemned to death.

Table IX.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, three counties failed to report the number of persons convicted of felonies and admitted to

probation. In the counties reporting, 226 persons were admitted to probation. Of this number, 218 were males and 8 were females. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, nine counties failed to report. In the counties reporting, 348 persons were admitted to probation. Of this number, 337 were males and 11 females.

DIVORCE.

Table I.

In presenting statistics on divorce, only final decrees have been considered, no account being taken of interlocutory decrees.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, 22,244 marriages were recorded in the State of California. During the same period there were granted 3,087 final decrees of divorce, the percentage of divorce to marriage being 13.9 per cent, or more than one divorce to every eight marriages. In the county of San Francisco, there were 4,055 marriages and 802 divorces, or practically one divorce to every five marriages. In Los Angeles County, there were 4,667 marriages and 686 divorces, or about one divorce to every seven marriages. In Alameda County, there were 2,453 marriages and 328 divorces, or more than one divorce to every eight marriages. Alpine County was the only county in which no divorces were granted. Marin County had 801 marriages and only 18 divorces, or less than one divorce to every 45 marriages.

Of a total of 3,087 divorces granted in the State, husbands were plaintiffs in 846 instances, or 27.4 per cent, while wives were plaintiffs in 2,241 instances, or 72.6 per cent. In the county of San Francisco 27.2 per cent of the actions were brought by the husband, and 72.8 per cent by the wife. In Los Angeles County 29.2 per cent were brought by the husband, and 70.8 per cent by the wife. In Alameda County 25.9 per cent were brought by the husband, and 74.1 per cent by the wife.

Of the total number of couples to whom divorces were granted, 2,036, or 65.9 per cent, were married in California; 823 couples, or 26.7 per cent, were married in the United States, excluding California; 124 couples, or 4.0 per cent, were married in foreign countries, while in 104 instances the place of marriage was not stated.

In San Francisco County, 65.7 per cent were married in California, and 21.9 per cent in the United States outside of California. In Los Angeles County only 51.8 per cent were married in California and 41.6 per cent in the United States outside of California.

Table II.

Divorces were granted to couples married less than five years in 570 instances; to couples married five to ten years in 1,249 instances; to couples married eleven to twenty years in 835 instances; and to couples married over twenty years in 411 instances, representing respectively 18.5 per cent; 40.5 per cent; 27.0 per cent; and 13.3 per cent of the total. Of couples married over ten years, the State shows 40.3 per cent, while the county of San Francisco shows 39.4 per cent, the county of Los Angeles 39.8 per cent, and the county of Alameda 38.7 per cent.

Table III.

Of the total number of divorces, 182 or 5.9 per cent, were granted for adultery; 919, or 29.8 per cent, for extreme cruelty; 1,378 or 44.6 per cent, for wilful desertion; 477 or 15.4 per cent, for neglect and failure to provide; 104 or 3.4 per cent, for intemperance; and 27 or 0.9 per cent for conviction of a felony.

Table IV.

Of a total of 3,087 couples to whom divorces were granted, 1,857 or 60.2 per cent, were without children. In the county of San Francisco 63.1 per cent were without children. In the county of Los Angeles 64.0 per cent, and in the county of Alameda 57.0 per cent. In the State there were about seven minor children to every ten divorces. In the county of San Francisco, about six children to every ten divorces. In the county of Los Angeles, about six children to every ten divorces, and in Alameda County, about seven children to every ten divorces. There were 2,128 minor children affected by the granting of divorces. Of this number, 493, or 23.2 per cent were less than five years of age. 766, or 36.0 per cent, from five to ten years of age; and 711, or 33.4 per cent, were over ten years. In 158 instances the ages were not given.

Table V.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, 23,645 marriages were recorded. During the same period 3,334 final decrees of divorce were granted, the percentage of divorce to marriage being 14.1 per cent, or about one divorce to every seven marriages. In the county of San Francisco, there were 4,327 marriages and 874 divorces, or one divorce to every five marriages. In Los Angeles County there were 5,110 marriages and 776 divorces, or one divorce to every seven marriages. In Alameda County there were 2,496 marriages and 417 divorces, or one divorce to every six marriages. In Alpine and Mono counties no divorces were granted.

Of a total of 3,334 divorces granted in the State, husbands were plaintiffs in 906 instances, or 27.2 per cent, while wives were plaintiffs in 2,428 instances, or 72.8 per cent. In San Francisco County 30.5 per

cent of the actions were brought by the husband, and 69.5 per cent by the wife.

In Los Angeles County 25.4 per cent were brought by the husband and 74.6 per cent by the wife. In Alameda County 25.9 per cent were brought by the husband and 74.1 per cent by the wife.

Of the total number of couples to whom divorces were granted, 2,148, or 64.4 per cent, were married in California; 881 couples, or 26.4 per cent, were married in the United States excluding California; 152, or 4.6 per cent, were married in foreign countries, while in 153 instances the place of marriage was not stated. In San Francisco County 66.1 per cent were married in California and 21.9 per cent in the United States outside of California, while in Los Angeles County only 50.4 per cent were married in California and 41.2 per cent in the United States outside of California.

Table VI.

Divorces were granted to couples married less than five years in 683 instances; to couples married from 5 to 10 years in 1,306 instances; to couples married 11 to 20 years in 886 instances; and to couples married over 20 years in 425 instances, representing, respectively, 20.5 per cent, 39.2 per cent, 26.6 per cent, and 12.7 per cent of the total. Of couples married over ten years the State shows 39.3 per cent, while in the county of San Francisco they represent 34.4 per cent; in Los Angeles County 39.4 per cent; and in Alameda County 42.0 per cent.

Table VII.

Of the total number of divorces granted, 139, or 4.2 per cent, were for adultery; 999, or 30.0, for extreme cruelty; 1,566, or 47.0, for wilful desertion; 465, or 13.9 per cent, for neglect and failure to provide; 135 or 4.0 per cent, for intemperance; and 30, or 0.9 per cent, for conviction of a felony.

Table VIII.

Of the total number of 3,334 couples to whom divorces were granted, 2,041, or 61.2 per cent, were without children. In San Francisco County 68.3 per cent were without children; in Los Angeles County, 67.3 per cent; and in Alameda County 54.7 per cent. In the State there were about seven minor children to every ten divorces; in the county of San Francisco about five; in Los Angeles County about six; and in Alameda County about seven. There were 2,242 minor children affected by the granting of divorces. Of this number, 585, or 26.1 per cent, were less than five years of age; 838, or 37.4 per cent, were from 5 to 10 years; and 703, or 31.3 per cent, were over 10 years. In 116 instances the ages were not given.

In the table following is given the number of marriages and divorces in the State of California for the four fiscal years ending June, 30, 1910:

Fiscal year.	Number of Marriages.	Number of divorces.	Percentage of divorce to marriage.
1906-07.....	22,734	2,177	9.6
1907-08.....	22,238	2,783	12.5
1908-09.....	22,244	3,087	13.9
1909-10.....	23,645	3,334	14.1

During the four years ending June 30, 1910, the number of marriages in the State increased but 4.0 per cent, whereas the number of divorces increased 53.1 per cent. The ratio of divorce to marriage grew from about one divorce to every ten marriages in the fiscal year 1906-07 to one divorce in every seven marriages in the fiscal year 1909-10. In the county of San Francisco the number of marriages increased 12.0 per cent, whereas the number of divorces increased 74.8 per cent. The ratio of divorce to marriage increased from about one divorce to every eight marriages in the fiscal year 1906-07 to one divorce in every five marriages in the fiscal year 1909-10. In the county of Los Angeles the number of marriages increased 5.1 per cent, whereas the number of divorces increased 46.4 per cent. The ratio of divorce to marriage increased from about one divorce to every eleven marriages in the fiscal year 1906-07, and over one divorce to every seven marriages in the fiscal year 1909-10.

In the county of Alameda the number of marriages decreased 21.2 per cent, whereas the number of divorces increased 129.0 per cent. The ratio of divorce to marriage increased from about one divorce to every eighteen marriages in the fiscal year 1906-07 to about one divorce to every six marriages in the fiscal year 1909-10.

TABLE I. Ages of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Total number of misdemeanors	Ages.							Sex.	
		Under 15 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 years and over	Unknown	Total females	Total males
Alameda	7503	29	342	1796	1730	1318	1044	1244	688	6815
Alpine (no conviction s).										
Amador	28		1	13	7	2	5		1	27
Butte	986		4	46	34	25	22	805	2	934
Calaveras	7			2	4		1			7
Colusa	61		1	5	5	4	3	43	1	60
Contra Costa	317	1	38	117	49	28	8	76		317
Del Norte	3				2	1				3
El Dorado	27							27	1	26
Fresno	771		32	256	214	159	110		5	766
Glenn	22			11	7	4				22
Humboldt	255			21	15	7	2	210	1	254
Imperial	42		7	21	8	5	1			42
Inyo	58			14	6	21	15	2	1	57
Kern	389		4	155	124	39	29	38		389
Kings	355		13	62	21	14	22	223		355
Lake	13			3	1	3	6			13
Lassen	9			2	2	3	2			9
Los Angeles	14498	3	155	561	323	166	204	13086	12	14486
Madera	152			24	32	16	34	46		152
Marin	187			1		1	2	183	1	186
Mariposa	4		1	1			2			4
Mendocino	55		2	15	12	9	17			55
Merced	129		2	35	50	34	8			129
Modoc	23		3	8	7	3	2		1	22
Mono	8			2	1	2	3			8
Monterey	242		12	67	42	22	7	92	5	237
Napa	158		3	15	26	17	47	50		158
Nevada	46		1	13	9	8	4	11		46
Orange	195		23	65	54	17	11	25		195
Placer	314		34	96	67	36	15	66		314
Plumas	30		2	5	3	6	6	8		30
Riverside	216		1	10	3	2	3	197		216
Sacramento	2412		18	111	89	61	43	2090	85	2327
San Benito	18			5	6	7				18
San Bernardino	1136		56	335	171	79	25	470	8	1128
San Diego	995		14	64	33	25	23	836	4	991
San Francisco	13620	4	400	4131	3763	2814	2478	30	994	12626
San Joaquin	188	1	24	80	40	18	10	15		188
San Luis Obispo	244		3	55	39	35	2	110		244
San Mateo	166	1	1	20	75	49	13	7	4	162
Santa Barbara	506		26	98	67	50	27	238	7	499
Santa Clara	1442	4	52	310	292	240	276	268	63	1379
Santa Cruz	278		2	42	30	20	23	161	2	276
Shasta	114		6	46	33	21	8			114
Sierra	1					1				1
Siskiyou	29		4	7	6	4	3	5		29
Solano	766		4	75	28	16	25	618	1	765
Sonoma	548		1	10	17	14	9	497		548
Stanislaus	75			9	12	8	7	39		75
Sutter	5			1	1		1	2		5
Tehama	249			2	2	1	4	240		249
Trinity	5							5		5
Tulare	336			38	43	28	5	222		336
Tuolumne	14		1	5		5	1	2		14
Ventura	141		10	56	37	22	5	11		141
Yolo	65		5	22	17	9	12		2	63
Yuba	763		5	41	36	16	17	648	3	760
Totals	51169	43	1313	9005	7695	5515	4652	22946	1892	49277

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Total number of misdemeanors	Agents	Bakers	Barbers	Bar-tenders	Blacksmiths	Bottle makers
Alameda	7508	77	39	57	38	40	16
Alpine (no convictions).							
Amador	28					1	
Butte	936		1	1	1	5	1
Calaveras	7						
Colusa	61						
Contra Costa	317		4		1		2
Del Norte	3						
El Dorado	27						
Fresno	771		1	4	1	6	2
Glenn	22					1	
Humboldt	255						
Imperial	42						
Inyo	58					1	
Kern	389						
Kings	355						
Lake	13						
Lassen	9			1			
Los Angeles	14498		8	6		8	8
Madera	152					3	
Marin	187						
Mariposa	4						
Mendocino	55				1	4	
Merced	129		1		1		
Modoc	23					1	
Mono	8						
Monterey	242		1		2	1	1
Napa	158			1		1	
Nevada	46				2		
Orange	195				2	2	
Placer	314		2		5	3	
Plumas	30					1	
Riverside	216						
Sacramento	2412		3	6	3	3	5
San Benito	18						
San Bernardino	1136		2	5	5	2	4
San Diego	995		1		2	2	1
San Francisco	13620	51	104	86	112	100	78
San Joaquin	188						
San Luis Obispo	244						
San Mateo	166		2	2	5	2	
Santa Barbara	506		1	4		5	2
Santa Clara	1442	16	5	7	7	3	1
Santa Cruz	278				1		2
Shasta	114					1	
Sierra	1						
Siskiyou	29						
Solano	766			1	2	1	1
Sonoma	548			1			
Stanislaus	75						
Sutter	5						
Tehama	249				1		
Trinity	5						
Tulare	336						
Tuolumne	14				1	2	
Ventura	141			1			
Yolo	65					1	1
Yuba	763		1	2			3
Totals	51169	144	171	185	193	202	123

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Bookkeepers	Bricklayers	Butchers	Carpenters	Cement workers	Chaufeurs	Cigar makers	Clerks	Conductors
Alameda	31	24	41	219	20	144	37	395	26
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador				1					
Butte									
Calaveras									
Colusa									
Contra Costa		1	8	11		2		1	
Del Norte									
El Dorado									
Fresno	8	4	4	9		2	1	1	
Glenn									
Humboldt		1							
Imperial								1	
Inyo				1					
Kern									
Kings									
Lake									
Lassen									
Los Angeles	6		1	17		1	4	8	
Madera				2					
Marin				8					
Mariposa			1						
Mendocino	1			1				1	
Merced				8					
Modoc									
Mono									
Monterey				1				1	
Napa	1							1	
Nevada				1			1		
Orange			1	1					
Placer			1	8				3	
Plumas									
Riverside		1							
Sacramento		1	2	8			2	4	
San Benito									
San Bernardino	2	1	2	7		1	5		
San Diego	1		1	7			1	3	
San Francisco	68	71	86	384	57	142	83	484	23
San Joaquin				1				1	
San Luis Obispo									1
San Mateo		2	2	11				2	
Santa Barbara	2		1	8				3	
Santa Clara	1	3	4	18	4			16	1
Santa Cruz	1							1	
Shasta		1		2					
Sierra									
Siskiyou									
Solano	1			5				1	
Sonoma			1	2					
Stanislaus				1					
Sutter									
Tehama									
Trinity									
Tulare				1				1	
Tuolumne									
Ventura									
Yolo		1	1	2					
Yuba			3	1					
Totals	113	111	155	781	81	292	84	928	51

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Conductors	Cooks	Domestics	Electricians	Engineers	Expressmen	Farmers	Firemen	Gamblers
Alameda	57	483	271	45	62	13	55	40	278
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador		6							
Butte									
Calaveras									
Colusa									
Contra Costa		16			3		1	8	
Del Norte									
El Dorado			1				1		
Fresno		11		1	5	2	6	5	
Glenn									
Humboldt		1			2				
Imperial									
Inyo		3	1				2		
Kern									
Kings									
Lake					1				
Lassen		1							
Los Angeles	1	37	3	10	5	1	24	11	
Madera		1					2		
Marin									
Mariposa									
Mendocino		1					3		
Merced				2					
Modoc			1						
Mono									
Monterey		7		2	1		1	2	
Napa		2			1		5		
Nevada		2		1					
Orange		3		1			2	1	
Placer		9		1	3			1	2
Plumas									
Riverside									
Sacramento		16		3	6		1	4	
San Benito									
San Bernardino		13		1	1		4	5	
San Diego		2					1	1	
San Francisco	63	465	215	87	104	19	52	187	
San Joaquin		3						2	
San Luis Obispo									
San Mateo		2	1	1			7		
Santa Barbara		9	1	4	3		2	2	
Santa Clara	1	19	11		4	1	6	2	
Santa Cruz		3		1			1		
Shasta		1					1		
Sierra									
Siskiyou							1		
Solano		8	1				1	2	
Sonoma		3					7		
Stanislaus									
Sutter							2		
Tehama							4		
Trinity							1		
Tulare							2		
Tuolumne		1					1		
Ventura		2							
Yolo		5		1				1	
Yuba		5		1	1		1		
Totals	122	1140	506	162	202	36	197	274	280

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Gardeners	Hodcarriers	Hostlers	Housewives	Iron workers	Janitors	Laborers	Laundry workers	Machinists
Alameda	70	21	48	177	27	16	1411	224	95
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador							10		
Butte		1	2				88		1
Calaveras							2		
Colusa							16		
Contra Costa					7		90	1	4
Del Norte							3		
El Dorado							21		
Fresno			1		3		566		10
Glenn							19		
Humboldt	1		1			1	27		1
Imperial							32		
Inyo							42		
Kern							351		
Kings							132		
Lake							12		
Lassen							6		
Los Angeles	3	1	1	3	1	2	844		12
Madera	1		1				72		
Marin							5		
Mariposa							3		
Mendocino	1						19		
Merced			1		1		88		
Modoc							18		
Mono							5		
Monterey							88		
Napa				1			57		
Nevada							11		
Orange							121		3
Placer	1				2		196		2
Plumas							25		
Riverside							17		
Sacramento			2		1	1	149		9
San Benito							16		
San Bernardino			1		4		438		19
San Diego					1		76	2	1
San Francisco	36	33	33	525	157	36	3157	98	187
San Joaquin							171		
San Luis Obispo							132		
San Mateo	6		9	2	1		64	3	3
Santa Barbara	2		1				119		8
Santa Clara	4	1	1	5	1	2	723	2	3
Santa Cruz					1		68		1
Shasta							101		2
Sierra									
Siskiyou									
Solano	1						56		3
Sonoma				1		1	45		
Stanislaus							33		
Sutter							2		
Tehama							83		
Trinity							1		
Tulare							125	2	
Tuolumne							2		
Ventura							127		
Yolo							25		2
Yuba		1	3		4		37		3
Totals	126	58	105	714	211	59	10147	332	368

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Merchants	Millhands	Millmen	Miners	Molders	Motormen	No occupation	Painters	Peddlers
Alameda	303	32	3	57	25	3	353	161	118
Alpine (no convictions)									
Amador				11				1	2
Butte				5				1	1
Calaveras				5					
Colusa									
Contra Costa		1		6	1			6	2
Del Norte									
El Dorado	2			2					
Fresno	1			12	1		6	10	1
Glenn							1		
Humboldt		2					6	1	
Imperial							5	1	
Inyo				6					
Kern									
Kings									
Lake									
Lassen									
Los Angeles				51	11		14	32	12
Madera				1			3		2
Marin	1		1				180		
Mariposa									
Mendocino				2			3	2	
Merced				17			3	1	
Modoc									
Mono				3					
Monterey				1			2	3	
Napa				2	1		1		
Nevada				5					
Orange				2				3	
Placer				18	1		5	4	4
Plumas				3					
Riverside									
Sacramento			1	10			10	3	1
San Benito							1		
San Bernardino				27	3		4	4	
San Diego				6	1		8	3	
San Francisco	321	18	67	125	61	21	361	296	224
San Joaquin				1					
San Luis Obispo							1	1	
San Mateo		2			4			3	
Santa Barbara		1		7	4		3	6	
Santa Clara	4	1		5	5		23	29	16
Santa Cruz		2		3	2		3	7	1
Shasta				1				1	
Sierra									
Slaskiyou				1			15	2	
Solano				4	2		1	10	
Sonoma	3						3	1	2
Stanislaus	1			1					
Sutter									1
Tehama				1					
Trinity				3					
Tulare							4		
Tuolumne				4					
Ventura									
Yolo	1			4	1			1	
Yuba				6	1			3	
Totals	637	59	72	418	124	24	969	596	387

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Plasterers	Plumbers	Porters	Printers	Restaurant keepers	Sailors	Salesmen	Saloon keepers	Shoe makers
Alameda	42	72	47	51	7	209	95	9	25
Alpine (no convictions).								1	
Amador				1					
Butte									
Calaveras									
Colusa									
Contra Costa	1	2	2			14			
Del Norte									
El Dorado									
Fresno		4	1	3	1	2	1	1	3
Glenn						4			
Humboldt									
Imperial					1				
Inyo									
Kern									
Kings									
Lake									
Lassen									
Los Angeles		4	5	3	2	39	1		6
Madera		1	1						1
Marin									
Mariposa									
Mendocino		1				1			
Merced			1			1			1
Modoc									
Mono									
Monterey				1		1			
Napa		1		1		2			
Nevada								1	1
Orange						4			
Placer		1		1		3			
Plumas									
Riverside									
Sacramento			3	1		8	1		4
San Benito									
San Bernardino		4	1	11		8		1	3
San Diego						8	1		
San Francisco	89	113	74	127	118	964	121	27	78
San Joaquin			8			2			
San Luis Obispo						1			
San Mateo	2	2				1		1	
Santa Barbara	1	4	1	1		4			
Santa Clara	1	6		7		10	2	1	1
Santa Cruz						3	1		
Shasta									
Sierra									
Siskiyou									1
Solano		1	2			16			1
Sonoma	1								
Stanislaus				1					
Sutter									
Tehama									
Trinity									
Tulare								1	
Tuolumne									
Ventura									
Yolo		1		1	2	1			1
Yuba	1	2							
Totals	138	219	141	210	131	1296	223	43	121

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Soldiers.	Stevedores.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Teamsters.	Timber.	Unclassified.	Unknown.	Walters.
Alameda	18	39	9	79	277	12	766		94
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador							1	1	
Butte					6		7	805	2
Calaveras									
Colusa							2	43	
Contra Costa					12	1	30	77	7
Del Norte									
El Dorado									
Fresno		1	1	5	9	2	50		8
Glenn									
Humboldt		1					13	192	
Imperial			1				1		
Inyo							2		
Kern							1	37	
Kings								223	
Lake									
Lassen							1		
Los Angeles	57	3	4	5	30	3	97	13080	23
Madera				2	5		5	48	1
Marin	2					2		43	
Mariposa									
Mendocino					6		8		
Merced					5		3		
Modoc							3		
Mono									
Monterey	1			1	6		24	93	1
Napa	21		1		2		6	50	
Nevada					3		3	11	4
Orange					1		21	25	1
Placer	1			1	3	1	22	14	1
Plumas				1					
Riverside							1	197	
Sacramento			3	1	8		36	2086	7
San Benito							1		
San Bernardino			1	4	25	3	38	472	5
San Diego	2	1			3		20	834	5
San Francisco	283	133	39	125	726	21	1430	27	318
San Joaquin							4		
San Luis Obispo	1						2	105	
San Mateo			1		12	1	6	4	
Santa Barbara		1	3	2	1	1	32	253	4
Santa Clara	1	1		2	14	1	73	358	9
Santa Cruz			1		3		20	151	1
Shasta				1			1		1
Sierra								1	
Siskiyou							3	6	
Solano	6				2	1	18	617	1
Sonoma		1		1	5		3	467	
Stanislaus								38	
Sutter									
Tehama								160	
Trinity									
Tulare							1	199	
Tuolumne							2		1
Ventura								11	
Yolo					1		8		3
Yuba			1	2	14		14	648	5
Totals	393	181	65	232	1179	49	2779	21377	502

TABLE III. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Total number of misdemeanors	Assault	Auto laws	Battery	Beating the railroad	Begging	Bicycle ordinance	City and county ordinance not specified	Concealed weapons	Contempt of court
Alameda	7503	9	348	119	4	53	122	406	58	3
Alpine (no conviction s.)	28	2		2					1	
Amador	936	1		10						
Butte	7			4						
Calaveras	61	1		1				1		1
Colusa	317	2		5	115			1		1
Contra Costa	3			1						
Del Norte	27	2		1						
El Dorado	771	4		17		19		1	6	1
Fresno	22									
Glenn	255	3		3						
Humboldt	42	4		2						
Imperial	58	1		4						
Inyo	389	6		4						
Kern	355	3		6						
Kings	13	2								
Lake	9			1						
Lassen	14498	6		197		77	107	455	123	7
Los Angeles	152	4		1		10				
Madera	187	2		3					1	
Marin	4	1								
Mariposa	55	1								
Mendocino	129	6		1						
Merced	23			2						
Modoc	8									
Mono	242			2					1	
Monterey	158	3		1						1
Napa	46	4		6					1	
Nevada	195			4				3		1
Orange	314	6		1	1			3		
Placer	30	1							1	
Plumas	216	3								
Riverside	2412	7		48				56	8	
Sacramento	18									
San Benito	1136	12		17	104				3	
San Bernardino	995	2		14	3	1		4		2
San Diego	13620	22	20	206	50	245		922	86	2
San Francisco	188	6		5	3			4		
San Joaquin	244			2						
San Luis Obispo	166	3		2						1
San Mateo	506	1		2						
Santa Barbara	1442	8	12	33		29	150	12	3	1
Santa Clara	278			1						
Santa Cruz	114	8		2						
Shasta	1									
Sierra	29	1		3					1	
Siskiyou	766	3		5					1	
Solano	548	2		13		1				
Sonoma	75	1		1						
Stanislaus	5			3				1		
Sutter	249	3		3						
Tehama	5			2						
Trinity	396			3						
Tulare	14									
Tuolumne	141	10		2				5	1	
Ventura	65			2		1				
Yolo	65			2				2	3	6
Yuba	763	4		7						
Totals	51169	170	380	774	280	436	379	1876	298	27

TABLE III. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Cruelty to animals	Defending witness	Defending an inmate	Discharging firearm	Disturbing the peace	Drunk	Embezzlement	Failure to provide	Fast driving	Fish and game laws
Alameda	18	4	4	8	209	3735	12	6	6	19
Alpine (no conviction s.)										
Amador			1		10					
Butte			2		61	805	2			
Calaveras			1							
Colusa					4	43				
Contra Costa			4		40	48	1			
Del Norte			1							
El Dorado					18					
Fresno	1		2		155	186	5	1		
Glenn			1		3	6				
Humboldt			2		16	191	1	1		2
Imperial			1		2		1			
Inyo					20					
Kern	1				78	87	1			
Kings					25	239				
Lake					7					
Lassen	1		1			1				
Los Angeles	228		2	9	691	8453	9		524	1
Madera					62	50		1		
Marin					166					
Mariposa						1				
Mendocino			1		17	8				4
Merced					45	17				
Modoc					5					
Mono					2					
Monterey				1	32	92	2			
Napa			1	1	84	50				1
Nevada			1		9	12				
Orange	1		1		31	26				4
Placer	2		6		69	10	1			
Plumas					6	1				12
Riverside					1	197				
Sacramento	1		6		182	1705	1			8
San Benito					14					
San Bernardino					91	495	2			
San Diego			1		35	836				1
San Francisco	197		9	11	538	8984	10	10	9	40
San Joaquin					5		2			
San Luis Obispo			3		65	103				1
San Mateo			4		30	53				1
Santa Barbara			2		67	237				
Santa Clara	1		7	1	60	688	3	4		
Santa Cruz			1		27	151	1			
Shasta			12		29					2
Sierra										
Siskiyou					6					1
Solano			3		30	617				9
Sonoma					8	441		1		
Stanislaus			1		9	51				
Sutter					1					
Tehama					11	138				7
Trinity					1					1
Tulare					91	195				
Tuolumne							1			
Ventura	1				5	15				
Yolo					11		1			1
Yuba			7		12	648				
Totals	452	4	88	31	3196	29565	56	24	539	115

TABLE III. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1900—Continued.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Gambling	Violating ordinance	Incorrigible	Indecent exposure	Juvenile law	License	Liquor law	Lottery	Malevolent mischief	Misdemeanors not specified
Alameda	844	74		9		43	39	549	13	76
Alpine (no conviction s.)										
Amador						2				3
Butte				4			7			
Calaveras							1			1
Colusa										
Contra Costa				9		1				
Del Norte										1
El Dorado	2								1	
Fresno	4			6		1	3			12
Glenn										
Humboldt				1					1	4
Imperial							5			19
Inyo				1			18		2	2
Kern										85
Kings										1
Lake							3			
Lassen							3			
Los Angeles	105	127		17		182	5	70	134	1228
Madera						2	4			2
Marin									1	
Mariposa							1			
Mendocino				3			2			3
Merced							1		1	
Modoc							5			10
Mono							6			
Monterey				2					3	1
Napa				1			4			
Nevada				1						
Orange				1			3		2	
Placer	2			3		4	1		3	8
Plumas										2
Riverside							2			9
Sacramento	11			7			1		2	15
San Benito										
San Bernardino				4			57			36
San Diego				2			1			1
San Francisco	129			38	2	15	55	89	58	203
San Joaquin				1						4
San Luis Obispo	2			5		1			4	3
San Mateo									3	8
Santa Barbara				2					5	98
Santa Clara	84			2		2	1	14	2	8
Santa Cruz										1
Shasta				4					1	1
Sierra							1			
Siskiyou										2
Solano	1								1	2
Sonoma						2	7			4
Stanislaus										2
Sutter										
Tehama									1	3
Trinity										
Tulare							4			24
Tuolumne										8
Ventura									1	9
Yolo				4					1	5
Yuba				3					5	
Totals	1184	201		130	2	255	240	722	245	1904

TABLE III. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Nuisance	Obtaining money under false pretenses	Passing fictitious check	Petit larceny	Prostitution	Resisting an officer	Sleeping out	Threat to kill	Vagrancy	Vulgar language
Alameda	8			108		1	159		399	38
Alpine (no convictions)										
Amador				5					2	
Butte		1		81					12	
Calaveras				2						
Colusa		2		5					1	
Contra Costa				17					73	
Del Norte										
El Dorado				3						
Fresno		4	1	46				1	294	1
Glenn				8					4	
Humboldt		1		7	1				21	
Imperial		1		7						
Inyo				4				2	4	
Kern				49					128	
Kings				20					61	
Lake		1								
Lassen				2						
Los Angeles		9		380					1352	
Madera				6		1			9	
Marin				2					12	
Mariposa				1						
Mendocino		1		5					10	
Merced				3					55	
Modoc				1						
Mono										
Monterey		1		13					92	
Napa				8					3	
Nevada				7					5	
Orange				6					112	
Placer				43					149	
Plumas			4	2		2			1	
Riverside				1					3	
Sacramento		1		174					179	
San Benito				4						
San Bernardino		2		89					224	
San Diego		2		33		1			56	
San Francisco	37	12		404	60	20		2	1135	
San Joaquin		1		36					121	
San Luis Obispo		1		14		2			38	
San Mateo				13					48	
Santa Barbara		1		30					61	
Santa Clara		1		71		1			244	
Santa Cruz		1		23					72	
Shasta		7		21					27	
Sierra										
Siskiyou		2		9					4	
Solano		3		26					65	
Sonoma		1		15					53	
Stanislaus				4					6	
Sutter										
Tehama		4		13					66	
Trinity		1								
Tulare				8					11	
Tuolumne		2		2				1		
Ventura				23					69	
Yolo				14					25	
Yuba				38					28	
Totals	45	63	5	1856	61	28	159	6	5334	39

TABLE IV. Length of Sentence for Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Total number of misdemeanors.	3 days and under.	4 and 5 days.	6 to 10 days.	11 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	Over 60 days.	Fined.	Ball forfeited.	Probation.	Sentence suspended.
Alameda	7503	4	15	31	68	73	131	1334	2647	1	3199
Alpine (no convictions.)											
Amador	28		2	5	10	6	5				
Butte	936		8	18	49	11	41	4			805
Calaveras	7				4	2	1				
Colusa	61			1	5	3	6	2			44
Contra Costa	317	35	79	43	66	13	32				49
Del Norte	3				2						1
El Dorado	27		12	3	7		4				
Fresno	771		222	216	219	51	63				
Glenn	22			7	2	4	7	2			
Humboldt	255			9	32	9	10	4			191
Imperial	42	3	2	4	16	3	6	8			
Inyo	53			1	13	18	17	12		2	
Kern	389		16	87	129	42	78				37
Kings	355		50	32	28	8	14				223
Lake	13		1	1	7	1	3				
Lassen	9			4	2		3				
Los Angeles	14498	15	88	696	475	70	75	1			13078
Madera	152		33	6	24	2	17	21		3	46
Marin	187	82	62	15	13	3	7	5			
Mariposa	4		1	1				2			
Mendocino	55		1	16	20	9	6	3			
Merced	129		4	18	61	18	26	1		1	
Modoc	23			5	4	3	8			3	
Mono	8				2						
Monterey	242		10	31	82	13	14				92
Napa	153		11	14	33	7	14	29			50
Nevada	46			2	7	4	22				11
Orange	195		3	63	74	4	19	7			25
Placer	314	1	28	91	124	19	40	11			
Plumas	30			1	5	4	14	6			
Riverside	216			1	7		11				197
Sacramento	2412		12	23	115	51	127	184		1	1899
San Benito	18			3	12		3				
San Bernardino	1136	1	27	229	201	56	148	3		1	470
San Diego	995	4	4	22	55	23	48	2		3	834
San Francisco	13620	330	44	227	474	116	451	3215	105		8658
San Joaquin	188	11	45	31	64	12	24				1
San Luis Obispo	244	1	14	43	64	10	9				103
San Mateo	166		15	32	33	10	24				52
Santa Barbara	506	2	22	52	108	25	19	40			238
Santa Clara	1442		1	30	107	21	67	281	153	2	775
Santa Cruz	278			8	91	16	13				150
Shasta	114			1	57	30	19	6			1
Sierra	1						1				
Siskiyou	29			3	13	6	7				
Solano	766		2	19	66	19	43				617
Sonoma	548	21	25	46	48	17	17				374
Stanislaus	75			1	18	4	5				38
Sutter	5							9			
Tehama	249		17	19	49	9	5	12			138
Trinity	5							3			2
Tulare	336		3	71	45	7	15				195
Tuolumne	14			1	4	1	8				
Ventura	141	1	18	16	64	9	22				11
Yolo	65			12	28	12	13				
Yuba	763			3	44	24	44				648
Totals	51109	511	896	2314	3351	880	1826	5212	2910	17	33252

TABLE V. Ages of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Total number of misdemeanors.	Sex.		Ages.						
		Total males.	Total females.	Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 29 years.	30 to 39 years.	40 to 49 years.	50 years and over.	Unknown.
Alameda	6782	6189	593	5	207	1742	1827	1623	1378	---
Alpine (no convictions).	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Amador	23	23	---	---	---	10	4	5	4	---
Butte	604	602	2	---	16	76	85	48	67	312
Calaveras	8	8	---	---	---	---	3	2	3	---
Colusa	96	95	1	---	---	8	8	3	---	77
Contra Costa	225	224	1	---	11	72	57	57	28	---
Del Norte	8	8	---	---	---	2	2	3	1	---
El Dorado	18	17	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	18
Fresno	717	709	8	---	22	218	212	141	124	---
Glenn	29	29	---	---	---	9	5	3	4	8
Humboldt	237	235	2	---	1	24	10	13	7	182
Imperial	28	28	---	---	2	18	4	4	---	---
Inyo	62	61	1	---	---	2	6	9	4	41
Kern	427	426	1	1	3	82	175	113	41	12
Kings	279	279	---	---	5	17	16	9	9	223
Lake	9	9	---	---	---	1	2	3	3	---
Lassen	8	8	---	---	---	---	3	1	1	3
Los Angeles	14772	14322	450	---	154	559	301	137	125	13496
Madera	251	251	---	---	---	62	63	43	32	51
Marin	247	244	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	247
Mariposa	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Mendocino	66	66	---	---	3	15	16	20	12	---
Merced	118	118	---	---	7	39	36	22	14	---
Modoc	17	17	---	---	---	2	6	6	3	---
Mono	5	5	---	---	---	1	---	2	2	---
Monterey	279	279	---	---	6	56	33	19	9	156
Napa	219	219	---	---	---	15	19	14	32	139
Nevada	42	42	---	---	2	15	12	6	7	---
Orange	363	363	---	---	25	178	77	36	15	32
Placer	459	458	1	---	12	139	103	61	42	102
Plumas	12	12	---	---	---	2	3	1	6	---
Riverside	331	330	1	---	10	37	25	13	6	240
Sacramento	2368	2356	12	---	15	134	110	58	75	1976
San Benito	28	27	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	27
San Bernardino	1877	1855	22	---	41	419	218	99	46	1054
San Diego	1738	1704	34	---	83	204	206	154	101	1040
San Francisco	12411	11202	1209	---	269	3444	3438	2708	2531	21
San Joaquin	183	179	4	---	11	88	40	24	9	11
San Luis Obispo	206	205	1	---	24	83	46	31	18	4
San Mateo	116	116	---	---	2	19	36	37	22	---
Santa Barbara	591	589	2	---	10	84	52	40	40	365
Santa Clara	1239	1210	29	---	42	270	241	211	227	248
Santa Cruz	177	176	1	---	5	30	28	25	18	71
Shasta	101	98	3	---	2	39	31	21	8	---
Sierra (no convictions).	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Slackyou	49	47	2	---	3	24	10	4	8	---
Solano	770	767	3	---	10	66	44	27	11	612
Sonoma	521	517	4	---	1	15	42	39	45	379
Stanislaus	56	56	---	---	2	18	19	11	6	---
Sutter	13	13	---	---	1	8	1	1	1	1
Tehama	176	176	---	---	2	7	---	3	1	163
Trinity	2	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1
Tulare	212	212	---	---	1	35	44	32	10	90
Tuolumne	16	15	1	---	---	10	1	3	1	1
Ventura	424	424	---	---	7	20	24	11	1	361
Yolo	188	188	---	---	4	29	30	20	9	96
Yuba	573	571	2	---	4	34	29	16	11	479
Totals	50777	48382	2395	6	976	8482	7808	5993	5178	22339

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Total number of misdemeanors.	Agents.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bar-tenders.	Blacksmiths.	Boiler makers.
Alameda	6782	128	43	32	32	38	33
Alpine (no convictions).							
Amador	23				1		
Butte	604			2		1	2
Calaveras	8						
Colusa	96				1		
Contra Costa	225			4		2	2
Del Norte	8						
El Dorado	18						
Fresno	717	1	1	5	1	10	5
Glenn	29		1				
Humboldt	237				1		
Imperial	28					1	
Inyo	62					2	
Kern	427				1		
Kings	279						
Lake	9						
Lassen	8						
Los Angeles	14772	1	4	3	1	7	7
Madera	251		1	1		1	
Marin	247						
Mariposa	1						
Mendocino	66			1	2		
Merced	118				1	1	
Modoc	17						
Mono	5						
Monterey	279		2	1		1	
Napa	219						
Nevada	42				1		
Orange	363		1	2	1		1
Placer	459	2		1	3	7	3
Plumas	12						
Riverside	331			1			
Sacramento	2368		7	3	2	2	4
San Benito	28					1	
San Bernardino	1877		6	7	1	3	2
San Diego	1738			2	1	4	
San Francisco	12411	82	81	79	104	106	55
San Joaquin	183			9	3	1	1
San Luis Obispo	206				1		1
San Mateo	116		1		2	3	
Santa Barbara	591			1	2	2	2
Santa Clara	1239	2	1	3	4	8	1
Santa Cruz	177		1	2		3	
Shasta	101	1			1		
Sierra (no convictions).							
Siskiyou	49		1	1			
Solano	770					1	
Sonoma	521			3			
Stanislaus	56					4	2
Sutter	13						
Tehama	176						
Trinity	2						
Tulare	212					1	
Tuolumne	16						
Ventura	424			1			
Yolo	188		1	1		4	
Yuba	573			1		5	2
Totals	50777	217	152	166	167	219	122

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Bookkeepers	Bricklayers	Butchers	Carpenters	Cement workers	Chauffeurs	Cigar makers	Clerks	Conductors
Alameda	45	29	52	219	18	62	42	242	9
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador									
Butte	1		2	4			1	1	
Calaveras									
Colusa				1					
Contra Costa	3	1	1	8					2
Del Norte									
El Dorado				1					
Fresno	2	2	2	8	1	2	1	3	
Glenn									
Humboldt		1						2	
Imperial						1			
Inyo				1					
Kern									
Kings									
Lake									
Lassen									
Los Angeles	1	2	5	24	6	1	1	12	
Madera			2	3				1	
Marin									
Mariposa									
Mendocino				1					
Merced			1						
Modoc									
Mono									
Monterey				3					
Napa	1	1		2					
Nevada								1	
Orange	1		2	9			2		
Placer		1	2	6		1	1	1	
Plumas				3					
Riverside		1							
Sacramento	2	1	3	8				7	
San Benito									
San Bernardino	1	4	5	8	1	2	2	4	
San Diego	1	1		9				2	
San Francisco	50	30	81	366	51	124	21	384	17
San Joaquin		1	2	4				2	1
San Luis Obispo		1	2	4					
San Mateo			2	4	1			5	
Santa Barbara	2	1	1	1				1	
Santa Clara	2	3	2	9	2	9	3	7	
Santa Cruz			1	8				1	
Shasta									
Sierra (no convictions).									
Siskiyou									
Solano		1		2	1	1		3	
Sonoma		1	4	1				1	
Stanislaus			1						
Sutter									
Tehama									
Trinity									
Tulare		1							
Tuolumne				1					
Ventura									
Yolo			1	1	1			1	
Yuba	1								
Totals	113	83	174	719	82	203	74	681	29

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Contractors	Cooks	Domestics	Electricians	Engineers	Expressmen	Farmers	Firemen	Gambler
Alameda	27	639	214	33	60	22	32	38	24
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador									
Butte		9		1			1		
Calaveras							1		
Colusa			1						
Contra Costa		15	1	1	4		5	2	
Del Norte									
El Dorado			1				3		
Fresno		20		2	7		8	3	
Glenn							2		
Humboldt					1		1		
Imperial		1							
Inyo		1					2		
Kern									
Kings									
Lake									
Lassen									
Los Angeles		47		4	2		20	11	
Madera		5					2		1
Marin									
Mariposa									
Mendocino		1	2		1			1	
Merced		7					1	3	
Modoc					1				
Mono									
Monterey		4	1		2		1	1	
Napa					1		9	1	
Nevada		2					1		
Orange		8		4	5		2	1	
Placer		18			5		3	3	
Plumas		1							
Riverside		1			3		2		
Sacramento		21	2	3	5		2	3	
San Benito			1						
San Bernardino		23		8	1		4	2	
San Diego		12		3	1	1	11	1	
San Francisco	49	395	315	87	107	19	39	204	
San Joaquin		6	4				1		
San Luis Obispo		2			1			3	1
San Mateo		2		1	2		3	1	
Santa Barbara		9	2	2	2		4		
Santa Clara	1	9		2	1	1	1	1	
Santa Cruz		11		1			8	1	
Shasta		1			1		2		1
Sierra (no convictions).									
Siskiyou							3		
Solano		6		2				2	
Sonoma		3	2				13		
Stanislaus		3							
Sutter							1		
Tehama									
Trinity									
Tulare							16		
Tuolumne		1						1	
Ventura									
Yolo		4				1	2	1	
Yuba		5		1				2	
Totals	77	1292	546	150	213	44	201	288	26

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Gardeners	Hodcarriers	Hostlers	Housewives	Iron workers	Janitors	Laborers	Laundry workers	Machinists
Alameda	158	19	46	96	33	12	1520	168	110
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador							8		
Butte	2		2	1	1		177		5
Calaveras							3		
Colusa							15		
Contra Costa	1				1		90	1	3
Del Norte							7		
El Dorado							6		
Fresno		2	3		3		467		14
Glenn							23		
Humboldt	1						21	1	
Imperial							25		
Inyo	1						43		
Kern							380		
Kings							55		
Lake							8		
Lassen							7		
Los Angeles	2		1	5	5	1	786		19
Madera	1		1				148		1
Marin									
Mariposa							1		
Mendocino		1	1	1			27	1	1
Merced	2	1			1		71	1	
Modoc							15		
Mono							5		
Monterey			3		2		54		2
Napa	2		1				29	1	2
Nevada							17		
Orange			1				225	1	4
Placer					2	1	295		10
Plumas					1		4		
Riverside							65		1
Sacramento		1	3	2	2		151		12
San Benito							24		
San Bernardino	2			2	1		571	1	7
San Diego	1	1					497	2	6
San Francisco	34	39	77	492	140	27	2719	73	187
San Joaquin							105		2
San Luis Obispo							158		
San Mateo	4			1			46	1	
Santa Barbara	2				2		113	1	5
Santa Clara	6	1	2	2	1		701		5
Santa Cruz	2		2	1			47	1	
Shasta							64		
Sierra (no convictions).									
Siskiyou	1								2
Solano	1		2		2		76	2	3
Sonoma				2			81		
Stanislaus			1		2		26		1
Sutter							10		
Tehama							175		
Trinity							2		
Tulare							123		
Tuolumne							8		
Ventura							62		
Yolo	1				2		36		1
Yuba	1		2				37		1
Totals	225	65	148	605	201	41	10379	255	404

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Merchants	Milkmen	Mulhanda	Miners	Molders	Motormen	No occupation	Painters	Peddlers
Alameda	219	10	22	61	14	4	438	140	114
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador				12			1		
Butte			6	19			1	6	
Calaveras				1					
Colusa							1		
Contra Costa				20	1			9	1
Del Norte									
El Dorado				6					
Fresno	2		2	25	8		4	14	
Glenn								1	
Humboldt			1	1			4	3	
Imperial									
Inyo				8					
Kern							2	1	
Kings							1		
Lake							1		
Lassen									1
Los Angeles	5		2	61	6		7	29	4
Madera		2	1	2			1	5	
Marin									
Mariposa									
Mendocino	1			3	1		2	2	
Merced				7	1			3	1
Modoc									
Mono									
Monterey				3	4		1	2	1
Napa	1			1	2				
Nevada			3	4			1	1	
Orange				9	4			5	
Placer			2	25	2		7	10	2
Plumas	1								
Riverside	4			3			57		
Sacramento			2	19	4		8	7	3
San Benito							2		
San Bernardino			1	41	7		15	7	1
San Diego	8		1	7	1		33	16	3
San Francisco	179	37	71	155	53	20	424	259	202
San Joaquin				1	1		5	1	
San Luis Obispo				1			1	10	
San Mateo		2		3	1	1	1		1
Santa Barbara				11	2		2	7	2
Santa Clara	4			3	1		35	10	10
Santa Cruz			1	4			4	1	
Shasta				24			3	1	
Sierra (no convictions).									
Siskiyou				1			33	3	
Solano			1	7			1	7	1
Sonoma					1		5	1	1
Stanislaus					1				2
Sutter									
Tehama									
Trinity									
Tulare	1								
Tuolumne				1			1		
Ventura									
Yolo				5	2			3	
Yuba	1		2	4	1		2	4	1
Totals	426	51	118	558	118	25	1104	568	351

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Plasterers	Plumbers	Porters	Printers	Restaurant keepers	Salors	Salesmen	Saloon keepers	Shoemakers
Alameda	39	57	36	29	6	172	85	6	35
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador									
Butte		1	1	2		2			2
Calaveras									
Colusa									
Contra Costa	1	5	2	2		4			1
Del Norte		1							
El Dorado									
Fresno	4	5				4	1	1	2
Glenn			1						
Humboldt		1	1			4			
Imperial									
Inyo								1	
Kern									
Kings									
Lake									
Lassen									
Los Angeles		9	2	8	4	31	4		7
Madera		1	2	1					1
Marin						2			
Mariposa									
Mendocino						2			1
Merced				1		1			1
Modoc									
Mono									
Monterey		2		1		3			
Napa	2	1				4			
Nevada						2			
Orange		1				5	3		
Placer	1		1						3
Plumas									
Riverside									
Sacramento	1	1	1	1		10			3
San Benito									
San Bernardino		8	2	6		5		1	1
San Diego		1		2	1	15	2		1
San Francisco	62	109	76	131	82	882	110	26	71
San Joaquin				2		3			
San Luis Obispo				1					1
San Mateo		2		2		2		1	
Santa Barbara				4		4	1		
Santa Clara		3		6	2	6			3
Santa Cruz		1		1		2	2		
Shasta									
Sierra (no convictions).									
Siskiyou									
Solano			2	1		19			
Sonoma		1				2	1		
Stanislaus	1								
Sutter									
Tehama									1
Trinity									
Tulare	2								
Tuolumne									
Ventura									
Yolo		1				2			1
Yuba	1			1		2	1		2
Totals	114	211	127	202	95	1190	210	36	137

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Soldiers	Stevardores	Stonecutters	Tailors	Teamsters	Tinners	Unclassified	Unknown	Walters
Alameda	10	43	8	68	246	7	567	1	76
Alpine (no convictions).				1					
Amador				3	10		14	818	6
Butte					1		2		
Calaveras								77	
Colusa		2			9		16	2	3
Contra Costa									
Del Norte								1	
El Dorado			2	2	13		42	4	9
Fresno							1		
Glenn							8	180	1
Humboldt	1				3				
Imperial							1	1	
Inyo					1		4	39	
Kern								223	
Kings									
Lake									
Lassen									
Los Angeles	20	1	2	3	47	1	78	13489	24
Madera				1	7	1	7	51	
Marin								245	
Mariposa									
Mendocino					2		11		
Merced					6		5		2
Modoc							1		
Mono									
Monterey	5		1	1	8	1	10	156	8
Napa	9			1	4		5	139	
Nevada					2		3		4
Orange			1	1	14		17	32	1
Placer	1				21	1	14	2	2
Plumas							2		
Riverside				1			1	191	
Sacramento			1	5	24		81	1992	9
San Benito									
San Bernardino			1	4	12	1	34	1054	13
San Diego	9	1		3	6		23	1041	8
San Francisco	334	153	61	144	581	24	1126	21	384
San Joaquin				2	4	1	3	13	3
San Luis Obispo			1	5		3	8	2	
San Mateo			1		7		11		2
Santa Barbara				1	4	4	14	379	1
Santa Clara				5	21	2	30	302	6
Santa Cruz			1		2		14	56	3
Shasta					1				1
Sierra (no convictions).									
Siakiyou				2	1		1		
Solano			1	2	3		7	612	1
Sonoma		2		1	2		12	380	1
Stanislaus					10		2		
Sutter							1	1	
Tehama									
Trinity									
Tulare							2	66	
Tuolumne							1	1	1
Ventura								361	
Yolo				2	8		10	94	2
Yuba			1	2	5	1	1	479	4
Totals	389	202	77	260	1085	47	2140	22005	570

TABLE VII. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Total number of misdemeanors	Assault	Auto laws	Battery	Beating the railroad	Begging	Bicycle ordinance	City and county ordinances not specified	Concealed weapons	Contempt of court
Alameda	6782	14	149	98	17	6	80	285	41	2
Alpine (no convictions)										
Amador	23	2		2						
Butte	604	4		6	10					
Calaveras	8	1		1						
Colusa	96			1						
Contra Costa	225	2		7	28				3	
Del Norte	8	1								
El Dorado	18	2		2						
Fresno	717	8		7		21		1	10	
Glenn	29			1						
Humboldt	237	3		1		1				
Imperial	28	3		2				1	4	
Inyo	62	1		2						2
Kern	427	6		1						
Kings	279			3						
Lake	9	2								
Lassen	8	1								
Los Angeles	14772	12	740	238	54	93	67	918	96	9
Madera	251	1		3		2				
Marin	247			3					1	
Mariposa	1									
Mendocino	66									
Merced	118	1		2						1
Modoc	17			1						3
Mono	5									
Monterey	279			4	18					
Napa	219			5						
Nevada	42			3	4				2	
Orange	363	2		1				2		
Placer	459	6		8	25	1			1	
Plumas	12	1		1						
Riverside	331	8								
Sacramento	2368	6		18	7	2				2
San Benito	28	1								
San Bernardino	1877	12		23	225	2			7	
San Diego	1738	2	57	43	1			173		1
San Francisco	12411	16	9	159	3	205		533	104	4
San Joaquin	183	2		16	11				1	
San Luis Obispo	206	2		7	1					
San Mateo	116	2		4						2
Santa Barbara	591	2		3	5	1				
Santa Clara	1239		22	25		15	113	3	6	
Santa Cruz	177			1						
Shasta	101	3		3						
Sierra (no convictions)										
Siskiyou	49			3	1					1
Solano	770	2		12						
Sonoma	521	2		6						
Stanislaus	56									
Sutter	13			1						
Tehama	176	1								
Trinity	2									
Tulare	212			2						
Tuolumne	16									
Ventura	424	5		1				1		
Yolo	188			3	8					
Yuba	573	1		6						5
Totals	50777	140	977	739	413	349	260	1917	276	32

TABLE VII. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued.

(Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Openly to animals	Defending witness	Defending an inmate	Discharging firearms	Disturbing the peace	Drunk	Embezzlement	Failure to provide	Fast driving	Fish and game laws
Alameda	40	1	8	4	141	3616	14		2	27
Alpine (no convictions)										
Amador			4		8					
Butte			3		101	311	5			2
Calaveras					3	1				
Colusa			1		3	77				
Contra Costa			8		66	11		1		
Del Norte										1
El Dorado					10					
Fresno	2		5		147	238	4	1		
Glenn					5	3		1		
Humboldt			2		18	180				
Imperial					2					
Inyo			1		21					
Kern					183					
Kings					22	225				
Lake					4	2				
Lassen						2		1		
Los Angeles	387		5	3	714	7800	26		2	2
Madera					132	51			2	
Marin					109	108				1
Mariposa					1					
Mendocino					21	13				
Merced					63					
Modoc					4		1			
Mono										
Monterey					24	155				
Napa					59	140	1			2
Nevada			1		9					
Orange			2		24	34	2			4
Placer	2		2		205	54				
Plumas					2					
Riverside	1	1			4	191				
Sacramento	3		7		52	1964	3			1
San Benito					23					
San Bernardino	1				127	1072				1
San Diego	7				108	1027		1		
San Francisco	144		1	11	452	9295	7	5	10	44
San Joaquin			1		28		2			1
San Luis Obispo					70		1			
San Mateo					23	45	1			1
Santa Barbara					86	365	3			
Santa Clara			1	1	44	638	3		2	3
Santa Cruz					14	56		1		
Shasta	1		6		25					
Sierra (no convictions)										
Slaskiyon			3		6	1				
Solano					29	613	1			2
Sonoma			2		20	386				1
Stanislaus					13	7				
Sutter					1			1		8
Tehama					26	1				
Trinity			1							
Tulare	1				17	155				
Tuolumne										
Ventura	1		1		13	362				
Yolo					13	94				
Yuba			2		20	479				
Totals	590	2	62	19	3815	29792	74	12	16	101

TABLE VII. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued.

(Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Gambling	Hitching ordinance	Incorrigible	Indecent exposure	Juvenile law	License	Liquor law	Lottery	Malevolent mischief	Misdemeanors not specified
Alameda	920	15		10		32	46	605	17	75
Alpine (no convictions)										3
Amador				1			2		2	2
Butte										1
Calaveras							1			3
Colusa				2					3	1
Contra Costa	4						1			2
Del Norte										23
El Dorado				8		1	8		1	6
Fresno				1			1			2
Glenn							1			2
Humboldt				1			24			60
Imperial										1
Inyo										
Kern										
Kings										
Lake							1			
Lassen							4			
Los Angeles	195	112		16		406	45	122	43	1222
Madera										1
Marin						2				2
Mariposa										
Mendocino				2			15			5
Merced				1					1	2
Modoc							2			2
Mono							2			
Monterey				2					4	5
Napa										
Nevada	3			1			1		1	
Orange				3			1		4	9
Placer				5		3			6	3
Plumas							7			
Riverside				1		1	7			4
Sacramento	1			5	3		2		6	14
San Benito			1							2
San Bernardino	1			2			88		1	33
San Diego	7			4			6	24	5	8
San Francisco	26	12		24		22	51	48	39	79
San Joaquin				3					6	15
San Luis Obispo				1						43
San Mateo							1		1	1
Santa Barbara				2						33
Santa Clara				5		5	2	3	4	29
Santa Cruz									1	1
Shasta				1			2		3	
Sierra (no convictions)										
Siskiyou							2			7
Solano				1					2	1
Sonoma						1	23		3	
Stanislaus				4						2
Sutter										
Tehama									1	58
Trinity										
Tulare							3			15
Tuolumne										11
Ventura	1						3			11
Yolo				1						3
Yuba				2					3	8
Totals	1158	139	1	109	3	473	353	802	157	1810

TABLE VII. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued.

(Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Nuisance	Obtaining money under false pretenses	Passing fictitious check	Petty larceny	Prostitution	Resisting an officer	Sleeping out	Threat to kill	Vagrancy	Vulgar language
Alameda	10	2		112			53		323	22
Alpine (no conviction s).										
Amador		1		1					2	
Butte		1		24		1			129	
Calaveras				1						
Colusa				9					1	
Contra Costa				22					67	
Del Norte				5						
El Dorado									2	
Fresno		2		43		2			185	
Glenn				7		1			4	
Humboldt		1		11					16	
Imperial				4					9	
Inyo				5					5	
Kern				53					124	
Kings				13					15	
Lake										
Lassen										
Los Angeles		6		283	8	1		1	1148	
Madera				8		1			50	
Marin				3					18	
Mariposa										
Mendocino				5					5	
Merced		1		13					33	
Modoc				4						
Mono				2					1	
Monterey		1		10		1			55	
Napa				8					4	
Nevada		1		15					1	
Orange				22					253	
Placer		1		54		3			80	
Plumas				1						
Riverside				14					99	
Sacramento		1		124				2	125	
San Benito				1						
San Bernardino		1		109					172	
San Diego		1	1	54				2	206	
San Francisco	10	6		263	25	20		6	774	4
San Joaquin		1	2	72					22	
San Luis Obispo				9					72	
San Mateo				6					29	
Santa Barbara		3		16					72	
Santa Clara	1	3		73					238	
Santa Cruz		1		13					89	
Shasta				27					80	
Sierra (no conviction s).										
Siskiyou		1		20					4	
Solano				23		1			83	
Sonoma				22					55	
Stanislaus				12					18	
Sutter				2						
Tehama				25					64	
Trinity				1						
Tulare				4					15	
Tuolumne				5						
Ventura		1		9					15	
Yolo				6					65	
Yuba				21					26	
Totals	21	36	3	1669	33	31	53	11	4803	26

TABLE VIII. Length of Sentence for Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Total number of misdemeanors.	3 days and under.	4 and 5 days.	6 to 10 days.	11 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	Over 60 days.	Fined.	Ball forfeited.	Probation.	Sentence suspended.
Alameda	6782	6	3	25	89	70	151	1029	2407	1	3001
Alpine (no convictions).											
Amador	23			5	11	2	5				
Butte	604		41	35	140	16	34	26		1	311
Calaveras	8				1		6	1			
Colusa	96			1	6	5	5	2			77
Contra Costa	225		39	47	81	31	27				
Del Norte	8			1	5	1		1			
El Dorado	18		4	5	3	4	2				
Fresno	717		238	207	171	34	67	3			
Glenn	29			4	8	1	12	3		1	
Humboldt	237		1	8	38	5	3	2			180
Imperial	28	1		5	7	5	4	6			
Inyo	62		2	5	11	11	33				
Kern	427		45	126	126	46	84				
Kings	279		7	10	23	6	10				223
Lake	9			2			3	4			
Lassen	8			1		1	2	2		1	1
Los Angeles	14772	4	92	736	349	55	48				13488
Madera	251	6	110	18	23	6	15	22			51
Marin	247	70	85	11	9		9	5			108
Mariposa	1				1						
Mendocino	66		2	4	9	7	6	38			
Merced	118	1	2	16	45	25	29				
Modoc	17				2	1	5	9			
Mono	5			1		2	2				
Monterey	279			19	77	11	16			1	155
Napa	219	1	1	5	15	4	10	44			139
Nevada	42			1	4	4	19	14			
Orange	363	5	10	187	72	3	22	32			32
Placer	459	1	94	116	171	46	30	1			
Plumas	12				2	1	2	7			
Riverside	331		4	7	48	16	16				240
Sacramento	2368	3	9	25	105	109	122	19		2	1974
San Benito	28		6	8	9	2	1	1		1	
San Bernardino	1877	1	60	146	396	102	118				1054
San Diego	1738	322	102	73	53	15	44	468	398	7	261
San Francisco	12411	264	40	403	529	113	425	1765	157		8715
San Joaquin	183				1		6	176			
San Luis Obispo	206		26	65	92	8	14	1			
San Mateo	116	3	13	12	9	18	10				51
Santa Barbara	591		6	25	104	16	27	48			365
Santa Clara	1239	1	2	72	89	28	86	197	104		660
Santa Cruz	177		1	6	86	11	16	1			56
Shasta	101			2	48	30	19	1			1
Sierra (no convictions).											
Slakiyou	49	1		1	14	15	12	6			
Solano	770		4	10	87	22	29	6			612
Sonoma	521	19	25	42	65	26	23	2			319
Stanislaus	56			15	23	9	9				
Sutter	13					1		11		1	
Tehama	176		21	52	59	20	7	17			
Trinity	2				1			1			
Tulare	212		9	81	36	10	10				66
Tuolumne	16			2	8	3	3				
Ventura	424	2	2	14	24	5	16				361
Yolo	188			5	67	15	7				94
Yuba	573			1	33	17	43				479
Totals	50777	711	1056	2668	3485	1014	1724	3968	3061	16	39074

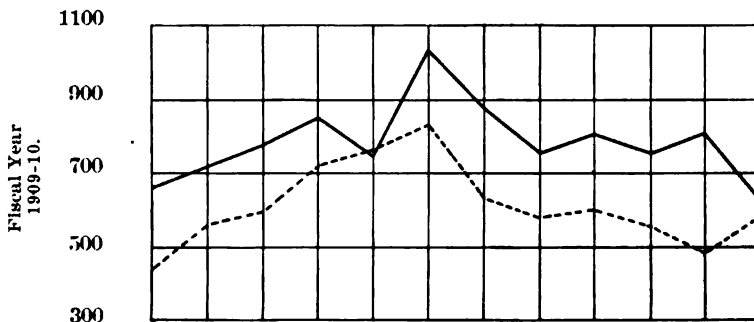
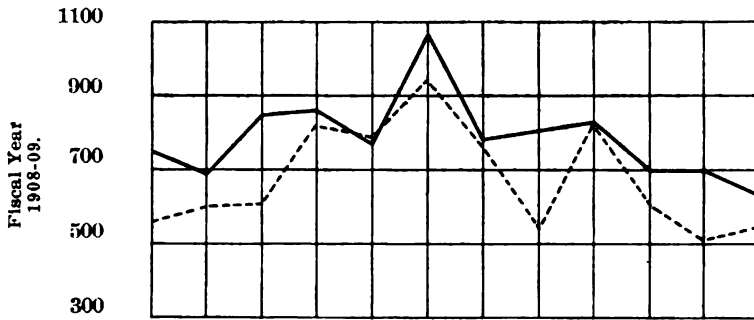
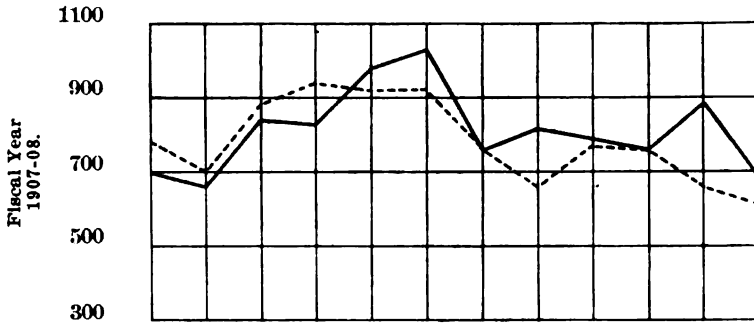
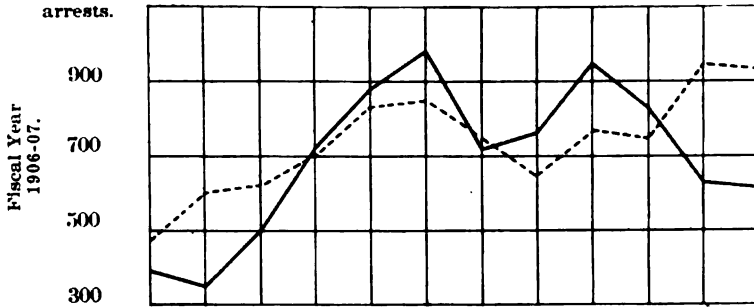
CHART VI.

Arrests for Drunkenness in San Francisco and Los Angeles, Fiscal Years 1906-07 to 1909-10.

In this chart are represented the arrests for drunkenness in the cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles, during each month of the four fiscal years ending June 30, 1910. As the winter months approach and work in the interior of the State is suspended, a large portion of the laborers migrate to the two principal cities. It will be noticed that during this period the number of arrests increases, reaching its maximum during the month of December.

CHART VI.

Number of
arrests.



-- San Francisco.
 - - - - - Los Angeles.

TABLE I. Ages of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Totals	Age.							Sex.	
		Under 15 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 years and over	Unknown	Total males	Total females
Alameda	66		3	30	21	9	3		66	
Alpine (no convictions)	1									
Amador	11			7	1	2	1		11	
Butte	13		3	4	2	3	1		13	
Calaveras	2			1	1				2	
Colusa	7			4	3				7	
Contra Costa	15			7	5	1	2		15	
Del Norte	5		2	2			1		5	
El Dorado	2				1	1			2	
Fresno	37		4	23	4	5	1		37	
Glenn	1			1					1	
Humboldt	4			2	2				4	
Imperial	9		2	5	1		1		9	
Inyo	5		1	3	1				5	
Kern	41		4	13	14	6	4		41	
Kings	9			5	2	2			9	
Lake (no convictions)										
Lassen	1				1				1	
Los Angeles	167		18	93	33	17	6		164	3
Madera	5			2	1	1	1		5	
Marin	10		1	3	6				10	
Mariposa	1			1					1	
Mendocino	7			3	3		1		7	
Merced	12		2	4	3	1	2		12	
Modoc	2			1		1			2	
Mono (no convictions)										
Monterey	14		1	8	2	2	1		14	
Napa	4			2		2			4	
Nevada	1			1					1	
Orange	13		1	7	4		1		13	
Placer	26		3	12	8	3			26	
Plumas	4			4					4	
Riverside	9			4	2	3			9	
Sacramento	59		3	30	13	8	5		58	1
San Benito	3			1	2				3	
San Bernardino	24		2	12	7	1	2		24	
San Diego	29		3	14	4	7	1		29	
San Francisco	157		10	75	44	17	10	1	155	2
San Joaquin	41		4	22	12	2	1		41	
San Luis Obispo	10			6	2	1	1		10	
San Mateo	5			2	1	1	1		5	
Santa Barbara	10			5	3		2		10	
Santa Clara	26			11	5	6	4		26	
Santa Cruz	11		1	6	3		1		11	
Shasta	17			8	5	3	1		17	
Sierra (no convictions)										
Siskiyou	7		2	1	3	1			7	
Solano	18			12	3	3			18	
Sonoma	22			6	6	5	5		22	
Stanislaus	8			4	3	1			8	
Sutter	3			1		2			3	
Tehama	6		1	4	1				6	
Trinity (no convictions)										
Tulare	20		1	7	6	6			20	
Tuolumne	4		1	3					4	
Ventura	14			6	5	3			14	
Yolo	6			3	2		1		6	
Yuba	14			8	4	3	1		14	
Totals	1017		73	497	255	129	62	1	1011	6

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Total.	Actors.	Bakers.	Blacksmiths.	Barbers.	Boiler makers.	Bookkeepers.	Brakemen.
Alameda	66	1		2	1		1	
Alpine (no convictions).								
Amador	11							
Butte	13							
Calaveras	2							
Colusa	7							
Contra Costa	15				1			2
Del Norte	5							
El Dorado	2							
Fresno	37		1		1	1		
Glenn	1							
Humboldt	4			1				
Imperial	9							
Inyo	5							
Kern	41		1	1				
Kings	9				1			
Lake (no convictions).								
Lassen	1							
Los Angeles	167	1	3	1	8	1	4	1
Madera	5							
Marin	10	1				1		
Mariposa	1							
Mendocino	7			1	1			
Merced	12			1				
Modoc	2							
Mono (no convictions).								
Monterey	14	1						
Napa	4							
Nevada	1							
Orange	13		1					
Placer	26		2	1	1			
Plumas	4				1			
Riverside	9							
Sacramento	59		1	1	1		2	
San Benito	3							
San Bernardino	24						1	
San Diego	29				1		1	
San Francisco	157		1	3	2		7	1
San Joaquin	41	1	1	2	1		1	
San Luis Obispo	10		1					
San Mateo	5				1			
Santa Barbara	10		2				1	
Santa Clara	26		1		1			
Santa Cruz	11				1			
Shasta	17					1	2	
Sierra (no convictions).								
Siskiyou	7							
Solano	18					1		
Sonoma	22			1				
Stanislaus	8				2			
Sutter	3							
Tehama	6			1				
Trinity (no convictions).								
Tulare	20			1				
Tuolumne	4							
Ventura	14							
Yolo	6							
Yuba	14							
Totals	1017	5	15	17	25	5	20	4

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Bricklayers	Butchers	Carpenters	Chaudreurs	Cigar makers	Clerks	Cooks	Doctors	Electricians
Alameda		1	3		1	4	7	1	3
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador			1						
Butte	1	1	2				1		
Calaveras									
Colusa			2						
Contra Costa									
Del Norte									
El Dorado									
Fresno		1	3			2	2		1
Glenn									
Humboldt		1	1				1		
Imperial							1		
Inyo									
Kern			2				3		3
Kings									
Lake (no convictions).									
Lassen									
Los Angeles		2	4	2	1	6	15	2	5
Madera						1			
Marin							1		1
Mariposa						1			
Mendocino							1		
Merced	1		1						
Modoc									
Mono (no convictions).									
Monterey			1			1			
Napa						1			
Nevada									
Orange									
Placer			1				4		
Plumas							1		
Riverside									
Sacramento			6	1		2	7		
San Benito		1							
San Bernardino		1	4						
San Diego		1	1				2		1
San Francisco	1	1	6		1	3	10	1	1
San Joaquin						2	3		
San Luis Obispo									
San Mateo		1							
Santa Barbara			1				1		
Santa Clara		1	2	1		1	2	1	1
Santa Cruz							1		
Shasta						1	1		
Sierra (no convictions).									
Siskiyou									
Solano						1	3		
Sonoma			2				2		
Stanislaus									
Sutter									
Tehama									
Trinity (no convictions).									
Tulare		1	2				1		
Tuolumne							1		
Ventura							1		
Yolo									
Yuba			1				2	1	1
Totals	3	13	46	4	3	26	74	6	17

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Engineers	Farmers	Fishmen	Fishermen	Gardeners	Hortlers	Housewives	Iron workers	Laborers
Alameda	2	3	2			2			13
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador					1	1		1	2
Butte									3
Calaveras									
Colusa		1							3
Contra Costa				1					5
Del Norte		2							2
El Dorado									2
Fresno		3	1						12
Glenn									
Humboldt									
Imperial									6
Inyo									
Kern	1	1						1	10
Kings						2			2
Lake (no convictions).									
Lassen									
Los Angeles	1	3	3		3		2		35
Madera					1				1
Marin									2
Mariposa									
Mendocino									3
Merced	2								4
Modoc		1							1
Mono (no convictions).									
Monterey		2	1						4
Napa									2
Nevada									
Orange									6
Placer		1	1						7
Plumas									2
Riverside									7
Sacramento		2	2			1	1	2	9
San Benito									1
San Bernardino		1							6
San Diego	1								5
San Francisco	4	1	1	1		1	2		23
San Joaquin	2		2						12
San Luis Obispo									3
San Mateo									1
Santa Barbara	1								1
Santa Clara		1	1			1			2
Santa Cruz			1						4
Shasta	1	1							2
Sierra (no convictions).									
Siskiyou									3
Solano	1		2		1	2			2
Sonoma	1	1		1					6
Stanislaus		3							1
Sutter									2
Tehama		1							1
Trinity (no convictions).									
Tulare		2	1						8
Tuolumne			1						1
Ventura	1		1			1			7
Yolo									3
Yuba			1						3
Totals	18	30	21	3	6	11	5	4	240

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Laundry workers.	Lawyers.	Mechanics.	Merchants.	Miners.	Molders.	Musicians.	Nurses.	Painters.
Alameda	1		2						3
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador					3				
Butte					1	1			
Calaveras					2				
Colusa									
Contra Costa						1			
Del Norte									
El Dorado									
Fresno			1		1				1
Glenn									
Humboldt									
Imperial									
Inyo					4				
Kern	1		2		1				1
Kings			1						
Lake (no convictions).									
Lassen									
Los Angeles	2	1	2	1	3			2	6
Madera									
Marin	1								1
Mariposa									
Mendocino									
Merced			1						
Modoc									
Mono (no convictions).									
Monterey			1		1				3
Napa									
Nevada									
Orange		1	2						1
Placer									1
Plumas									
Riverside				1					
Sacramento			2		1				
San Benito					1				
San Bernardino							1		
San Diego			1		1				2
San Francisco	1	1	11	3	3		1	2	5
San Joaquin	1						1		
San Luis Obispo									
San Mateo									
Santa Barbara			1				1		1
Santa Clara									3
Santa Cruz									
Shasta	1				2				
Sierra (no convictions).									
Siakiyou					1				
Solano					1				
Sonoma				1		1		1	
Stanislaus					1				
Sutter									1
Tehama									
Trinity (no convictions).									
Tulare					1				
Tuolumne									
Ventura									2
Yolo					1				
Yuba			2						1
Totals	8	3	29	6	29	3	4	5	29

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Plasterers	Plumbers	Printers	Salors.	Salesmen	Shoemakers	Steamfitters	Stewards	Stonecutters
Alameda		1			1				
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador			1						
Butte			1						
Calaveras									
Colusa									
Contra Costa		1							
Del Norte									
El Dorado									
Fresno			1		1				
Glenn									
Humboldt									
Imperial									
Inyo									
Kern			1	1	1	1			
Kings							1		
Lake (no convictions).									
Lassen									
Los Angeles	3		3	3	2	4			2
Madera						1			
Marin									
Mariposa									
Mendocino									
Merced							1		
Modoc									
Mono (no convictions).									
Monterey									
Napa									
Nevada									
Orange									
Placer		2						1	1
Plumas									
Riverside									
Sacramento		1	1	1		1			1
San Benito									
San Bernardino						1			
San Diego			1	1					
San Francisco			3	4		4	3	1	1
San Joaquin		1	1	1					
San Luis Obispo									
San Mateo									
Santa Barbara									
Santa Clara					1	1			
Santa Cruz									
Shasta				1		1		1	
Sierra (no convictions).									
Siskiyou									
Solano				1				1	
Sonoma				1		1			
Stanislaus									
Sutter									
Tehama			1				1		
Trinity (no convictions).									
Tulare		1							
Tuolumne									
Ventura					1				
Yolo									
Yuba									
Totals	3	7	14	14	7	15	6	4	5

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Switchmen	Tailors	Teachers	Teamsters	Telegraphers	Timers	Unclassified	Upholsterers	Walters
Alameda		1		1			5	2	2
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador							1		
Butte				1					1
Calaveras									
Colusa									1
Contra Costa				2			2		
Del Norte		1							
El Dorado									
Fresno				2		1	1		
Glenn				1					
Humboldt									
Imperial							2		
Inyo							1		
Kern		2		2			4		1
Kings			1				1		
Lake (no convictions).									
Lassen							1		
Los Angeles		5		8			11		6
Madera				1					
Marin	1	1							
Mariposa									
Mendocino				1					
Merced				1					
Modoc									
Mono (no convictions).									
Monterey							2		
Napa					1				
Nevada				1					
Orange		1					1		
Placer				1			2		
Plumas									
Riverside				1					
Sacramento	1	1		2			5		4
San Benito									
San Bernardino		2		1	1		5		
San Diego		1		1			6		2
San Francisco	1	7	1	7	1	1	10	1	14
San Joaquin				3		1	3		2
San Luis Obispo				1			3		2
San Mateo					1		1		
Santa Barbara									
Santa Clara	1			1			1		2
Santa Cruz				1			3		
Shasta							1		1
Sierra (no convictions).									
Siskiyou				1			2		
Solano		1		1					
Sonoma			1	1			1		
Stanislaus									1
Sutter									
Tehama							1		
Trinity (no convictions).									
Tulare							1		1
Tuolumne									1
Ventura									
Yolo				2					
Yuba				1			1		
Totals	4	23	3	46	4	3	78	3	41

TABLE III. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Total.	Arson.	Assault.	Burglary.	Bribery.	Crime against nature.	Dynamiting.
Alameda	66		7	1		25	1
Alpine (no convictions).							
Amador	11					5	1
Butte	13		1			5	
Calaveras	2					2	
Colusa	7					1	
Contra Costa	15		3			6	2
Del Norte	5		1			3	
El Dorado	2					2	
Fresno	37		1			9	1
Glenn	1						
Humboldt	4						
Imperial	9		1			4	
Inyo	5						
Kern	41		3	1		17	
Kings	9		1			2	1
Lake (no convictions).							
Lassen	1					1	
Los Angeles	167	2	9			60	1
Madera	5					2	
Marin	10					5	
Mariposa	1						
Mendocino	7		3			2	
Merced	12		3			5	
Modoc	2						
Mono (no convictions).							
Monterey	14		1			3	
Napa	4						
Nevada	1					1	
Orange	13		1			3	
Placer	26		1			9	
Plumas	4						
Riverside	9		1			4	
Sacramento	59		1	1		24	
San Benito	3					1	
San Bernardino	24		1	1		5	
San Diego	29		1	1		7	
San Francisco	157	2	4	1		65	3
San Joaquin	41	1				14	
San Luis Obispo	10					6	
San Mateo	5					3	
Santa Barbara	10					4	
Santa Clara	26	3		1		9	
Santa Cruz	11		2			5	
Shasta	17		1			5	
Sierra (no convictions).							
Siskiyou	7					2	
Solano	18		2			9	
Sonoma	22		5			8	
Stanislaus	8		1			3	
Sutter	3					3	
Tehama	6					4	
Trinity (no convictions).							
Tulare	20	1	3			7	
Tuolumne	4						
Ventura	14					1	
Yolo	6					1	
Yuba	14	1				6	1
Totals	1017	10	58	7		368	4

TABLE III. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.

(Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Embezzlement.....	Extortion.....	Felonies specified.....	Forgery.....	Grand larceny.....	Jail breaking.....	Kidnaping.....	Manslaughter.....
Alameda	5		2	8	6			1
Alpine (no convictions).								
Amador	1			2	2	1		
Butte				2	3			
Calaveras								
Colusa					5			
Contra Costa				1	2			
Del Norte								
El Dorado								
Fresno	3	1		4	1		2	1
Glenn				1				
Humboldt		1		2	1			
Imperial					1			2
Inyo				1	1			
Kern	1		3	4	4			1
Kings				4	1			
Lake (no convictions).								
Lassen								
Los Angeles	6		7	13	18			4
Madera	1		1		1			
Marin				1				2
Mariposa	1							
Mendocino					1			
Merced				2	1			
Modoc					1			1
Mono (no convictions).								
Monterey				3	3			
Napa				3				
Nevada								
Orange	1		3	1	2			1
Placer			2	2	4			
Plumas			2					1
Riverside								2
Sacramento			1	3	15			1
San Benito				1	1			
San Bernardino	1		1	5	3			1
San Diego			2	2	6			1
San Francisco	7		6	8	26			3
San Joaquin			2	4	7			
San Luis Obispo				2	2			
San Mateo			1					
Santa Barbara	1		1					1
Santa Clara			2	1	4			1
Santa Cruz				1	1			
Shasta			2	3	2			1
Sierra (no convictions).								
Siskiyou			1		1			1
Solano	1			1	3			
Sonoma			2		3			
Stanislaus					4			
Sutter								
Tehama						2		
Trinity (no convictions).								
Tulare			2	3				
Tuolumne					2		1	
Ventura				4	5			
Yolo						3		1
Yuba				1				
Totals	29	2	43	91	143	6	3	27

TABLE III. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Mayhem.	Murder.	Obtaining money under false pretenses.	Pearcing felonious cheeks.	Perjury.	Prior.	Rape.	Receiving stolen property.	Robbery.
Alameda		4		4		1	1		
Alpine (no convictions).								1	
Amador									1
Butte		1							
Calaveras									
Colusa							1		
Contra Costa									1
Del Norte							1		
El Dorado									
Fresno		2		4	1	3	2		2
Glenn									
Humboldt									
Imperial									1
Inyo									3
Kern		1					2		4
Kings									
Lake (no convictions).									
Lassen									
Los Angeles	1	4		10	1	9	8	2	11
Madera									
Marin							1		1
Mariposa									
Mendocino		1							
Merced									1
Modoc									
Mono (no convictions).									
Monterey		2		1			1		
Napa									1
Nevada									
Orange				1					
Placer							1		7
Plumas		1							
Riverside							2		
Sacramento		2	1	1			4		5
San Benito									
San Bernardino		1	1				1		3
San Diego		2		4			1		2
San Francisco		9		6	1		3		13
San Joaquin		4		4					5
San Luis Obispo									
San Mateo							1		
Santa Barbara			1			1			1
Santa Clara		3					2		
Santa Cruz							2		
Shasta		1		1			1		
Sierra (no convictions).									
Siskiyou		2							
Solano				1					1
Sonoma		1		1		1	1		
Stanislaus									
Sutter									
Tehama									
Trinity (no convictions).									
Tulare	1					2	1		
Tuolumne							1		
Ventura				1			2		1
Yolo									1
Yuba				1		1	1		2
Totals	2	41	3	40	3	18	41	3	67

TABLE IV. Length of Sentence for Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Totals	Under 2 years.	2 to 5 years.	6 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Life.	Death.
Alameda	66	13	22	23	4		3	1
Alpine (no convictions).								
Amador	11	2	9					
Butte	13	1	3	4	3		2	
Calaveras	2		2					
Colusa	7		5	2				
Contra Costa	15	3	2	3	5	2		
Del Norte	5	4	1					
El Dorado	2		2					
Fresno	37	12	16	3	3	1	1	1
Glenn	1		1					
Humboldt	4	1	3					
Imperial	9	1	7	1				
Inyo	5		5					
Kern	41	2	23	15	1			
Kings	9	2	5	2				
Lake (no convictions).								
Lassen	1			1				
Los Angeles	167	23	100	27	8	4	4	1
Madera	5		1	4				
Marin	10		5	3	1		1	
Mariposa	1	1						
Mendocino	7	2	3		2			
Merced	12		9	3				
Modoc	2		1	1				
Mono (no convictions).								
Monterey	14	2	8	1			2	1
Napa	4		1	2		1		
Nevada	1		1					
Orange	13	5	8					
Placer	26	2	9	9	4	2		
Plumas	4	1	1	1			1	
Riverside	9	1	4	3	1			
Sacramento	59	1	32	16	5	4	1	
San Benito	3	1	2					
San Bernardino	24	9	6	7		1	1	
San Diego	29	6	21				1	1
San Francisco	157	34	81	19	10	5	7	1
San Joaquin	41	4	21	5	5	3	2	1
San Luis Obispo	10	4	6					
San Mateo	5	4		1				
Santa Barbara	10	2	6	2				
Santa Clara	26	4	13	6	2		1	
Santa Cruz	11	5	4	2				
Shasta	17		11	3	2		1	
Sierra (no convictions).								
Siskiyou	7	2	2			1	2	
Solano	18	5	11	1	1			
Sonoma	22	5	13	3	1			
Stanislaus	8	2	3	3				
Sutter	3		1		2			
Tehama	6	2	4					
Trinity (no convictions).								
Tulare	20	9	6	2	1		2	
Tuolumne	4	1	1	1	1			
Ventura	14	4	8	2				
Yolo	6	3	2		1			
Yuba	14	1	8	2	3			
Totals	1017	186	519	183	66	24	32	7

TABLE III. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Mayhem	Murder	Obtaining money under false pretenses	Passing fictitious checks	Perjury	Prior	Rape	Receiving stolen property	Robbery
Alameda		4		4		1	1		
Alpine (no convictions).								1	
Amador		1							1
Butte									
Calaveras									
Colusa							1		
Contra Costa									1
Del Norte							1		
El Dorado									
Fresno		2		4	1	3	2		2
Glenn									
Humboldt									
Imperial									1
Inyo									2
Kern		1					2		4
Kings									
Lake (no convictions).									
Lassen									
Los Angeles	1	4		10	1	9	8	2	11
Madera									
Marin							1		1
Mariposa									
Mendocino		1							
Merced									1
Modoc									
Mono (no convictions).									
Monterey		2		1			1		
Napa									1
Nevada									
Orange				1					
Placer							1		7
Plumas		1							
Riverside							2		
Sacramento		2	1	1			4		5
San Benito									
San Bernardino		1	1				1		3
San Diego		2		4			1		2
San Francisco		9		6	1		3		13
San Joaquin		4		4					5
San Luis Obispo									
San Mateo							1		
Santa Barbara			1			1			1
Santa Clara		3					2		
Santa Cruz							2		
Shasta		1		1			1		
Sierra (no convictions).									
Siskiyou		2							
Solano				1					1
Sonoma		1		1		1	1		
Stanislaus									
Sutter									
Tehama									
Trinity (no convictions).									
Tulare	1					2	1		
Tuolumne							1		
Ventura				1			2		1
Yolo									1
Yuba				1		1	1		2
Totals	2	41	3	40	3	18	41	8	67

TABLE IV. Length of Sentence for Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Total.	Under 2 years.	2 to 5 years.	6 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Life.	Death.
Alameda	66	13	22	23	4		3	1
Alpine (no convictions).								
Amador	11	2	9					
Butte	13	1	3	4	3		2	
Calaveras	2		2					
Colusa	7		5	2				
Contra Costa	15	3	2	3	5	2		
Del Norte	5	4	1					
El Dorado	2		2					
Fresno	37	12	16	3	3	1	1	1
Glenn	1		1					
Humboldt	4	1	3					
Imperial	9	1	7	1				
Inyo	5		5					
Kern	41	2	23	15	1			
Kings	9	2	5	2				
Lake (no convictions).								
Lassen	1							
Los Angeles	167	23	100	27	8	4	4	1
Madera	5		1	4				
Marin	10		5	3	1		1	
Mariposa	1	1						
Mendocino	7	2	3		2			
Merced	12		9	3				
Modoc	2		1	1				
Mono (no convictions).								
Monterey	14	2	8	1			2	1
Napa	4		1	2		1		
Nevada	1		1					
Orange	13	5	8					
Placer	26	2	9	9	4	2		
Plumas	4	1	1	1			1	
Riverside	9	1	4	3	1			
Sacramento	59	1	32	16	5	4	1	
San Benito	3	1	2					
San Bernardino	24	9	6	7		1	1	
San Diego	29	6	21				1	1
San Francisco	157	34	81	19	10	5	7	1
San Joaquin	41	4	21	5	5	3	2	1
San Luis Obispo	10	4	6					
San Mateo	5	4		1				
Santa Barbara	10	2	6	2				
Santa Clara	26	4	13	6	2		1	
Santa Cruz	11	5	4	2				
Shasta	17		11	3	2		1	
Sierra (no convictions).								
Siskiyou	7	2	2			1	2	
Solano	18	5	11	1	1			
Sonoma	22	5	13	3	1			
Stanislaus	8	2	3	3				
Sutter	3		1		2			
Tehama	6	2	4					
Trinity (no convictions).								
Tulare	20	9	6	2	1		2	
Tuolumne	4	1	1	1	1			
Ventura	14	4	8	2				
Yolo	6	3	2		1			
Yuba	14	1	8	2	3			
Totals	1017	186	519	183	66	24	32	7

TABLE V. Ages of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Total number of felonies	Sex.		Age.					
		Total males.	Total females.	Under 15 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 years and over
Alameda	77	74	3		6	35	21	12	3
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador	1	1				1			
Butte	19	19			4	7	2	4	2
Calaveras	5	5					1	1	3
Colusa	5	5				3	1	1	
Contra Costa	11	11				6	5		
Del Norte	3	3				1	1		1
El Dorado	1	1					1		
Fresno	46	46			1	16	19	7	3
Glenn	5	5				2	2	1	
Humboldt	13	13			1	11			1
Imperial	3	3				2	1		
Inyo	4	4				1	2		1
Kern	48	48			6	18	14	5	5
Kings	7	7				5			2
Lake	5	5			2		1	1	1
Lassen	2	2				2			
Los Angeles	157	156	1		6	74	44	24	9
Madera	4	4				2		1	1
Marin	7	7				2	3		2
Mariposa	3	2	1			1	1	1	
Mendocino	3	3				1	1		1
Merced	8	8			1	4	1	2	
Modoc (no convictions).									
Mono (no convictions).									
Monterey	10	10				4		2	1
Napa	5	5					3		2
Nevada	2	2				1		1	
Orange	7	7			1	4	2		
Placer	31	31			2	10	13	5	1
Plumas	2	2				1			1
Riverside	14	14				6	4	2	2
Sacramento	54	54			3	21	14	14	2
San Benito	4	4			1	1		1	1
San Bernardino	33	33			5	14	5	6	3
San Diego	20	19	1		2	9	2	3	4
San Francisco	139	139			11	62	39	11	16
San Joaquin	49	48	1		5	21	14	5	4
San Luis Obispo	8	8			2	2	3	1	
San Mateo	4	4				1	2	1	
Santa Barbara	9	9				6	2		1
Santa Clara	24	24			2	9	6	4	3
Santa Cruz	10	10			1	5	1	2	1
Shasta	11	11			2	8	1		
Sierra	1	1					1		
Siskiyou	9	9			1	3	1	4	
Solano	15	15			1	5	4	3	2
Sonoma	19	19			2	6	5	3	3
Stanislaus	9	9				3	4	2	
Sutter	2	2					1	1	
Tehama	7	7			1	1	1	3	1
Trinity	1	1				1			
Tulare	11	11				7	2	1	1
Tuolumne	7	7			1	1	1	3	1
Ventura	13	13				8	4		1
Yolo	4	4				4			
Yuba	7	7			1	3	1		2
Totals	978	971	7		71	421	260	138	88

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Totals.	Actors.	Bakers.	Blacksmiths.	Barbers.	Boiler makers.	Bookkeepers.	Brakemen.	Bricklayers.
Alameda	77	2	1	1	2	1	5		1
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador	1								
Butte	19			1		1			
Calaveras	5				1				
Colusa	5				2				
Contra Costa	11		1			1			
Del Norte	3								
El Dorado	1			1					
Fresno	46			3	2		1		
Glenn	5						1		
Humboldt	13			1					
Imperial	3			1					
Inyo	4								
Kern	48					1	1		
Kings	7			1					
Lake	5		1						
Lassen	2								
Los Angeles	157		4	2	2		5		1
Madera	4								
Marin	7								
Mariposa	3								
Mendocino	3								
Merced	8						1		
Modoc (no convictions).									
Mono (no convictions).									
Monterey	10				1				
Napa	5								
Nevada	2								
Orange	7			2					
Placer	31			1		1	1		
Plumas	2								
Riverside	14				1				
Sacramento	54				2	1	3		
San Benito	4								
San Bernardino	33				1				2
San Diego	20				1		1		1
San Francisco	139	1	1	2	3	2	1		1
San Joaquin	49		1	2	2	1			
San Luis Obispo	8						1		
San Mateo	4				1				
Santa Barbara	9				1				
Santa Clara	24		1		1				
Santa Cruz	10						1		
Shasta	11								
Sierra	1								
Siskiyou	9						1		
Solano	15						1		
Sonoma	19						1		
Stanislaus	9			1					
Sutter	2								
Tehama	7								
Trinity	1								
Tulare	11	1							
Tuolumne	7								
Ventura	13				1				
Yolo	4								
Yuba	7						1		
Totals	978	4	10	19	24	9	26		6

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Butchers	Carpenters	Chauffeurs	Cigar makers	Clerks	Cooks	Doctors	Electricians	Engineers
Alameda		1	1		8	4	1	1	1
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador									
Butte						1			
Calaveras	1								
Colusa									
Contra Costa								1	1
Del Norte						1			
El Dorado									
Fresno		6		1	1	1			1
Glenn		1				1			
Humboldt		1							
Imperial		1							
Inyo		1							
Kern	1	1				3			
Kings									
Lake									
Lassen									
Los Angeles	1	6		1	6	13	2	4	1
Madera									
Marin		1				1			
Mariposa					1				
Mendocino									
Merced									1
Modoc (no convictions).									
Mono (no convictions).									
Monterey					1	1			1
Napa		1				1			
Nevada						1			
Orange		1							
Placer		3			1	5			
Plumas									
Riverside	1				1				1
Sacramento	1	3			3	7		2	
San Benito						1			
San Bernardino		2			2				
San Diego	1	1							
San Francisco		7			8	12	2	3	1
San Joaquin			1			2		1	2
San Luis Obispo									
San Mateo									
Santa Barbara						1			
Santa Clara		2				3			2
Santa Cruz		1							
Shasta						1			
Sierra									
Siskiyou		2							
Solano						2			
Sonoma					1				
Stanislaus									
Sutter									
Tehama									
Trinity									
Tulare						1			
Tuolumne		2				3			
Ventura					2				
Yolo						2			
Yuba		2							
Totals	6	46	2	2	35	68	5	12	12

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Farmers	Miners	Fishermen	Gardeners	Hortlers	Housewives	Iron workers	Laborers	Laundry workers
Alameda					1	2		5	1
Alpine (no convictions).								1	
Amador								7	
Butte		1							
Calaveras	2								
Colusa		1			1			1	
Contra Costa								3	
Del Norte								1	
El Dorado									
Fresno	3	1		1			1	14	
Glenn					1			1	
Humboldt	2							5	
Imperial								1	
Inyo									
Kern		3						10	
Kings	1							2	
Lake	1							2	
Lassen								2	
Los Angeles	2	2		2	1			27	2
Madera								2	
Marin								2	
Mariposa						1			
Mendocino								3	
Merced								3	
Modoc (no convictions).									
Mono (no convictions).									
Monterey								3	
Napa									
Nevada									
Orange	1							2	
Placer	1	1						6	
Plumas									
Riverside								6	
Sacramento		3						5	2
San Benito	2								
San Bernardino				1				14	
San Diego		1				1		6	
San Francisco		1			1		1	18	
San Joaquin		1						10	
San Luis Obispo	1						1	3	
San Mateo									1
Santa Barbara	1	1						2	1
Santa Clara	2	1			1			4	
Santa Cruz		1						3	
Shasta	1							2	
Sierra									
Siskiyou	1							3	
Solano		2						1	
Sonoma	1	1		1				5	
Stanislaus								1	
Sutter								1	
Tehama								3	
Trinity								1	
Tulare	1	1						5	
Tuolumne								1	1
Ventura								6	
Yolo								1	
Yuba								3	
Totals	23	22		5	6	4	3	207	8

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Lawyers.	Machinists.	Merchants.	Miners.	Molders.	Musicians.	Nurses.	Painters.	Plasterers.
Alameda	1	3	3		1	1	1		
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador									
Butte		2		1		1			
Calaveras		1							
Colusa									
Contra Costa		1						1	
Del Norte									
El Dorado									
Fresno				1			1		
Glenn									
Humboldt									
Imperial									
Inyo				1					
Kern		1		1				1	
Kings									
Lake		1							
Lassen									
Los Angeles	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	5	
Madera									
Marin									
Mariposa			1						
Mendocino									
Merced									
Modoc (no convictions).									
Mono (no convictions).									
Monterey								1	
Napa									1
Nevada				1					
Orange								1	
Placer		2		2			1		
Plumas		1		1					
Riverside				3					
Sacramento		3	1	2				3	
San Benito			1						
San Bernardino				2				1	
San Diego				2				1	
San Francisco		7	1	1				4	
San Joaquin			1	3		1		4	
San Luis Obispo									
San Mateo	1								
Santa Barbara		1							
Santa Clara								1	
Santa Cruz		1							
Shasta				1				1	
Sierra				1					
Siskiyou	1								
Solano		1	1				1	1	1
Sonoma				1					
Stanislaus				1					
Sutter		1							
Tehama				1					
Trinity									
Tulare				1				1	
Tuolumne									
Ventura									
Yolo									
Yuba									
Totals	4	28	12	28	2	4	6	26	2

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Plumbers	Printers	Ballots	Salesmen	Shoemakers	Steamfitters	Stewards	Stonecutters	Switchmen
Alameda		1	1	4	2				
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador									
Butte				1					
Calaveras									
Colusa									
Contra Costa									
Del Norte									
El Dorado									
Fresno				1					
Glenn									
Humboldt			1		1				
Imperial									
Inyo									1
Kern	1		1	1	2			1	
Kings									
Lake									
Lassen									
Los Angeles	1			4	4		1		
Madera	1								
Marin									
Mariposa									
Mendocino									
Merced					1				
Modoc (no convictions).									
Mono (no convictions)									
Monterey									
Napa			1						
Nevada									
Orange									
Placer		1							
Plumas									
Riverside									
Sacramento		1			3				
San Benito									
San Bernardino				1					
San Diego			2						
San Francisco	3	2	5	4	4				
San Joaquin			1		1				
San Luis Obispo									
San Mateo									
Santa Barbara									
Santa Clara			1		1				
Santa Cruz									
Shasta									
Sierra									
Siskiyou			1						
Solano			1						
Sonoma			1						
Stanislaus	1								
Sutter									
Tehama									
Trinity									
Tulare									
Tuolumne									
Ventura									
Yolo									
Yuba					1				
Totals	7	5	16	16	20		1	1	1

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Tailors	Teachers	Teamsters	Telegraphers	Timers	Unclassified	Upsholders	Walters
Alameda	1		1	1		14		3
Alpine (no convictions).								
Amador								
Butte	2					1		
Calaveras								
Colusa								
Contra Costa			1			1		
Del Norte						1		
El Dorado								
Fresno	2		2			3		
Glenn								
Humboldt						2		
Imperial								
Inyo						1		
Kern			5			11		3
Kings						2		1
Lake								
Lassen								
Los Angeles	2		6	1		35		3
Madera						1		
Marin			1			2		
Mariposa								
Mendocino								
Merced								2
Modoc (no convictions).								
Mono (no convictions).								
Monterey			1			1		
Napa						1		
Nevada								
Orange								
Placer			3			1		1
Plumas								
Riverside						1		
Sacramento	1					4		4
San Benito								
San Bernardino			1			6		
San Diego	1					1		
San Francisco	8		7			19	1	8
San Joaquin	1		3			4		7
San Luis Obispo			1			1		
San Mateo						1		
Santa Barbara			1					
Santa Clara			1					3
Santa Cruz						2		1
Shasta			2					3
Sierra								
Siskiyou								
Solano						3		
Sonoma		1				5		1
Stanislaus			1			2		2
Sutter								
Tehama			1			2		
Trinity								
Tulare								
Tuolumne								
Ventura	1		1			2		
Yolo						1		
Yuba								
Totals	19	1	39	2		131	1	42

TABLE VII. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Totals	Arson	Assault	Bigamy	Burglary	Crime against nature	Dynamiting	Embezzlement	Extortion
Alameda	77		1		34			3	
Alpine (no convictions).									
Amador	1	1							
Butte	19		2		12				
Calaveras	5				2				
Colusa	5	1	1		1				
Contra Costa	11		3		6				
Del Norte	3		2		1				
El Dorado	1		1						
Fresno	46		3		10				
Glenn	5		1		2				
Humboldt	13				1			1	
Imperial	3				2				
Inyo	4		1						
Kern	48				25			1	
Kings	7				4				
Lake	5				1				
Lassen	2								
Los Angeles	157	1	6	1	49	2		6	
Madera	4				1				
Marin	7				4				
Mariposa	3		1						
Mendocino	3				2				
Merced	8		2		2				
Modoc (no convictions).									
Mono (no convictions).									
Monterey	10		2		2				
Napa	5				2				
Nevada	2								
Orange	7		1		3				
Placer	31		4		5				
Plumas	2								
Riverside	14				6				
Sacramento	54	2	5	1	26	1			
San Benito	4				1				
San Bernardino	33	1			16			1	
San Diego	20	2	5		6		1		
San Francisco	139		3		58	1		1	1
San Joaquin	49		4		25				1
San Luis Obispo	8				1				
San Mateo	4			1	1				
Santa Barbara	9		1		6				
Santa Clara	24			1	9			1	
Santa Cruz	10		1	1	1			1	
Shasta	11				5				
Sierra	1				1				
Siskiyou	9		1		2				
Solano	15				7			1	
Sonoma	19		1		7			3	
Stanislaus	9				4				
Sutter	2								
Tehama	7		1		1				
Trinity	1					1			
Tulare	11		1		4				
Tuolumne	7				1				
Ventura	13				3				
Yolo	4				1				
Yuba	7		2			2			
Totals	978	8	56	5	363	7	1	19	2

TABLE VII. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued.

(Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Felony not specified	Forgery	Grand larceny	Larceny	Kidnaping	Lewd and lascivious acts	Manslaughter	Murder
Alameda	5	4	8		2		2	
Alpine (no convictions).								
Amador								
Butte		2	1					
Calaveras			2					
Colusa			1	1				
Contra Costa							1	
Del Norte								
El Dorado								
Fresno	1	15	6			1	4	
Glenn		1	1					
Humboldt			4			1		
Imperial		1						
Inyo	1		1					
Kern	2	5	6					
Kings								
Lake			1					
Lassen	1		1					
Los Angeles	7	11	22			3	4	
Madera						1	1	
Marin			1					
Mariposa		1						
Mendocino			1					
Merced		2						
Modoc (no convictions).								
Mono (no convictions).								
Monterey		1	2				1	
Napa			1				1	
Nevada								
Orange		3						
Placer	1	9	5					
Plumas	1							
Riverside	3	1	2				1	
Sacramento	4	1	4					
San Benito		1	1			1		
San Bernardino	1	5	4				2	
San Diego	1		1	1	1	1		
San Francisco	2	4	20	1		5	1	
San Joaquin	1	3	8					
San Luis Obispo			3					
San Mateo		1					1	
Santa Barbara			1					
Santa Clara		2	4					
Santa Cruz		2	2					
Shasta	1	1	2					
Sierra								
Siskiyou	1	1	1				1	
Solano								
Sonoma	1		4					
Stanislaus			3					
Sutter		1	1					
Tehama							2	
Trinity								
Tulare	2	1	1	1			1	
Tuolumne			1					1
Ventura		2	1			1	2	
Yolo		1	1					
Yuba		1	1					
Totals	36	84	130	4	3	16	30	1

TABLE VII. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued.

(Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Murder	Obtaining money under false pre- tenses	Passing fictitious check	Perjury	Prior	Rape	Receiving stolen property	Robbery
Alameda		1	10		1	3		3
Alpine (no convictions).								
Amador								
Butte			1			1		
Calaveras			1					
Colusa								
Contra Costa	1							
Del Norte								
El Dorado								
Fresno	1		1					4
Glenn					1			5
Humboldt								
Imperial								
Inyo	1							
Kern	1	2			1		2	3
Kings	1				1	1		
Lake	2			1				
Lassen								
Los Angeles	7	4	8	1	7	10	2	6
Madera	1							
Marin				1	1			
Mariposa	1							
Mendocino								
Merced			1					1
Modoc (no convictions).								
Mono (no convictions).								
Monterey	2							
Napa			1					
Nevada			1					1
Orange								
Placer								7
Plumas						1		
Riverside	1							
Sacramento	1	1			1	1		6
San Benito								
San Bernardino	2					1		
San Diego	1		1			1		
San Francisco	6	1	3		1	1		23
San Joaquin	3		1					3
San Luis Obispo	1					2		1
San Mateo								
Santa Barbara						1		
Santa Clara	2					1		4
Santa Cruz		1	1					
Shasta								2
Sierra								
Siskiyou								1
Solano		1	3				1	
Sonoma	1	1	1					
Stanislaus								2
Sutter								
Tehama						2		
Trinity								
Tulare					1			
Tuolumne								4
Ventura	2				1			1
Yolo	1							
Yuba					1			
Totals	39	12	34	3	17	26	5	77

TABLE VIII. Length of Sentence for Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Totals.	Under 2 years.	2 to 5 years.	6 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Life.	Death.
Alameda	77	15	41	12	8	1		
Alpine (no convictions).								
Amador	1				1			
Butte	19	10	5	2	1		1	
Calaveras	5	4	1					
Colusa	5	1	1	3				
Contra Costa	11		8	1	1	1		
Del Norte	3	3						
El Dorado	1	1						
Fresno	46	10	28	6	1		1	
Glenn	5	1	1	2	1			
Humboldt	13	2	11					
Imperial	3		3					
Inyo	4		3				1	
Kern	48		35	12			1	
Kings	7	1	3	2		1		
Lake	5	2	1			1		1
Lassen	2	1	1					
Los Angeles	157	15	109	20	6	3	3	1
Madera	4		1	2			1	
Marin	7	2	5					
Mariposa	3	1		1			1	
Mendocino	3	1	2					
Merced	8	1	5	1	1			
Modoc (no convictions).								
Mono (no convictions).								
Monterey	10	4	3		1	1	1	
Napa	5		3	2				
Nevada	2	1			1			
Orange	7	1	6					
Placer	31	5	18	7	1			
Plumas	2	1			1			
Riverside	14	2	9	2			1	
Sacramento	54	4	28	12	6	2	2	
San Benito	4	2	2					
San Bernardino	33	5	23	2		1	2	
San Diego	20	6	9	3	1		1	
San Francisco	139	27	60	25	13	8	5	1
San Joaquin	49	13	22	10		1	3	
San Luis Obispo	8		5	1	1			1
San Mateo	4	1	3					
Santa Barbara	9		5	3				
Santa Clara	24	7	10	4	1		2	
Santa Cruz	10	3	7					
Shasta	11	2	7	2				
Sierra	1	1						
Siskiyou	9	3	5		1			
Solano	15	3	7	2	2	1		
Sonoma	19	1	12	5			1	
Stanislaus	9	4	1		4			
Sutter	2		1	1				
Tehama	7		4	2	1			
Trinity	1		1					
Tulare	11	5	4	1	1			
Tuolumne	7	1	4	1	1			
Ventura	13	3	4	5			1	
Yolo	4	1	2					1
Yuba	7	1	3	2	1			
Totals	978	179	532	156	57	21	28	5

TABLE IX. Persons Convicted of Felonies and Admitted to Probation for the Two Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1910. (By Counties.)

Counties.	1908-09.			1909-10.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alameda	21	18	3	28	26	2
Alpine	no probations.			no probations.		
Amador	no probations.			2	2	
Butte	no probations.			3	3	
Calaveras	no probations.			no probations.		
Colusa	no probations.			no probations.		
Contra Costa	2	2		4	4	
Del Norte	no returns.			no returns.		
El Dorado	no probations.			no probations.		
Fresno	7	7		11	11	
Glenn	1	1		no returns.		
Humboldt	no probations.			no probations.		
Imperial	2	2		2	2	
Inyo	no probations.			no returns.		
Kern	4	4		2	2	
Kings	no probations.			no probations.		
Lake	2	2		no probations.		
Lassen	no probations.			no returns.		
Los Angeles	70	66	4	85	83	2
Madera	3	3		no returns.		
Marin	no probations.			no probations.		
Mariposa	no probations.			no probations.		
Mendocino	no probations.			no returns.		
Merced	1	1		1	1	
Modoc	2	2		12	12	
Mono	no probations.			no probations.		
Monterey	2	2		3	3	
Napa	no probations.			no probations.		
Nevada	1	1		no probations.		
Orange	2	2		no probations.		
Placer	5	5		no probations.		
Plumas	no probations.			no probations.		
Riverside	no returns.			1	1	
Sacramento	5	5		61	61	
San Benito	no returns.			no returns.		
San Bernardino	6	6		23	23	
San Diego	17	17		12	11	1
San Francisco	33	32	1	75	69	6
San Joaquin	no probations.			no probations.		
San Luis Obispo	4	4		no returns.		
San Mateo	no probations.			1	1	
Santa Barbara	2	2		4	4	
Santa Clara	3	3		4	4	
Santa Cruz	6	6		no probations.		
Shasta	no probations.			no probations.		
Sierra	no probations.			no probations.		
Siskiyou	1	1		no probations.		
Solano	3	3		4	4	
Sonoma	14	14		3	3	
Stanislaus	4	4		1	1	
Sutter	no probations.			no probations.		
Tehama	no probations.			1	1	
Trinity	no probations.			no returns.		
Tulare	no probations.			no probations.		
Tuolumne	no probations.			no probations.		
Ventura	1	1		4	4	
Yolo	2	2		1	1	
Yuba	no probations.			no probations.		
Totals	226	218	8	348	337	11

TABLE X. Commitments to State Penitentiaries during the Years 1890 to 1909.

Counties.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Alameda	35	27	31	32	36	23	28
Alpine							
Amador	1	1	2	5	6	10	3
Butte	9	10	11	15	9	6	10
Calaveras	4	4	4	1	4	2	6
Colusa	4	15	3	3	3	3	1
Contra Costa	5	6	5	5	15	21	13
Del Norte	2		1			2	
El Dorado	2	2	1	2	1	5	2
Fresno	26	30	23	17	14	19	43
Glenn		3	1	1			
Humboldt	5	6	2	6	7	3	4
Imperial							
Inyo	2		3	1	5	5	2
Kern	17	10	9	17	13	13	13
Kings				3	6	9	10
Lake	2	5		2	2		
Lassen		3	1	1	4	3	
Los Angeles	48	36	69	73	89	106	102
Madera				2	2	3	5
Marin	4	2	3	2	1	3	4
Mariposa	5	2	1	1	1	3	3
Mendocino	8	5	7	6	10	9	3
Merced	6	4	3	7	7	9	9
Modoc	8	1	3		2	2	1
Mono					1		2
Monterey	6	11	6	7	6	9	8
Napa	10	12	14	6	13	9	13
Nevada	2	3	5	3	3	3	3
Orange	2	2	5	3	6	9	7
Placer	6	4	3	6	13	7	9
Plumas		1	3		1	2	1
Riverside				4	2	12	7
Sacramento	32	43	35	35	34	35	33
San Benito	3	3	7	2	8	12	11
San Bernardino	23	29	28	53	22	20	32
San Diego	13	10	14	11	20	9	16
San Francisco	201	187	165	237	205	188	185
San Joaquin	19	22	22	31	16	28	23
San Luis Obispo	2	7	5	10	18	18	18
San Mateo	5	5	5	11	5	12	16
Santa Barbara	5	6	11	5	4	7	8
Santa Clara	33	18	21	19	20	11	22
Santa Cruz	6	5	13	12	10	14	9
Shasta	10	6	3	8	3	3	11
Sierra	2	2		1		1	1
Siskiyou	6	8	4	3	5	4	1
Solano	6	7	11	14	9	8	19
Sonoma	7	13	17	17	23	16	15
Stanislaus	7	11	9	8	9	7	4
Sutter	1	1	2	1	2	2	
Tehama	10	6	5	7	9	15	3
Trinity	1			1	2	1	2
Tulare	14	12	12	9	4	13	18
Tuolumne	1		2	2	2	1	7
Ventura	1	9	3	8	5	4	2
Yolo	6	4	9	4	9	4	7
Yuba	10	12	13	9	11	10	4
Totals	638	631	635	749	747	753	779

TABLE X. Commitments to State Penitentiaries during the Years 1890 to 1909—Cont.

Counties.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Alameda	39	21	19	31	33	51	46
Alpine							
Amador	16	8	2	4	7	3	2
Butte	8	6	10	9	6	6	11
Calaveras	8	4	6	2	1	1	2
Colusa	10	1	2	2	3	2	3
Contra Costa	6	12	9	9	12	5	11
Del Norte	2		1	2	2	1	
El Dorado	3	8	5	4	4	2	1
Fresno	33	30	28	31	48	54	39
Glenn	1	1				2	3
Humboldt	2	4	4	3	5	3	8
Imperial							
Inyo	1	1		1		1	
Kern	13	22	12	13	17	11	15
Kings	11	14	11	7	7	13	10
Lake	1		1	2		6	2
Lassen	1	4	2	1			
Los Angeles	103	86	73	57	103	109	128
Madera	4	5	1	3	4	4	4
Marin		2	2	2	4	1	8
Mariposa	2	2	1	1	4	1	
Mendocino	5	3	2		3	5	8
Merced	10	8		4	8	5	5
Modoc	5	3				1	2
Mono	3						
Monterey	7	10	9	11	3	12	7
Napa	1	11	3	6	7	4	5
Nevada	2	8	3	5	4	4	2
Orange	6	11	9	3	10	8	5
Placer	5	6	1	11	8	14	2
Plumas		1		2	1		2
Riverside	8	11	8	9	7	9	16
Sacramento	27	24	29	24	30	28	30
San Benito	2	2	2	6	3	5	
San Bernardino	24	23	13	17	23	22	20
San Diego	11	4	16	6	10	8	15
San Francisco	162	146	147	112	124	160	132
San Joaquin	26	22	21	34	49	42	48
San Luis Obispo	19	27	5	8	10	9	10
San Mateo	7	11	4	3	8	10	4
Santa Barbara	4	8	11	9	5	4	11
Santa Clara	17	21	10	14	15	20	23
Santa Cruz	5	4	5	5	10	6	8
Shasta	13	6	11	7	10	17	15
Sierra	1	2	2	1	1	3	
Siskiyou	1	10	4	1	6	5	8
Solano	14	14	9	15	16	9	22
Sonoma	17	16	17	7	17	10	8
Stanislaus	5	6	5	3	4	12	12
Sutter	3	2	1		5	2	3
Tehama	6	1	2	7	6	10	6
Trinity	3	2	2	2	1	2	
Tulare	13	4	11	4	10	7	18
Tuolumne	3	5	7	6	2	4	1
Ventura	8	2	11	10	10	17	14
Yolo	9	6	3	5	3	2	8
Yuba	6	6		7	11	9	11
Totals	717	677	572	549	689	761	774

TABLE X. Commitments to State Penitentiaries during the Years 1890 to 1909—Cont.

Counties.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Total.
Alameda	35	32	50	72	81	64	786
Alpine		1					1
Amador	3	9	2	2	5	7	98
Butte	15	20	32	28	23	13	257
Calaveras	6	3	8	1	1	5	68
Colusa	4	3	4	8	6	5	85
Contra Costa	12	10	12	12	14	19	213
Del Norte	2	4		3	9	4	35
El Dorado	3	4		3	1	2	55
Fresno	47	49	28	33	33	39	664
Glenn			4	1	1	1	19
Humboldt	1	4	7	7	7	8	96
Imperial				1	11	7	19
Inyo		2	6		3	5	38
Kern	36	23	17	13	37	39	360
Kings	8	6	5	5	11	8	144
Lake		1		1		2	27
Lassen	2		1	1	4	2	30
Los Angeles	151	161	131	140	149	165	2079
Madera	3	3	2	2	7	2	56
Marin	2	2	6	4	2	12	66
Mariposa	2		1	4	1	3	38
Mendocino	13	4	10	10	10	4	125
Merced	4	9	3	10	8	15	134
Modoc	2		1	2	1	2	31
Mono			1	2	1		10
Monterey	6	14	6	11	19	14	182
Napa	10	5	8	7	7	5	156
Nevada	5	5	1	6	5	4	76
Orange	6	7	6	5	9	12	131
Placer	6	8	2	5	12	31	159
Plumas		1		1	4	6	26
Riverside	10	11	13	12	11	11	161
Sacramento	29	40	25	36	58	46	673
San Benito	7	2	2	1	2	6	86
San Bernardino	33	28	26	26	22	33	517
San Diego	16	16	16	15	28	24	278
San Francisco	167	142	105	113	131	163	3172
San Joaquin	41	48	43	43	43	39	660
San Luis Obispo	13	10	9	8	11	6	223
San Mateo	8	8	11	4	7	5	149
Santa Barbara	10	7	7	17	8	11	158
Santa Clara	29	17	25	10	18	32	395
Santa Cruz	14	17	7	5	15	9	179
Shasta	8	16	9	11	10	16	193
Sierra	1		1				19
Siskiyou	10	9	8	8	8	7	116
Solano	4	13	13	18	19	20	260
Sonoma	11	6	14	10	20	23	284
Stanislaus	11	18	9	8	11	9	168
Sutter	1	3	3	3	5	1	41
Tehama	5	11	5	8	10	9	141
Trinity	2	2		4			27
Tulare	14	22	26	8	26	12	257
Tuolumne	4	2	1	2	5	5	62
Ventura	10	10	14	14	21	10	183
Yolo	9	11	7	7	3	6	122
Yuba	11	12	13	9	12	11	187
Totals	862	871	766	800	986	1019	14975

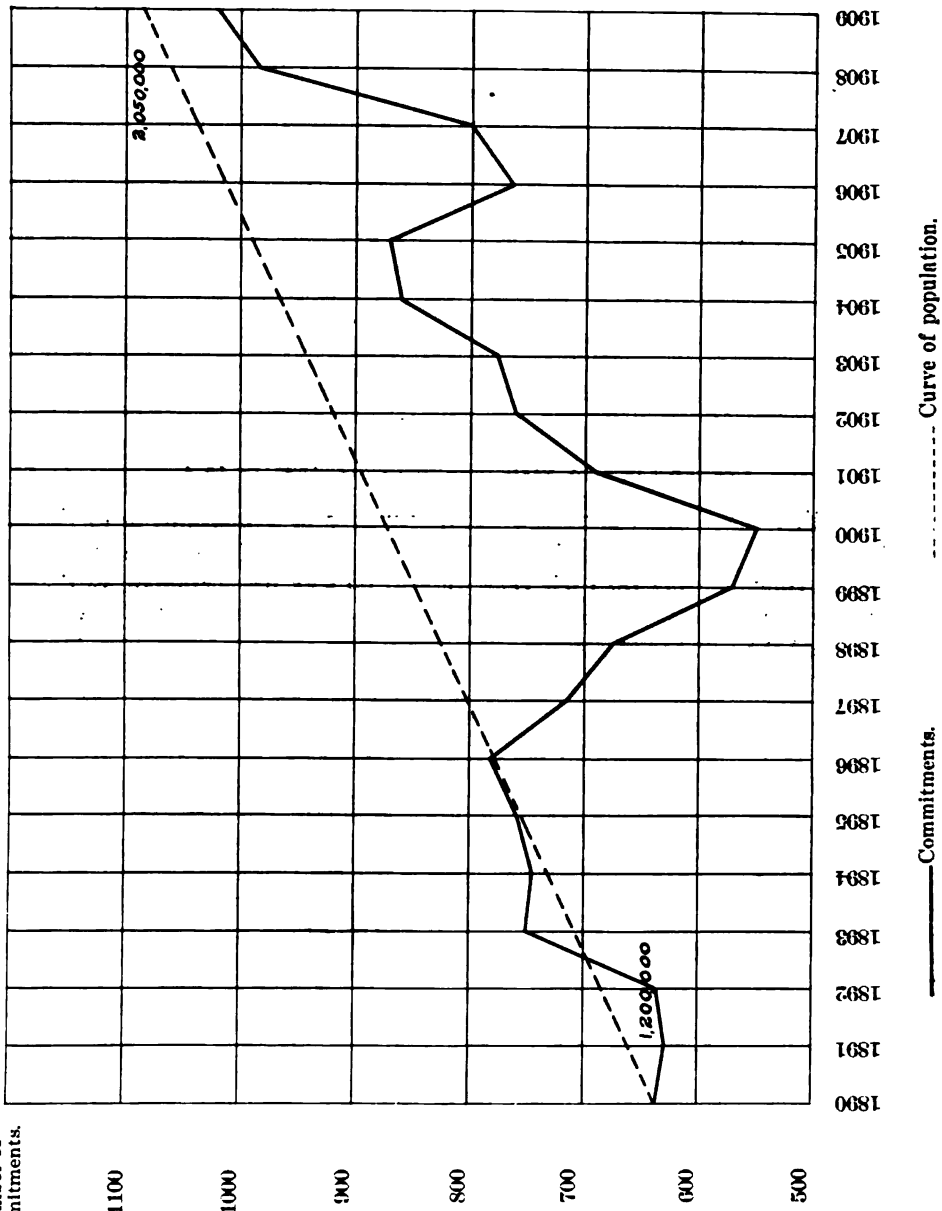
CHART VII.

Commitments to State Penitentiaries, 1890 to 1909.

In this chart there is presented the number of commitments to the State penitentiaries from 1890 to 1909. It will be noted that the number of commitments for each year were in no way proportionate to the population. In fact, there seems to be no relation between the population and the number of commitments.

CHART VII.

Number of
commitments.



JUVENILE CRIME

TABLE I. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing Counties from which committed.)

Counties.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alameda	31	25	6
Alpine			
Amador			
Butte	4	2	2
Calaveras			
Colusa	1	1	
Contra Costa	3	2	1
Del Norte	2	2	
El Dorado			
Fresno	22	19	3
Glenn			
Humboldt	1	1	
Imperial	2	2	
Inyo	1		1
Kern	1		1
Kings	1	1	
Lake	1	1	
Lassen	1	1	
Los Angeles	70	62	8
Madera	4	4	
Marin	1	1	
Mariposa			
Mendocino			
Merced	1	1	
Modoc			
Mono			
Monterey	9	6	3
Napa	2	2	
Nevada	1	1	
Orange	3	3	
Placer	2	1	1
Plumas			
Riverside	8	6	2
Sacramento	8	8	
San Benito	1	1	
San Bernardino	8	7	1
San Diego	2	2	
San Francisco	36	35	1
San Joaquin	5	3	2
San Luis Obispo	8	7	1
San Mateo	1	1	
Santa Barbara	11	10	1
Santa Clara	21	19	2
Santa Cruz	5	4	1
Shasta			
Sierra			
Siskiyou	1	1	
Solano			
Sonoma	9	9	
Stanislaus			
Sutter			
Tehama	1	1	
Trinity			
Tulare	4	4	
Tuolumne			
Ventura	5	5	
Yolo	5	5	
Yuba			
Totals	304	267	37

TABLE II. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing Counties from which committed.)

Counties.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alameda	26	18	8
Alpine			
Amador			
Butte	10	10	
Calaveras			
Colusa			
Contra Costa	4	4	
Del Norte	1	1	
El Dorado	1		1
Fresno	8	5	3
Glenn			
Humboldt	5	3	2
Imperial	2	2	
Inyo			
Kern	8	6	2
Kings			
Lake			
Lassen			
Los Angeles	73	66	7
Madera			
Marin	2	2	
Mariposa	1	1	
Mendocino			
Merced	7	3	4
Modoc	2	1	1
Mono			
Monterey	10	9	1
Napa	1	1	
Nevada	11	11	
Orange	1		1
Placer	3	3	
Plumas			
Riverside	6	6	
Sacramento	18	18	
San Benito			
San Bernardino	7	6	1
San Diego	8	7	1
San Francisco	21	16	5
San Joaquin	4	3	1
San Luis Obispo	5	3	2
San Mateo	3	3	
Santa Barbara	5	4	1
Santa Clara	23	20	3
Santa Cruz	5	5	
Shasta			
Sierra			
Siskiyou	1	1	
Solano	5	5	
Sonoma	6	6	
Stanislaus	8	6	2
Sutter			
Tehama	3	3	
Trinity			
Tulare	4	4	
Tuolumne	1	1	
Ventura	2	2	
Yolo	1	1	
Yuba			
Totals	314	268	46

TABLE III. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing offense of child committed.)

Offense.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Assault	2	2	
Assault to commit rape			
Attempted extortion	1	1	
Burglary	81	81	
Concealed weapons			
Delinquent child	63	57	
Dependent child	48	32	
Felony not specified	1	1	
Forgery	9	9	
Grand larceny	9	9	
Incorrigible	48	34	
Parole breaking			
Passing fictitious check			
Petit larceny	10	10	
Placing obstruction on railroad track	1	1	
Public institution	13	13	
Rape			
Robbery	5	5	
Seduction			
Sodomy	1	1	
Tampering with railroad air brake			
Train wrecking	1	1	
Truancy	1	1	
Vagrancy	6	5	1
Viciousness	3	3	
Not stated	1	1	
Totals	304	267	37

TABLE IV. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing offense of child committed.)

Offense.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Assault	1	1	
Assault to commit rape	1	1	
Attempted extortion			
Burglary	36	33	3
Concealed weapons	1	1	
Delinquent child	157	143	14
Dependent child	54	30	24
Felony not specified	1	1	
Forgery	3	3	
Grand larceny	7	6	1
Incorrigible	15	11	4
Parole breaking	1	1	
Passing fictitious check	1	1	
Petit larceny	9	9	
Placing obstruction on railroad track			
Public institution	7	7	
Rape	2	2	
Robbery	3	3	
Seduction	1	1	
Sodomy			
Tampering with railroad air brake	2	2	
Train wrecking			
Truancy	2	2	
Vagrancy	2	2	
Viciousness			
Not stated	8	8	
Totals	314	268	46

TABLE V. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing Age of child at commitment.)

Age.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Eight years			
Nine years	3	3	
Ten years	2	2	
Eleven years	4	4	
Twelve years	16	15	1
Thirteen years	22	18	4
Fourteen years	35	27	8
Fifteen years	49	40	9
Sixteen years	66	58	8
Seventeen years	74	68	6
Eighteen years	17	16	1
Nineteen years	12	12	
Twenty years	4	4	
Not stated			
Totals	304	267	37

TABLE VI. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing Age of child at commitment.)

Age.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Eight years	2	2	
Nine years			
Ten years	2	2	
Eleven years	8	8	
Twelve years	12	12	
Thirteen years	21	18	3
Fourteen years	31	26	5
Fifteen years	50	42	8
Sixteen years	62	52	10
Seventeen years	68	56	12
Eighteen years	35	29	6
Nineteen years	17	16	1
Twenty years	3	3	
Not stated	3	2	1
Totals	314	268	46

TABLE VII. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing Race of child committed.)

Race.	Total.	Male.	Female.
White	283	250	33
Chinese	2	2	
Indian	2	1	1
Malay			
Negro	17	14	3
Totals	304	267	37

TABLE VIII. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing Race of child committed.)

Race.	Total.	Male.	Female.
White	298	254	44
Chinese			
Indian			
Malay	1	1	
Negro	15	13	2
Totals	314	268	46

TABLE IX. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing Place of Birth of child committed.)

Place of birth of child committed.	Total.	Male.	Female.
California	165	138	27
Rest of United States	109	100	9
Foreign	28	27	1
Not stated	2	2	
Totals	304	267	37

TABLE X. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing Place of Birth of child committed.)

Place of birth of child committed.	Total.	Male.	Female.
California	159	127	32
Rest of United States	134	123	11
Foreign	20	17	3
Not stated	1	1	
Totals	314	268	46

TABLE XI. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing Place of Birth of parents of child committed.)

Place of birth of parents.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Both parents born in United States	148	130	18
Father foreign born	25	18	7
Mother foreign born	15	13	2
Both parents foreign born	99	90	9
Not stated	17	16	1
Totals	304	267	37

TABLE XII. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing Place of Birth of parents of child committed.)

Place of birth of parents.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Both parents born in United States.....	176	150	26
Father foreign born	34	27	7
Mother foreign born	15	12	3
Both parents foreign born	63	54	9
Not stated	26	25	1
Totals	314	268	46

TABLE XIII. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing Age of child on leaving school.)

Age.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Seven years	3	3	-----
Eight years	4	3	1
Nine years	10	8	2
Ten years	14	14	-----
Eleven years	33	30	3
Twelve years	46	37	9
Thirteen years	57	45	12
Fourteen years	27	25	2
Fifteen years	19	19	-----
Sixteen years	5	5	-----
Seventeen years	83	75	8
Not stated	3	3	-----
No schooling	-----	-----	-----
Totals	304	267	37

TABLE XIV. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing Age of child on leaving school.)

Age.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Seven years	3	3	-----
Eight years	1	1	-----
Nine years	2	2	-----
Ten years	11	11	-----
Eleven years	10	10	-----
Twelve years	30	28	2
Thirteen years	31	30	1
Fourteen years	46	37	9
Fifteen years	32	30	2
Sixteen years	15	13	2
Seventeen years	8	8	-----
Not stated	117	87	30
No schooling	8	8	-----
Totals	314	268	46

TABLE XV. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing Grade reached by child on leaving school.)

Grade.	Total.	Male.	Female.
No schooling -----	3	3	-----
First grade -----	5	2	3
Second grade -----	15	14	1
Third grade -----	25	23	2
Fourth grade -----	42	38	4
Fifth grade -----	48	44	4
Sixth grade -----	53	47	6
Seventh grade -----	29	21	8
Eighth grade -----	30	26	4
High school -----	3	3	-----
University -----	-----	-----	-----
Not stated -----	51	46	5
Totals -----	304	267	37

TABLE XVI. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing Grade reached by child on leaving school.)

Grade.	Total.	Male.	Female.
No schooling -----	8	8	-----
First grade -----	5	5	-----
Second grade -----	11	11	-----
Third grade -----	29	27	2
Fourth grade -----	37	34	3
Fifth grade -----	53	49	4
Sixth grade -----	51	37	14
Seventh grade -----	42	31	11
Eighth grade -----	33	29	4
High school -----	21	19	2
University -----	1	1	-----
Not stated -----	23	17	6
Totals -----	314	268	46

TABLE XVII. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing Status of Parents of children committed.)

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Parents living together -----	107	95	12
Parents separated -----	37	28	9
Parents divorced -----	20	18	2
One parent dead -----	91	83	8
Both parents dead -----	31	26	5
Not stated -----	18	17	1
Totals -----	304	267	37

TABLE XVIII. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing Status of Parents of children committed.)

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Parents living together	124	112	12
Parents separated	31	23	8
Parents divorced	30	25	5
One parent dead	95	77	18
Both parents dead	21	21	-----
Not stated	13	10	3
Totals	314	268	46

TABLE XIX. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing with whom child resided at time of commitment.)

Living with	Total.	Male.	Female.
Both parents	102	90	12
Father	29	26	3
Mother	79	68	11
Neither parent	26	23	3
Not stated	68	60	8
Totals	304	267	37

TABLE XX. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing with whom child resided at time of commitment.)

Living with	Total.	Male.	Female.
Both parents	111	102	9
Father	22	21	1
Mother	50	46	4
Neither parent	40	30	10
Not stated	91	69	22
Totals	314	268	46

TABLE XXI. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing addiction of parents to liquor.)

Addicted to use of liquor.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Both parents -----	7	4	3
Father -----	61	50	11
Mother -----	4	4	-----
Neither parent -----	198	175	18
Not stated -----	39	34	5
Totals -----	304	267	37

TABLE XXII. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing addiction of parents to liquor.)

Addicted to use of liquor.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Both parents -----	14	12	2
Father -----	76	56	20
Mother -----	4	4	-----
Neither parent -----	186	166	20
Not stated -----	34	30	4
Totals -----	314	268	46

TABLE XXIII. Commitments to State Reform Schools during the Fiscal Years 1891-92 to 1909-10.

Counties.	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	Total.....
Alameda	32	13	14	36	20	27	7	15	12	8	9	4	3	11	8	14	33	31	26	323
Alpine (no commitments).																				9
Amador	4			3	2	1	1		1	1	4	6	1	3	3	6	2		10	67
Butte			2	3	3	1		1			1					1	12	4		8
Calaveras									2											19
Colusa			4	5	1		1							1	1	1	1	1		25
Contra Costa			1								1	1	1	4	1	2	4	2	4	9
Del Norte																				5
El Dorado			1	1	1			1			10	5	7	6	6	5	4	22	1	120
Fresno	6	7	12	4	10	2			1	5		1	1						8	3
Glenn					1			4	1		2	1	4		2	1	1	1	5	26
Humboldt	1	1		2															2	5
Imperial																			5	1
Inyo																			8	1
Kern			1	6		3				3			2	4	2	1	1	1		22
Kings			2	2		1	3		2	2	1		1		1	1	1			18
Lake			1		1	1			1							1				6
Lassen																				2
Los Angeles	69	58	51	75	50	47	20	47	35	30	39	61	68	42	59	62	51	70	73	1007
Madera				1					1	1	1		4	1	1	1	5	4		21
Marin				1							1		3	3	2	5	4	1	2	22
Mariposa	1																1		1	3
Mendocino		4	4	1		1		2				3	2		2	6	1	1		14
Merced	1		2		4	1	4	2				1							7	38
Modoc																			2	3
Mono																				1
Monterey	3	2	2	1	2	2	2			1	2			6	5	5	10	9	10	62
Napa	2	3		2		1								1	2			2	1	30
Nevada			3	2	3				2	3	1		4	1		1	2	1	11	25
Orange	3	1	6	4	7	1	3		3		4	3	3	3	2	5	3	3	1	55
Placer	3	2		3	1			1				1					1	2	3	17
Plumas																				1
Riverside			8	1	2	2	1	4	3	4	4	2	8	3	6	6	5	8	6	73
Sacramento	7	10	4	6	4	6	1	4	5	1	2	4	2	3	6	6	8	8	18	105
San Benito			1																	3
San Bernardino	16	13	13	12	8	6	3		2	2	1	2	8	9	6	3	8	1	7	127
San Diego	4	7	6	12	11	10	5	4	4			6	2	8	4	8	8	2	8	110

San Francisco.....	125	82	38	101	38	24	24	46	16	9	25	10	32	41	31	29	43	36	21	771
San Joaquin.....	6	2	2	4	2	1	1	5	---	---	3	---	1	1	1	2	3	5	4	42
San Luis Obispo.....	3	2	5	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	3	8	5	44
San Mateo.....	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	1	3	7
Santa Barbara.....	6	6	8	5	2	3	6	3	7	2	8	---	---	---	4	3	6	11	5	90
Santa Clara.....	2	6	6	7	11	9	9	9	7	10	11	14	12	12	7	6	8	21	23	180
Santa Cruz.....	1	---	4	4	2	3	---	5	4	---	1	---	3	4	4	2	6	5	5	56
Shasta.....	2	---	1	1	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	1	1	---	2	1	---	---	---	10
Sierra (no commitments).	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Siskiyou.....	2	---	5	5	---	2	2	---	---	---	3	1	1	2	---	2	1	1	1	19
Solano.....	2	3	3	3	2	3	---	2	1	1	---	1	3	1	3	---	3	5	5	33
Sonoma.....	8	5	2	6	7	3	2	2	2	3	1	4	4	1	3	---	6	9	6	74
Stanislaus.....	---	1	---	1	---	1	1	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	8	15
Sutter.....	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	5
Tehama.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	2	2	---	2	1	3	12
Trinity (no commitments).	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tulare.....	1	3	3	3	6	6	5	1	---	4	2	---	4	4	6	4	2	4	4	62
Tuolumne.....	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	2	---	---	1	---	1	8
Ventura.....	2	4	3	2	10	1	4	2	3	1	2	---	1	4	6	4	7	5	2	67
Yolo.....	3	3	1	---	---	1	---	---	3	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	5	1	16
Yuba.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	5
Totals.....	311	241	* 213	328	211	168	107	165	122	95	142	140	209	188	201	197	268	*304	†314	†3924

*One county not stated. †Two counties not stated. ‡Three counties not stated.

TABLE I. Final Decrees of Divorce Granted in the State of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. Showing Percentage to Number of Marriages, Plaintiffs, and Place of Marriage. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Number of marriages	Number of divorces	Percentage of divorces to marriages	Plaintiff.		Where married.			
				Husband	Wife	California	United States excluding California	Foreign	Not stated
Alameda	2453	328	13.4	85	243	228	80	16	4
Alpine (no divorces granted)									
Amador	53	9	17.0	2	7	8		1	
Butte	190	38	20.0	10	28	33	4	1	
Calaveras	37	8	21.6	3	5	7			1
Colusa	18	3	16.7		3	3			
Contra Costa	181	17	9.4	6	11	12	4		1
Del Norte	25	3	12.0		3	3			
El Dorado	49	11	22.4	3	8	10	1		
Fresno	681	98	14.4	21	77	58	32	8	
Glenn	30	3	10.0		3	3			
Humboldt	263	30	11.4	6	24	22	7	1	
Imperial	76	3	3.9	2	1		3		
Inyo	36	5	13.9	2	3	4	1		
Kern	220	29	13.2	13	16	18	10	1	
Kings	152	11	7.2	6	5	9	2		
Lake	39	6	15.4		6	5			1
Lassen	30	1	3.3		1	1			
Los Angeles	4667	686	14.7	200	486	355	285	23	23
Madera	72	6	8.3	2	4	6			
Marin	801	18	2.2	4	14	9	5		4
Mariposa	19	1	5.3		1	1			
Mendocino	153	32	20.9	13	19	23	6	2	1
Merced	89	11	12.4	3	8	8	3		
Modoc	44	2	4.6		2	2			
Mono	8	2	25.0		2	2			
Monterey	188	30	16.0	10	20	21	5	2	2
Napa	145	29	20.0	9	20	19	6	1	3
Nevada	128	15	11.7	4	11	9	5	1	
Orange	780	25	3.3	8	17	13	10	2	
Placer	81	22	27.2	8	14	18	4		
Plumas	11	3	27.3		3	3			
Riverside	313	51	16.3	9	42	34	16		1
Sacramento	824	148	18.0	37	111	116	21	2	9
San Benito	60	8	13.3	3	5	8			
San Bernardino	477	45	9.4	15	30	27	14	2	2
San Diego	631	74	11.7	22	52	42	31		1
San Francisco	4055	802	19.8	218	584	527	176	51	48
San Joaquin	532	61	11.5	15	46	49	12		
San Luis Obispo	223	18	8.1	6	12	14	3	1	
San Mateo	286	15	5.2	4	11	10	3	1	1
Santa Barbara	213	22	10.3	5	17	18	4		
Santa Clara	951	94	9.9	26	68	70	21	2	1
Santa Cruz	237	26	11.0	7	19	18	8		
Shasta	141	47	33.3	11	36	35	12		
Sierra	9	2	22.2	1	1	2			
Siskiyou	147	15	10.2	5	10	11	3		1
Solano	165	23	13.9	3	20	20	1	2	
Sonoma	382	47	12.3	9	38	39	6	2	
Stanislaus	151	17	11.3	1	16	13	3	1	
Sutter	28	7	25.0	2	5	6	1		
Tehama	95	19	20.0	4	15	15	4		
Trinity	7	2	28.6	2		2			
Tulare	257	23	8.9	13	10	18	5		
Tuolumne	56	5	8.9		5	3	2		
Ventura	137	18	9.5	2	11	12	1		
Yolo	105	7	6.7	3	4	6	1		
Yuba	63	11	17.5	3	8	8	2	1	
Totals	22244	3087	13.9	846	2241	2036	823	124	104

TABLE II. Final Decrees of Divorce Granted in the State of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. Showing Length of Time Married.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Number of divorces.	Length of time married.				
		Less than 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Not stated.
Alameda	328	65	136	85	42	—
Alpine (no divorces granted).	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amador	9	2	4	2	1	—
Butte	38	7	15	8	8	—
Calaveras	8	1	2	2	3	—
Colusa	3	1	1	—	1	—
Contra Costa	17	6	7	—	1	—
Del Norte	3	—	—	3	—	—
El Dorado	11	4	4	1	2	—
Fresno	98	17	38	23	19	1
Glenn	3	—	2	1	—	—
Humboldt	30	5	10	11	4	—
Imperial	3	—	2	—	1	—
Inyo	5	3	1	1	—	—
Kern	29	7	8	12	2	—
Kings	11	2	4	4	1	—
Lake	6	3	2	1	—	—
Lassen	1	—	—	1	—	—
Los Angeles	686	107	296	188	85	10
Madera	6	1	2	2	1	—
Marin	18	2	6	7	3	—
Mariposa	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mendocino	32	8	12	6	6	—
Merced	11	3	5	2	1	—
Modoc	2	—	2	—	—	—
Mono	2	—	1	1	—	—
Monterey	30	10	10	5	5	—
Napa	29	4	11	7	7	—
Nevada	15	2	6	7	—	—
Orange	25	5	10	5	5	—
Placer	22	4	12	5	1	—
Plumas	8	—	2	1	—	—
Riverside	51	10	22	10	9	—
Sacramento	148	29	73	31	15	—
San Benito	8	—	1	4	2	1
San Bernardino	45	7	15	18	5	—
San Diego	74	13	26	20	15	—
San Francisco	802	142	337	230	86	7
San Joaquin	61	10	28	13	9	1
San Luis Obispo	18	5	6	6	1	—
San Mateo	15	3	7	4	1	—
Santa Barbara	22	8	8	4	2	—
Santa Clara	94	18	18	36	20	2
Santa Cruz	26	3	9	9	5	—
Shasta	47	10	17	12	8	—
Sierra	2	—	1	1	—	—
Siskiyou	15	2	7	4	2	—
Solano	23	4	7	8	4	—
Sonoma	47	11	14	13	9	—
Stanislaus	17	7	4	4	2	—
Sutter	7	2	2	2	1	—
Tehama	19	3	7	3	6	—
Trinity	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tulare	23	8	12	—	3	—
Tuolumne	5	—	2	2	1	—
Ventura	13	1	6	4	2	—
Yolo	7	1	3	—	3	—
Yuba	11	4	3	3	1	—
Totals	3087	570	1249	835	411	22

TABLE III. Final Decrees of Divorce Granted in the State of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. Showing Cause for Divorce.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Number of divorces.	Cause of divorce.					
		Adultery	Extreme cruelty	Willful desertion	Neglect and failure to provide	Intemperance	Conviction of a felony
Alameda	328	16	121	135	37	17	2
Alpine (no divorces granted).							
Amador	9		5	1	2	1	
Butte	38	2	5	19	8	3	1
Calaveras	8	1	4			1	
Colusa	3			2	1		
Contra Costa	17		5	8	4		
Del Norte	3		2	1			
El Dorado	11	2	4	3		2	
Fresno	98		31	46	18	3	
Glenn	3	1	1		1		
Humboldt	30		6	17	5	1	1
Imperial	3			2	1		
Inyo	5	2	1				
Kern	29		6	20	2	1	
Kings	11			10	1		
Lake	6		3	3			
Lassen	1			1			
Los Angeles	686	59	161	361	69	26	10
Madera	6	2	1	3			
Marin	18		6	6	5	1	
Mariposa	1			1			
Mendocino	32	3	13	8	8		
Merced	11		1	7	3		
Modoc	2		1	1			
Mono	2			1	1		
Monterey	30		12	13	4	1	
Napa	29		13	10	4	1	1
Nevada	15	3	2	5	4	1	
Orange	25	2	13	9	1		
Placer	22	2	6	11	2	1	
Plumas	3			2	1		
Riverside	51	3	21	19	7	1	
Sacramento	148	8	44	61	31	4	
San Benito	8		2	5		1	
San Bernardino	45	10	7	24	3	1	
San Diego	74	6	19	37	8	3	1
San Francisco	802	29	263	335	156	12	7
San Joaquin	61	3	13	23	22		
San Luis Obispo	18	1	6	8	2	1	
San Mateo	15	1	4	3	4	3	
Santa Barbara	22	2	5	10	3	2	
Santa Clara	94	14	22	41	12	3	2
Santa Cruz	26	2	11	9	4		
Shasta	47	1	18	16	10	2	
Sierra	2		1		1		
Siskiyou	15		6	8			1
Solano	23	2	9	5	3	4	
Sonoma	47	1	16	20	6	4	
Stanislaus	17		5	4	7		1
Sutter	7		4	2	1		
Tehama	19	2	6	6	5		
Trinity	2	1	1				
Tulare	23	1	5	16	1		
Tuolumne	5		1	1	2	1	
Ventura	13		3	4	4	2	
Yolo	7		4	3			
Yuba	11			8	3		
Totals	3087	182	919	1378	477	104	27

TABLE IV. Final Decrees of Divorce Granted in the State of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. Showing Number and Ages of Minor Children Affected and Number of Families Without Children. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Number of divorces.	Number of families having no children.	Number and ages of minor children affected.				
			Number of children affected.	Less than 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	Over 10 years.	Ages not given.
Alameda	328	187	223	51	80	56	36
Alpine (no divorces granted).							
Amador	9	4	10	3	5	2	
Butte	38	22	31	9	11	11	
Calaveras	8	3	14	3	7	4	
Colusa	3	2	1		1		
Contra Costa	17	10	12	3	6	3	
Del Norte	3		5	1	2	1	1
El Dorado	11	9	3				3
Fresno	98	56	76	23	17	28	8
Glenn	3		4	2	1	1	
Humboldt	30	15	17	1	5	11	
Imperial	3	1	5	1	1	2	1
Inyo	5	4	3	1	1	1	
Kern	29	20	16	1	12	3	
Kings	11	7	6	1	2	3	
Lake	6	4	5	1	3	1	
Lassen	1		3	1	2		
Los Angeles	686	439	404	102	159	129	14
Madera	6	5	2			2	
Marin	18	11	17	1	5	11	
Mariposa	1		3	3			
Mendocino	32	15	31	10	9	9	3
Merced	11	7	10	2	3	5	
Modoc	2		2	2			
Mono	2	1	3			3	
Monterey	30	17	20	4	3	8	5
Napa	29	11	32	5	6	14	7
Nevada	15	7	20	5	10	5	
Orange	25	12	32	7	11	12	2
Placer	22	11	16		3	1	12
Plumas	3		6	2	3	1	
Riverside	51	24	63	13	23	24	3
Sacramento	148	90	93	36	34	23	
San Benito	8	5	4		3	1	
San Bernardino	45	25	31	6	12	12	1
San Diego	74	54	41	5	15	18	3
San Francisco	802	506	474	95	179	158	42
San Joaquin	61	36	42	17	8	16	1
San Luis Obispo	18	8	20	6	5	9	
San Mateo	15	11	6	1	2	3	
Santa Barbara	22	14	15	5	3	7	
Santa Clara	94	56	72	15	19	33	5
Santa Cruz	26	17	22	3	9	10	
Shasta	47	28	35	3	16	12	4
Sierra	2		4	1	3		
Siskiyou	15	6	21	1	7	11	2
Solano	23	15	16	5	6	5	
Sonoma	47	26	40	10	14	14	2
Stanislaus	17	8	19	2	8	6	3
Sutter	7	3	8	2	3	3	
Tehama	19	11	15	5	4	6	
Trinity	2	1	1		1		
Tulare	23	14	19	9	7	3	
Tuolumne	5	3	4		1	3	
Ventura	13	6	14	2	11	1	
Yolo	7	4	7	3		4	
Yuba	11	6	10	3	5	2	
Totals	3087	1857	2128	493	766	711	158

TABLE V. Final Decrees of Divorce Granted in the State of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. Showing Percentage to Number of Marriages, Plaintiffs, and Place of Marriage. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Number of marriages	Number of divorces	Percentage of divorces to marriages	Plaintiff.		Where married.			
				Husband	Wife	California	United States excluding California	Foreign	Not stated
Alameda	2496	417	16.7	108	309	278	89	19	31
Alpine	1								
Amador	53	9	17.0	4	5	5	2	2	
Butte	193	29	15.0	6	23	25	4		
Calaveras	23	6	26.1	1	5	6			
Colusa	36	6	16.7	1	5	5	1		
Contra Costa	158	23	14.6	5	18	18	3	2	
Del Norte	26	6	23.1	1	5	4	2		
El Dorado	36	5	13.9	1	4	4	1		
Fresno	697	91	13.1	20	71	62	23	4	2
Glenn	34	4	11.8	1	3	4			
Humboldt	294	27	9.2	4	23	20	6	1	
Imperial	73	15	20.5	6	9	5	8		2
Inyo	32	4	12.5	1	3	1	3		
Kern	313	40	12.8	12	28	23	16		1
Kings	218	13	6.1	5	8	12		1	
Lake	31	2	6.5		2	2			
Lassen	29	3	10.3	1	2	2	1		
Los Angeles	5110	776	15.2	197	579	391	320	27	38
Madera	48	6	12.5	1	5	4		1	1
Marin	871	25	2.9	5	20	17	3	2	3
Mariposa	6	2	33.3	1	1	2			
Mendocino	139	38	27.3	15	23	35	2		1
Merced	90	13	14.4	5	8	8	3	1	1
Modoc	38	8	21.1	2	6	6			2
Mono	5								
Monterey	159	33	20.8	8	25	26	3	2	2
Napa	164	18	11.0	4	14	14	2	1	1
Nevada	80	17	21.3	8	9	14	3		
Orange	878	27	3.1	11	16	16	10		1
Placer	92	6	6.5		6	4	2		
Plumas	25	5	20.0	3	2	2	2	1	
Riverside	319	29	9.1	11	18	17	11	1	
Sacramento	921	104	11.3	23	81	80	21	1	2
San Benito	58	6	10.3	4	2	3	3		
San Bernardino	522	50	9.6	22	28	29	20		1
San Diego	670	84	12.5	23	61	46	35	2	1
San Francisco	4327	874	20.2	267	607	578	191	63	42
San Joaquin	542	64	11.8	13	51	47	12	1	4
San Luis Obispo	215	17	7.9	6	11	13		3	1
San Mateo	342	26	7.6	5	21	18	4	3	1
Santa Barbara	224	26	11.6	6	20	17	6	2	1
Santa Clara	1003	116	11.6	25	91	79	24	4	9
Santa Cruz	263	37	14.1	8	29	29	5	1	2
Shasta	164	23	14.0	6	17	17	6		
Sierra	14	1	7.1		1	1			
Siskiyou	161	24	14.9	5	19	17	6		1
Solano	150	22	14.7	7	15	15	4	3	
Sonoma	373	55	14.7	18	37	45	8	2	
Stanislaus	120	16	13.3	5	11	12	3	1	
Sutter	30	3	10.0	1	2	3			
Tehama	103	9	8.7	2	7	8	1		
Trinity	9	2	22.2	1	1	2			
Tulare	273	29	10.6	6	23	19	10		
Tuolumne	60	7	11.6	2	5	7			
Ventura	150	14	9.3	2	12	12	1	1	
Yolo	96	12	12.6	1	11	10	1		1
Yuba	94	10	10.6		10	9			1
Totals	23645	3334	14.1	906	2428	2148	881	152	153

TABLE VI. Final Decrees of Divorce Granted in the State of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. Showing Length of Time Married.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Number of divorces.	Length of time married.				
		Less than 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Not stated.
Alameda	417	81	157	117	58	4
Alpine (no divorces granted).						
Amador	9		4	3	2	
Butte	29	8	10	9	2	
Calaveras	6		4	1	1	
Colusa	6		2	2	2	
Contra Costa	23	6	10	4	3	
Del Norte	6		3	2	1	
El Dorado	5	1	1		2	1
Fresno	91	20	35	23	11	2
Glenn	4		1	1	2	
Humboldt	27	2	8	9	8	
Imperial	15	5	3	4	3	
Inyo	4		3		1	
Kern	40	13	13	12	2	
Kings	13		4	8	1	
Lake	2		2			
Lassen	3		2		1	
Los Angeles	776	140	323	195	111	7
Madera	6	2	2		2	
Marin	25	2	10	7	5	1
Mariposa	2		1	1		
Mendocino	88	9	13	12	4	
Merced	13	2	2	7	2	
Modoc	8	1	2	2	2	1
Mono (no divorces granted).						
Monterey	33	6	15	7	5	
Napa	18	5	4	3	6	
Nevada	17	5	6	5	1	
Orange	27	6	11	7	3	
Placer	6			5	1	
Plumas	5		3	1	1	
Riverside	29	2	11	12	4	
Sacramento	104	21	44	30	8	1
San Benito	6	2	2	1	1	
San Bernardino	50	6	24	15	5	
San Diego	84	17	26	20	20	1
San Francisco	874	212	350	226	74	12
San Joaquin	64	20	24	14	6	
San Luis Obispo	17		5	9	3	
San Mateo	26	4	12	5	5	
Santa Barbara	26	5	7	9	5	
Santa Clara	116	23	45	32	13	3
Santa Cruz	37	8	15	10	4	
Shasta	23	7	10	5	1	
Sierra	1		1			
Siskiyou	24	10	7	2	5	
Solano	22	3	11	8		
Sonoma	55	8	15	21	11	
Stanislaus	16	5	4	3	4	
Sutter	3	2	1			
Tehama	9	1	4	2	2	
Trinity	2		2			
Tulare	29	5	11	9	4	
Tuolumne	7	1	4	1	1	
Ventura	14	4	6	2	2	
Yolo	12	2	7	2	1	
Yuba	10	1	4	1	3	1
Totals	3334	683	1306	886	425	34

TABLE VII. Final Decrees of Divorce Granted in State of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. Showing Cause for Divorce. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Number of divorces	Cause of divorce.					
		Adultery	Extreme cruelty	Willful desertion	Neglect and failure to provide	Intemperance	Conviction of a felony
Alameda	417	18	144	187	43	20	5
Alpine (no divorces granted).							
Amador	9		2	7			
Butte	29	1	9	13	6		
Calaveras	6		2	2			1
Colusa	6		2	3	1		
Contra Costa	23	1	6	9	5	2	
Del Norte	6		5			1	
El Dorado	5		3	1	1		
Fresno	91	6	34	34	11	5	1
Glenn	4		1	2			
Humboldt	27		4	18	4	1	
Imperial	15	1	2	9	3		
Inyo	4		1	1	1	1	
Kern	40	2	13	22	3		
Kings	13		3	8	1	1	
Lake	2			1	1		
Lassen	3			3			
Los Angeles	776	50	168	433	86	28	11
Madera	6		2	1	1	2	
Marin	25		8	10	5		
Mariposa	2			2			
Mendocino	38	5	12	14	5	2	
Merced	13	1	5	3	4		
Modoc	8		1	7			
Mono (no divorces granted).							
Monterey	33	1	11	17	2	1	1
Napa	18	1	2	11	4		
Nevada	17		7	8		2	
Orange	27	2	7	13	4	1	
Placer	6		2	3			1
Plumas	5		2	3			
Riverside	29	7	10	8	4		
Sacramento	104	3	34	36	23	8	
San Benito	6	1	4			1	
San Bernardino	50	2	7	30	5	5	1
San Diego	84	5	23	39	13	4	
San Francisco	874	14	289	387	146	33	5
San Joaquin	64	1	24	24	15		
San Luis Obispo	17	2	6	7	2		
San Mateo	26		7	14	4	1	
Santa Barbara	26	1	5	12	7	1	
Santa Clara	116	4	39	48	21	3	1
Santa Cruz	37		18	13	4		2
Shasta	23	1	7	8	4	2	1
Sierra	1		1				
Siskiyou	24	1	3	20			
Solano	22		15	5	1		
Sonoma	55	3	20	25	5	2	
Stanislaus	16	1	1	7	6	1	
Sutter	3		1	1	1		
Tehama	9	1	4	3	1		
Trinity	2		1	1			
Tulare	29	1	7	18	1	2	
Tuolumne	7	1	1	4	1		
Ventura	14		5	5	3	1	
Yolo	12		7	4		1	
Yuba	10	1	2	2	5		
Totals	3334	139	999	1566	465	135	30

CHART VIII.

Divorces: Showing Length of Time Married, Fiscal Years 1905-06 to 1909-10.

In this chart there is presented a record for the five fiscal years ending June 30, 1910, showing the length of time that couples had been married at the time a final decree of divorce was granted them. The largest group in each year were those married from five to ten years. This group has been gradually increasing, while the percentage of those married less than five years shows a slight decrease.

CHART VIII.

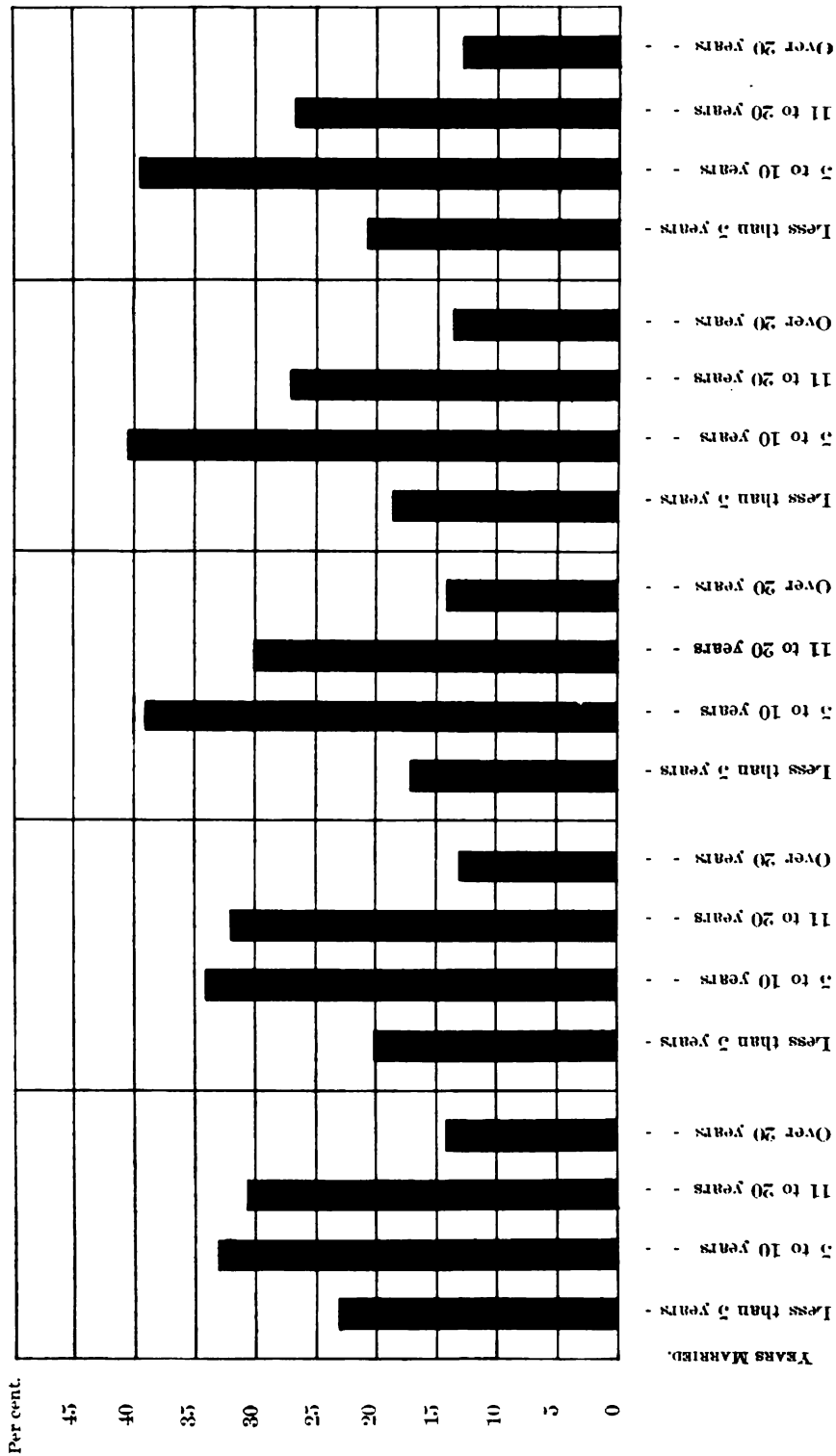
1900-10.

1908-09.

1907-08.

1906-07.

1905-06.



Per cent.

Years Married.

TABLE VIII. Final Decrees of Divorce Granted in the State of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. Showing Number and Age of Minor Children Affected and Number of Families Without Children. (Tabulated by Counties.)

Counties.	Number of divorces.	Number of families having no children.	Number and ages of minor children affected.				
			Number of children affected.	Less than 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	Over 10 years.	Ages not given.
Alameda	417	228	303	87	107	93	16
Alpine (no divorces granted).							
Amador	9	5	6	1	2	3	
Butte	29	17	24	5	10	9	
Calaveras	6	2	10	3	1	1	5
Colusa	6	2	8		5	3	
Contra Costa	23	10	25	5	10	7	3
Del Norte	6	1	12	6	3	3	
El Dorado	5	2	4	1	2	1	
Fresno	91	53	62	21	20	17	4
Glenn	4		10	1	2	4	3
Humboldt	27	16	20	4	6	9	1
Imperial	15	10	9		2	7	
Inyo	4	3	7		3	4	
Kern	40	31	14	7	3	4	
Kings	13	3	26	3	11	12	
Lake	2		3	2	1		
Lassen	3	1	3		1		2
Los Angeles	776	522	426	113	161	135	17
Madera	6	1	10	4	5	1	
Marin	25	12	24	7	6	9	2
Mariposa	2	1	3		2	1	
Mendocino	38	20	38	15	16	7	
Merced	13	5	16	3	6	7	
Modoc	8	3	11	2	4	4	1
Mono (no divorces granted).							
Monterey	33	20	29	10	7	12	
Napa	18	12	12	3	4	5	
Nevada	17	12	7	3	3	1	
Orange	27	15	22	7	11	1	3
Placer	6	2	8	4	2	2	
Plumas	5	5					
Riverside	29	9	44	10	15	19	
Sacramento	104	64	67	16	27	20	4
San Benito	6	4	2				2
San Bernardino	50	30	33	5	14	10	4
San Diego	84	52	54	11	20	23	
San Francisco	874	597	423	112	167	123	21
San Joaquin	64	42	34	9	12	12	1
San Luis Obispo	17	7	22	6	14	2	
San Mateo	26	16	20	1	6	12	1
Santa Barbara	26	12	20	4	9	5	2
Santa Clara	116	62	109	32	43	33	1
Santa Cruz	37	21	33	4	18	11	
Shasta	23	10	25	8	8	1	8
Sierra	1		2		2		
Siskiyou	24	16	13	3	1	2	7
Solano	22	12	23	5	13	5	
Sonoma	55	26	67	9	24	34	
Stanislaus	16	10	11	4	2	1	4
Sutter	3	2	1		1		
Tehama	9	3	8	2	4	2	
Trinity	2	1	2	1	1		
Tulare	29	12	31	8	6	13	4
Tuolumne	7	6	2	2			
Ventura	14	5	17	7	5	5	
Yolo	12	4	18	7	6	5	
Yuba	10	4	9	2	4	3	
Totals	3334	2041	2242	585	838	703	116

INDEX.

PART ONE.

	PAGE.
CHILD LABOR	19
SOCIOLOGIC	33
EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES	36
WAGE PAYMENTS	43
PRIVATE HOSPITALS	45
ORGANIZED LABOR	46
FARM LABOR	47
HOP VINES—SONOMA COUNTY.....	47
CELERY FIELD—SAN JOAQUIN BASIN.....	47
BARLEY FOR SHIPMENT—SAN JOAQUIN BASIN.....	47
DREDGER, RECLAMATION WORK, SAN JOAQUIN BASIN.....	47
TRACTION HARVESTER ENGINE, SAN JOAQUIN BASIN.....	47
LEMON ORCHARD—VENTURA COUNTY.....	47
ORANGE GROVE—SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.....	48
ORANGE GROVE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.....	48
RAISIN GRAPE VINEYARD—FRESNO COUNTY.....	48
WINE GRAPE VINEYARD—SONOMA COUNTY.....	48
CREAM OF TARTAR VATS—SONOMA COUNTY.....	48
OLIVE TREE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.....	48
OLIVE ORCHARD—SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.....	48
ORIENTAL	48
PORTS OF CALIFORNIA.....	50
SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.....	52
SHIPPING SCENE—SAN FRANCISCO.....	52
TYPE OF REINFORCED CONCRETE SHED—SAN FRANCISCO.....	54
OAKLAND HARBOR	58
WEST SHORE, AND TRANSBAY FERRY SERVICE, OAKLAND.....	58
PORT LOS ANGELES.....	59
SHIPPING SCENE—PORT LOS ANGELES.....	59
SAN DIEGO HARBOR.....	60
PANORAMIC VIEW—SAN DIEGO HARBOR.....	61
PORT OF HUMBOLDT.....	62
EUREKA WATER FRONT—HUMBOLDT BAY.....	62
CALIFORNIA MINING INDUSTRY.....	64
PRODUCTION OF GOLD.....	65
EARLY QUARTZ MINING.....	67
GOLD MINING STAMP MILL—NEVADA COUNTY.....	67
GOLD DREDGING	68
COPPER MINING INDUSTRY.....	70
COPPER SMELTER—SHASTA COUNTY.....	70
COPPER SMELTER CONVERTORS—SHASTA COUNTY.....	71
ELECTRIC TRAMWAY—SHASTA COUNTY.....	72
QUICKSILVER INDUSTRY	72
STRUCTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS.....	72
CALIFORNIA GEMS	73
STATE AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.....	74
MINING LEGISLATION	74

	PAGE.
CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM	76
DETAILS OF PRODUCTION	76
CALIFORNIA OIL GUSHERS	78
LAKEVIEW OIL GUSHER—KERN COUNTY	79
ASPHALT, AND BITUMINOUS ROCKS	80
NATURAL MINERAL GAS	82
PROGRESSIVE OPERATION	83
CHARACTERISTICS OF VARIOUS FIELDS	85
MARICOPA DISTRICT—KERN COUNTY	86
COST OF DRILLING	89
GENERAL USES OF FUEL OIL	91
OIL FUEL IN RAILWAY SERVICE	93
OIL FUEL FOR BAY, RIVER, AND OCEAN	95
OIL FUEL TESTS BY UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT	96
CALIFORNIA OIL REFINERIES	101
CALIFORNIA OIL EXPORTS	102
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE OF OIL	103
LUMBER INDUSTRY	105
BIG TREES—MARIPOSA COUNTY	106
REDWOODS—HUMBOLDT COUNTY	107
REDWOODS—MENDOCINO COUNTY	108
WATER POWER	109
WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT—AMADOR COUNTY	110

PART TWO.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

DESCRIPTIVE MATTER.	PAGE.
No. 1—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid	117
2—Inspection	122
3—Sanitation and Ventilation	126
4—Agriculture	128
5—Transportation and Communication	131
6—Employment Agencies	133
STORES AND FACTORIES.	
Table I—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the City of San Francisco during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Tabulated by Industries and Occupations)	136
Table II—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the City of San Francisco during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Summarized for Industries)	148
Table III—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the City of Los Angeles during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Tabulated by Industries and Occupations)	149
Table IV—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the City of Los Angeles during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Summarized for Industries)	160
Table V—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the City of Oakland during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Tabulated by Industries and Occupations)	161
Table VI—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the City of Oakland during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Summarized for Industries)	170
Table VII—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the City of Sacramento during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Tabulated by Industries and Occupations)	171

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

STORIES AND FACTORIES—*Continued.*

Table VIII—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the City of Sacramento during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Summarized for Industries)-----	178
Table IX—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the City of San Jose during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Tabulated by Industries and Occupations)-----	179
Table X—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the City of San Jose during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Summarized for Industries)-----	186
Table XI—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the City of Stockton during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Tabulated by Industries and Occupations)-----	187
Table XII—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the City of Stockton during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Summarized for Industries)-----	188
Table XIII—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the City of San Diego during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Tabulated by Industries and Occupations)-----	194
Table XIV—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the City of San Diego during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Summarized for Industries)-----	200
Table XV—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in Miscellaneous Towns of the State during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Tabulated by Industries and Occupations)-----	201
Table XVI—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in Miscellaneous Towns of the State during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Summarized for Industries)-----	210
Table XVII—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories, Summarized for the State during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Tabulated by Localities)-----	211
Table XVIII—Female Employees—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the City of San Francisco during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Tabulated by Industries)-----	212
Table XIX—Female Employees—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the State of California during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Tabulated by Localities)-----	218

INSPECTION.

Table I—Inspection of Factories and Stores in San Francisco, 1909-10. (Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries)-----	214
Table II—Inspection of Factories and Stores in Los Angeles, 1909-10. (Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries)-----	218
Table III—Inspection of Factories and Stores in Oakland, 1909-10. (Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries)-----	222
Table IV—Inspection of Factories and Stores in Sacramento, 1909-10. (Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries)-----	225
Table V—Inspection of Factories and Stores in San Jose, 1909-10. (Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries)-----	227
Table VI—Inspection of Factories and Stores in Stockton, 1909-10. (Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries)-----	230

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

INSPECTION—Continued.

Table VII—Inspection of Factories and Stores in San Diego, 1909-10 (Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries)	232
Table VIII—Inspection of Factories and Stores in Fresno, 1909-10. (Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries)	234
Table IX—Inspection of Factories and Stores in Berkeley, 1909-10. (Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries)	236
Table X—Inspection of Factories and Stores in Alameda, 1909-10. (Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries)	238
Table XI—Inspection of Factories and Stores in Pasadena, 1909-10. (Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries)	240
Table XII—Inspection of Factories and Stores in San Rafael, 1909-10. (Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries)	242
Table XIII—Inspection of Factories and Stores in Miscellaneous towns of the State, 1909-10. (Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries)	244
Table XIV—Inspection of Stores and Factories Summarized for the State, 1909-10. (Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees) ..	246

SANITATION AND VENTILATION.

Table I—Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in San Francisco	247
Table II—Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Los Angeles	250
Table III—Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Oakland ..	252
Table IV—Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Sacramento	254
Table V—Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in San Jose ..	255
Table VI—Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Stockton ..	256
Table VII—Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in San Diego	257
Table VIII—Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Fresno ..	258
Table IX—Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Berkeley ..	259
Table X—Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Alameda ..	260
Table XI—Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Pasadena	261
Table XII—Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in San Rafael	262
Table XIII—Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Miscellaneous Towns of the State	263
Table XIV—Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories, Summarized for the State, Fiscal Year 1909-10	264

AGRICULTURE.

Table I—Distribution of Farms Visited in Farm Labor Investigation	265
Table II—Distribution of Farms Operated by Whites Employing White Labor Only and Those Employing White and Japanese Labor, According to Size of Farm	265
Table III—Distribution of Farms Operated by Japanese, Cash and Share Lessees, According to Size of Farms	266
Table IV—Distribution of Farms Operated by Whites Employing White Labor Only and Those Employing White and Japanese Labor, According to Principal Crop Grown	266

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

AGRICULTURE—Continued.

Table V—Number, Acreage, and Value of Crops Grown on Farms Visited.....	267
Table VI—Race of Labor Employed by White Farmers. (Showing Number and Sex, by Counties).....	268
Table VII—Race of Labor Employed by White Farmers. (Showing Number and Sex, by Principal Crops Grown).....	270
Chart I—Race of Farm Labor employed, according to principal crop grown.....	270
Chart II—Race of Farm Labor employed, according to principal occupations.....	270
Table VIII—Comparison of Wages Paid by White Farmers Employing Whites Only, White Farmers Employing Whites and Japanese, and Japanese Farmers. (By Occupations).....	270
Table IX—White and Japanese Labor Employed by White and Japanese Farmers, Showing Percentage Employed on Fixed Wage and on Contract.....	271
Table X—Temporary Help Employed by White Farmers. (Showing Average Duration of Employment).....	273
Table XI—Temporary Help Employed by White Farmers. (Showing Percentage Employed Each Month of the year).....	273
Chart III—Seasonal Employment of White and Japanese Farm Labor....	273
Table XII—Total Production of Sugar Beets in California, 1909. (Showing Race of Farmer, Number of Farms, Acres Planted, Total and Average Production, and Value of Crop).....	274

MINING.

Table I—Wages paid in Ledge Mining.....	275
Table II—Wages paid in Dredge Mining.....	276
Table III—Wages Paid in Smelters and Refineries.....	277

OIL.

Table I—Wages Paid in the Oil Fields of California.....	278
Table II—Oil Fields in California. (Showing Location and Number of Wells of Companies Reporting).....	280
Table III—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid on Oil Pipe Lines.....	281
Table IV—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Oil Refineries.....	282

SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

Table I—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Fruit Canning Industry of California.....	283
Table II—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Fruit Packing Houses of California.....	285
Table III—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Wineries of California.....	287
Table IV—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid at Sugar Refineries and Factories.....	288
Table V—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid by Light and Power Companies.....	289
Table VI—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid by Water Companies.....	290
Table VII—Wages of Employees in Lumber Woods and Sawmills.....	291
Table VIII—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid at Powder Factories.....	292
Table IX—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid at Cement Works.....	293
Table X—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Hotels of San Francisco.....	294
Table XI—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Hotels of Los Angeles.....	295
Table XII—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Hotels of Miscellaneous Towns.....	296

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

Table I—Number and Occupations of Persons Employed in American Vessels Engaged in the Shipping of the Port of San Francisco. (Showing Trade Engaged in, Motive Power, and Gross Tonnage of Vessel)....	297
Table II—Wages Paid White Employees on American Vessels Engaged in the Shipping of the Port of San Francisco. (Tabulated by Occupations).....	297

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

Table III—Wages Paid Japanese and Chinese Employees on American Vessels Engaged in the Shipping of the Port of San Francisco. (Tabulated by Occupations).....	297
Table IV—Steam Railroad Employees in California, Fiscal Year 1909-10.....	298
Table V—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid to Employees of Electric Railroads.....	299
Table VI—Wages Paid in Telephone Companies.....	300

ORGANIZED LABOR.

Table I—Building Trades and Affiliating Organizations in the State of California—1909-10.....	302
Table II—Organizations Other Than Building Trades in the State of California—1909-10.....	308

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

Table I—Employment Agencies in San Francisco. (Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various Occupations, Their Wages and Fees for Fiscal Year 1908-09).....	326
Table II—Employment Agencies in San Francisco. (Showing number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various Occupations, Their Wages and Fees for Fiscal Year 1909-10).....	326
Chart IV—Average Fees Paid to Employment Agencies in San Francisco; 1907-08 to 1909-10.....	326
Chart V—Relation of Average Fees Paid to Number Employed; 1907-08 to 1909-10.....	326
Table III—Employment Agencies in City of Los Angeles. (Showing number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various Occupations, Their Wages and fees, for fiscal year 1909-10).....	326
Table IV—Employment Agencies in Oakland. (Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various Occupations, Their Wages and Fees, During Month of April, 1909).....	318
Table V—Employment Agencies in Oakland. (Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various Occupations, Their Wages and Fees, During Month of April, 1910).....	318
Table VI—Employment Agencies in Sacramento. (Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1910).....	320
Table VII—Employment Agencies in Stockton. (Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1910).....	320
Table VIII—Employment Agencies in San Diego. (Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1910).....	322
Table IX—Female Employment Agencies in San Francisco. (Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1909).....	322
Table X—Female Employment Agencies in San Francisco. (Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1910).....	324
Table XI—Oriental Employment Agencies in San Francisco. (Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1910).....	324

CHILD LABOR.

DESCRIPTIVE MATTER	PAGE.
Table I—Age and Schooling Certificates issued in State of California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Showing Sex, Age and Literacy of Applicants, by Counties)-----	328
Table II—Age and Schooling Certificates issued in State of California during Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Showing Sex, Age and Literacy of Applicants, by Counties)-----	330
Table III—Age and Schooling Certificates issued in State of California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Showing Sex and Literacy of Applicants, by Countries of Birth)-----	332
Table IV—Age and Schooling Certificates issued in State of California during Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Showing Sex and Literacy of Applicants, by Countries of Birth)-----	334
Table V—Minors Employed in Stores and Factories in Different Localities in California -----	335
Table VI—Minors Employed in Selected Industries in California-----	336

ORIENTAL.

DESCRIPTIVE MATTER	340
Table I—Arrivals and Departures of Orientals, Port of San Francisco, during the Two Years ending September 30, 1910-----	341
Table II—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid to Chinese by Chinese Employers in Stores and Factories in the City of San Francisco during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Tabulated by Industries and Occupations)-----	342
Table III—Hours of Labor and Wages Paid to Chinese by Chinese Employers in Stores and Factories in the City of Oakland during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. (Tabulated by Industries and Occupations)-----	346
Table IV—Inspection of Chinese Stores and Factories in San Francisco--	348
Table V—Inspection of Chinese Stores and Factories in Oakland-----	348

SOCIAL STATISTICS.

DESCRIPTIVE MATTER.	
Misdemeanors -----	351
Felonies -----	353
Divorce -----	355

MISDEMEANORS.

Table I—Ages of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties)-----	359
Table II—Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties) -----	360
Table III—Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties)-----	367
Table IV—Length of Sentence for Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties) -----	371
Table V—Ages of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties)-----	372
Table VI—Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties) -----	373
Table VII—Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties)-----	380

SOCIAL STATISTICS.

MISDEMEANORS. PAGE.

Table VIII—Length of Sentence for Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties)	384
Chart VI—Arrests for Drunkenness in San Francisco and Los Angeles; 1906-07 to 1909-10.....	384

FELONIES.

Table I—Ages of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties).....	385
Table II—Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties).....	386
Table III—Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties).....	392
Table IV—Length of Sentence for Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties)	395
Table V—Ages of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties).....	396
Table VI—Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties).....	397
Table VII—Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties)	403
Table VIII—Length of Sentence for Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties)	406
Table IX—Persons Convicted of Felonies and Admitted to Probation for the two Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1910. (By Counties).....	407
Table X—Commitments to State Penitentiaries during the Years 1890 to 1909. (Tabulated by Counties).....	408
Chart VII—Commitments to State Penitentiaries; 1890 to 1909.....	410

JUVENILE CRIME.

Table I—Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Showing Counties from which committed).....	411
Table II—Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Showing Counties from which committed).....	412
Table III—Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Showing Offense of child committed).....	413
Table IV—Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Showing Offense of child committed).....	413
Table V—Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Showing Age of child at commitment).....	414
Table VI—Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Showing Age of child at commitment).....	414
Table VII—Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Showing Race of child committed).....	414
Table VIII—Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Showing Race of child committed).....	415
Table IX—Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Showing Place of Birth of child committed).....	415
Table X—Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Showing Place of Birth of child committed).....	415
Table XI—Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Showing Place of Birth of Parents of child committed)	415